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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER:

A

REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME

AND ABROAD,



FOR THE YEAR

1878.

NEW SERIES.

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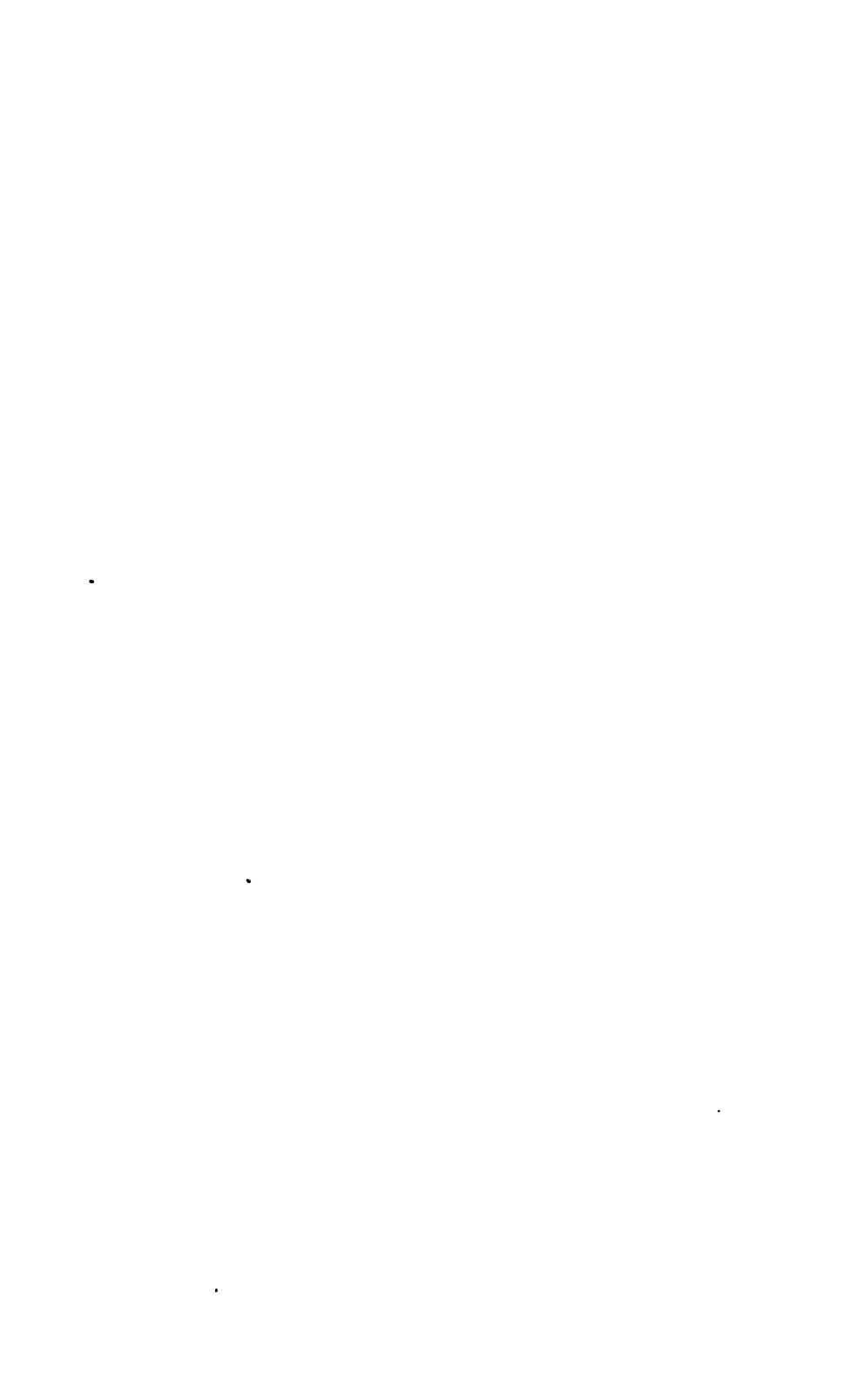
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FOR THE YEAR 1878.

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During the unusually short time which this year preceded the opening of Parliament, summoned to set the mind of the country at rest on the rumours of war abroad, and of dissensions in the Cabinet at home, the strong feeling in favour of neutrality and peace was expressed everywhere. The Liberal leaders were unanimous enough on this point, though they had not many signs to give of the missing "Liberal programme" which seemed wanting to consolidate the party. Sir Henry James, at Taunton, illustrated the attitude of the Government by describing how a farmer was defended, for shooting a boy who stole his cherries, on the plea that he only meant to fire in the air and frighten him, and the judge thus summed up:-" The prisoner shot at nothing and missed it." That was what the country feared with respect to the action of the Government—that her policy towards Russia might be some day correctly described as shooting at nothing and missing it. But, though Sir Henry James would not allow Russia to take possession of the Suez Canal, or, apparently, to occupy Con-

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stantinople permanently, he saw no cause at present for war. If Russia demanded the destruction of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, he would remit that question to the consideration of the European Powers. If she asked the opening of the Dardanelles, under proper regulations, he would accord it; but he suggested that many Russian statesmen would think Russia had more to lose than to gain by opening the Straits to the ships-of-war of all nations.

Mr. Forster, at Bradford, advocated a policy even more precise and vigorous than Sir Henry James. He held that there was no danger of Russia's taking Constantinople; but if any such danger there was, it was even more the business of Germany and Austria than of England to prevent it. Prince Bismarck had said that no Pomeranian ploughman ought to risk his life in this quarrel probably because he knew that Constantinople was in no danger; but whether that were so or not, certainly no Bradford artisan or Dorsetshire labourer should risk his life for this cause, if the Pomeranian ploughmen were held excused from all responsibility for it. In other words, though Europe might properly unite to forbid a Russian occupation of Constantinople, it was no duty of England's, acting alone. Again, as to the Dardanelles, it was no duty of ours to shut them up on our own behalf only. How could we reasonably say, "Our ships shall always have a right of passage through the artificial strait of Suez, but Russian ships shall never have any similar right of passage through the natural strait of the Bosphorus"? "If we take that ground," said Mr. Forster, "we should have no support from any Power in Europe." He would go to war, he said, even in a time of commercial distress, to discharge the duty of England; but it was not, and could not be, the duty of England to defeat Russia in order that we might make ourselves responsible once more for Turkish tyranny. There were no efforts within the pale of the Constitution which he would not make to preserve his country "from this calamity and crime."

Sir William Harcourt, at Oxford, was neither quite so strong nor quite so much in earnest as Mr. Forster, and his position on both the Dardanelles question and the Constantinople question was a little ambiguous, except that on neither did he expect Russia to ask what was commonly expected; but his speech was very able, and in parts of it he was very eloquent. He quoted Lord Derby's repeated warning that Great Britain would not interfere to save Turkey from her fate; then showed how our Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Henry Eliot, had argued that, though we should never interfere simply for such an end as that, we might properly shield Turkey on grounds of self-interest, even though the alliance of a half-barbarous Power involved the occasional massacre of 10,000 or even 20,000 persons; and he recalled to his audience how warmly Great Britain had repudiated and execrated that doctrine, the moment it was advanced. He then proceeded:—"If we are to go to war for Turkey as the ally of Turkey, I suppose

the officers of the Queen are to be the brothers-in-arms of Chefket Pasha, and perhaps the Ministers might advise the Sovereign to confer the Grand Cross of the Bath or the Star of India on the man against whom she had demanded condign punishment in vain. What a grand historical picture might be made of the belle alliance, in which the English General should embrace the hero of Batak, on the plains of Tatar-Bazardjik! It might be hung up in the Foreign Office, with the despatch of September 20, 1876, inscribed on its frame in letters of gold, as a monument to the honour of our arms and the success of our diplomacy."

On one other point, before the opening of Parliament, a letter was written to the Times, to which, before the close of the year, events were to give significance. In a long paper Lord Lawrence -the John Lawrence of the Mutiny-protested against a recent change of policy upon the North-West Frontier of India. He disapproved the occupation of Quettah, twenty-five miles beyond the Bolan Pass, on the ground that the place was useless, unless we intended a forward movement to Candahar and Herat, which he strongly deprecated. It would bitterly irritate all Afghans, be excessively expensive, and alienate the minds of all the native troops employed. No revenue, he said, is to be obtained from Afghanistan, the occupation of the country would require 30,000 troops, and after all it is more than doubtful, in the opinion of the best military experts, whether such an outpost would be more defensible in the case of an attack from Russia than our present frontier. There would always be a risk that the wild tribes of the hills would fall on our communications.

On Thursday, January 17, Her Majesty's Ninth Parliament was opened by Royal Commission, and without any State ceremonial. The following was the Message, read by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

- "I have thought fit to assemble you before the usual period of your meeting, in order that you might become acquainted with the efforts I have made to terminate the war now devastating Eastern Europe and Armenia, and that I might have the advice and assistance of my Parliament in the present state of public affairs.
- "You are aware that, after having unsuccessfully striven to avert that war, I declared my intention to observe neutrality in a contest which I lamented, but had failed to prevent, so long as the interests of my Empire, as defined by my Government, were not threatened.
- "I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to avail myself of any opportunity which might present itself for promoting a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue between the belligerent Powers.
- "The successes obtained by the Russian arms, both in Europe and Asia, convinced the Porte that it should endeavour to bring to

a close hostilities which were causing immense sufferings to its subjects. The Government of the Sultan accordingly addressed to the neutral Powers—parties to the treaties relating to the Turkish Empire—an appeal for their good offices.

"It did not, however, appear to the majority of the Powers thus addressed that they could usefully comply with the request,

and they communicated this opinion to the Porte.

"The Porte then determined on making a separate appeal to my Government, and I at once agreed to make an enquiry of the Emperor of Russia whether His Imperial Majesty would entertain overtures for peace.

"The Emperor expressed in reply his earnest desire for peace, and stated at the same time his opinion as to the course which

should be pursued for its attainment.

"Upon this subject communications have taken place between the Governments of Russia and Turkey, through my good offices, and I earnestly trust that they may lead to a pacific solution of the points at issue, and to a termination of the war. No efforts on

my part will be wanting to promote that result.

"Hitherto, so far as the war has proceeded, neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions on which my neutrality is founded, and I willingly believe that both parties are desirous to respect them, so far as it may be in their power. So long as these conditions are not infringed, my attitude will continue the same. But I cannot conceal from myself that, should hostilities be unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on me to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and I trust to the liberality of my Parliament to supply the means which may be required for that purpose.

"Papers on these affairs will be forthwith laid before you.

"My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.
"I am thankful that the terrible famine which has rayaged

"I am thankful that the terrible famine which has ravaged Southern India is nearly at an end. Strenuous and successful exertions have been made by my Local Governments to relieve the sufferings of the population, and in that duty they have been powerfully seconded by the liberal aid of my people at home and in my Colonies. I have directed that an enquiry should be made into the measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities for the future.

"The condition of native affairs in South Africa has of late caused me some anxiety, and has demanded the watchful attention of my Government. I have thought it expedient to reinforce my troops in that part of my Empire. I trust that a peaceable and satisfactory settlement of all differences may be shortly obtained.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

"A Bill will be laid before you upon the subject of County Government, and your attention will be again called to the consolidation of the Factory Law, and to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

"You will be asked at an early period of the Session to take into your consideration a Bill on the subject of Cattle Disease in

the country.

"The questions of Scottish Roads and Bridges, and of Endowed Schools and Hospitals in Scotland, will also be brought before you.

"Your attention will be invited to the subject of Intermediate Education in Ireland, and to the Grand Jury Law in that country.

"Among other measures for the amendment of the Law, a Bill will be laid before you to simplify and express in one Act the whole Law and Procedure relating to Indictable Offences.

"I commend these subjects to your most careful consideration, and pray that the blessing of the Almighty may attend and guide

your deliberations."

In the House of Lords the Address was moved by Lord Wharncliffe, and seconded by the Earl of Loudoun; after which Lord Granville said that he was aware that the mind of Parliament was absorbed by one subject, and desired to hear the statement about to be made by Her Majesty's Ministers. He referred to the Andrassy Note and the Berlin Memorandum, and stated that during the course of last year great apprehensions were entertained that this country might be dragged into war. The important point in the Queen's Speech was the demand made for taking precautions in expectation of a possible eventuality, and this demand would excite a great deal of feeling in the country, as being contrary to the expectation of peace. As for the protection of British interests, he concurred in the expression of Lord Derby, that the highest interest of England was peace, though, at the same time, he contended that that interest was not a monopoly of England, but was one in which every other country had a share. It was because of the great change in the diplomatic state of affairs that Parliament was summoned together at an unusual period, and, he asked, if it was necessary to summon Parliament, why was it not called together within a week or ten days?

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who was received with cheers, said: The noble lord who has just addressed you, as a leader of the Constitutional party, certainly has not ventured to find fault with the Government because they advised the Sovereign to call Parliament together, and that is the least that could be expected from one occupying the position of the noble earl; but at the same time the noble lord has used every means his skilful rhetoric could dictate to impress upon your lordships that the assembling of Parliament was unnecessary, and might have been very prejudicial. I think your lordships will agree, if you take a calm view of the

circumstances which were existing and had occurred before the Government determined so to advise the Sovereign, the summoning of Parliament was not an unreasonable act, but one, indeed, which the circumstances justified. The noble lord has referred to the state of affairs in the theatre of war at the time when Parliament was prorogued. It is unnecessary for me to call your lordships' attention particularly to that point. Your lordships will recollect that when Parliament was prorogued, Her Majesty, in her gracious speech, while regretting the existence of that war, promised her Parliament that no efforts which Her Majesty could use would be wanting on her part, if opportunity offered, of using her influence for terminating that war. The Government left Parliament with that engagement. The circumstances that then existed were most unpromising for any attempt by negotiation or amicable interference to terminate the contest. But as time advanced—at a later period in the autumn, particularly after the fall of Plevna—a very great change occurred in the circumstances of the war. Favourable circumstances also had occurred in Asia as well as in Europe. That equality which for a time seemed to exist between the rival combatants had entirely disappeared, and it appeared to the Government, watching these affairs with an interest which the House, I am sure, will give them due credit for, that circumstances were ripening to that degree that there was a probability, as time advanced, of terminating by the friendly influence of the Powers that terrible contest. The noble lord has referred to the circumstances under which we felt it to be our duty to advise Her Majesty to call Parliament together, for the transaction of public business, three weeks or a month earlier than usual. It was on December 12 that the rumours had reached us from the Porte, which took the form that the signataries of the Treaty of Paris might assist the Porte in arriving at peace. understood the noble lord to say that it was impossible that the meeting of Parliament could have been influenced by the diplomatic movements at Constantinople; but, if he recollects, he will find that on December 12 the first effort was made with that object, and Parliament was summoned for business on the 22nd. Therefore, it must appear to your lordships that it was mainly on the great change which had occurred in the diplomatic position of affairs that we were induced to believe that it was of the utmost importance that Parliament should be called together.

An interruption from Lord Granville gave fire to the Minister's speech. He disclaimed Mr. Gladstone's love of "writing letters and making speeches" as one of the greatest charms of life. He ridiculed the idea of "British interests" meaning peace, because the sense of national interest was obvious and technical—a material interest, and had nothing to do with the cardinal virtues. Then he proceeded to defend England against the charge of "isolation." "It appears," he said, "that the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum was the commencement and the operative cause of our

isolation. Now, in the first place, never wishing to have to mention the Berlin Memorandum again, I will say that that Memorandum was a document which ceased to exist because England refused to sanction it. That does not look like isolation or want of influence. Well, then, if there be any act which can prove national concert, if there be any arrangement in the world which can demonstrate national concert clearly and completely, surely it is the Conference. And what happens? Why, the very Power which you say has become isolated in consequence of its refusing to sanction the Berlin Memorandum, is the Power that not only joins a Conference of the Great Powers, but proposes that Conference. Is that a want of influence? Is that isolation? Well, if you really take a general view of what has occurred in all these transactions, the only Power that has done anything—and it has done much—has been England: England, which you say is so isolated; England, whose conduct defeated the Berlin Memorandum; England, whose suggestion called into existence the Conference. I should like to know whose influence it was that obtained the armistice for Servia? It was insulated England. It was this country in a state of isolation which effected that which could not be otherwise effected. And let me also ask you which is the Power which at this moment has secured the commencement of a hope for peace to Europe? Why, mighty Germany and anxious Austria, and France husbanding her resources, and the other Great Powers have all declined, when the Porte appealed to them, to interfere in a task then beset with difficulties, and which might be considered, judging from their language, as hopeless. Yet isolated England did interfere, and the moment she interfered we had the commencement of these negotiations. No doubt the negotiations were most difficult—probably more difficult negotiations never were commenced; but they are real negotiations, which I have expressed my more than hope may lead, after, no doubt, surmounting many obstacles, to a suspension of this terrible But whether they are successful or not, what is the Power that has originated them? What Power had fanned the flame even when it was expiring, and at this moment has brought about a state of affairs which engages the thoughts of all the European Cabinets? Why, it was the Power which you say is isolated. The fact is there are two Powers which have withdrawn from the European concert. Those Powers are Russia and Turkey. Turkey was recognised as belonging to the European concert. Turkey, by her rash and reckless conduct, repudiated her position · and lost it. Then Russia, which, in my opinion, was bound in every way by the most solemn treaties to take no action without first conferring with the signaturies of the Treaty of Paris, came forward, and she also quitted the European concert. England never quitted the European concert. It is not England that is isolated. No, my lords, that is not our position; and in the attack which the noble lord has made he has represented and

re-echoed the attacks which have been made elsewhere, partly, no doubt, from ignorance, partly, no doubt, from thoughtlessness, but in a great degree by means of mechanical agitation. The Premier proceeded to vindicate the position of England as the guardian of public liberty and national independence, and was answered by the Duke of Argyll, who argued it to be the truest interest of England to put an end to that great calamity, both in Europe and Asia, called Ottoman rule; and maintained that it is no interest of this country, but the reverse, to keep in charge of Constantinople, and established on the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, a Power which, after defeat and reduction by Russia, would be the mere vassal of Russia. He passed to the Suez Canal. That question was treated slightly by his noble friend who moved the Address, because he said the Canal was in no danger. He did not mean to dwell upon it, but he wished to say that no one was more heartily with the Government than he was in declaring broadly that England never will permit, at any cost, that any Power in Europe shall interfere with her direct access to India. He had no sympathy with the language of those who talk with bated breath about conquests in India. We are not ashamed of our conquests in India. We do not require that any excuse should be made for the men who made those conquests. We are proud of the men who conquered India for us, and we are proud of the great military and civil services by which that empire has been so successfully governed. There was no sacrifice which this country would not make for the maintenance of our dominion in India, because it concerned their pride and their honour, and also, he thought he might say, because of the conviction which they might justly entertain—which he held in the strongest way—that the conquest of an inferior by a superior race was not an evil.

The Marquis of Salisbury closed the debate in a brief and very pacific speech, in which he testified with extreme warmth to the almost "tormenting desire for peace" evinced by the Czar, and assured the Lords that, if it were possible to ask for a secret Session, he could satisfy them that we were not isolated in our diplomacy, or forced to act alone. He maintained, however, that the war itself is a far greater evil than any of the chronic and cruel oppressions which caused the war. And he challenged Parliament either to give its implicit confidence to the Government, and so enable it to act with force in these great issues, or to replace it with one in which it could place implicit confidence.

In the Commons, after Mr. Wilbraham Egerton had moved and Mr. Tennant seconded the Address, the debate was confined to Lord Hartington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gladstone, the rest of the evening being taken up by the Irish members who wanted Home-rule. Lord Hartington, while disclaiming any regret that Parliament had been called together, expressed his difficulty in comprehending what had occurred since the prorogation to create a new situation. He thought the paragraph about pre-

cautions cruel to the Turks, whom it would encourage in resistance, and deprecated war at the present moment, or the grant of means to prepare for war, in the strongest terms. Mr. Gladstone, whose speech was a short one, entirely coincided with Lord Hartington on this point, and following Sir Stafford Northcote as he did, he endeavoured to nail him to his declaration that the Government were not asking for money now. Both speakers considered the real discussion postponed, but both intimated that as yet there was no ground for alarm in the proceedings of Russia.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who spoke between Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, affirmed and reaffirmed that the policy of the Government was peaceful. Parliament had been summoned because it would be possible for Government, with its support, to facilitate the close of the war, and its counsel might be indispensable when we knew, as we did not yet know, the Russian conditions of peace. No peace which affected arrangements to which the European Governments were parties could be made without their consent. It was "needful therefore to maintain an attitude of watchfulness and reserve." Her Majesty's Government did not intend, however, to ask for immediate supplies, but he must "remind the House that it may well become the duty of the Government to put themselves in a position to take the measures of precaution that may become necessary." Sir Stafford did not defend the Tory Press, which might, he admitted, occasionally misrepresent the Government, but declared that those who perpetually accused the Government of a set determination to drag the country into war did ten times as much mischief. couraged the Turks to believe that there was a strong war party in Great Britain.

Outside the House, meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, attacked Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy as made to invent dangerous situations, which must some day lead to a Russian war, and wondered how Poland was to be assisted, whatever Russia's crimes in Poland, by keeping Bulgaria in servitude. Greece he desired to see enlarged by Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete. In a fuller speech, delivered at Chelsea, Sir Charles Dilke declared that Turkey would have yielded had Europe been in earnest; drew a parallel between 1828-9 and 1877-8; pleaded strongly for the policy of strengthening and extending Greece; and protested against the creation of fresh tributary States, sure to become the centres of new European quarrels, whenever they should quarrel, as all tributaries must quarrel, with the Porte.

The newspapers held their various views upon the opening debate in Parliament:—

The Daily Telegraph held that no Prime Minister of England ever spoke in the presence of national perils with a more becoming dignity and resolution than did Lord Beaconsfield. His speech rose to the true height of the situation in being inspired by nothing except the welfare of this realm, and the maintenance of its influence in the

world. The explanations of policy and intentions given are incomplete, precisely because the negotiations now proceeding are unfinished. Prince Gortschakoff has managed to keep the Russian terms unknown down to and beyond the opening of Parliament. The consequence is that Her Majesty's Government are compelled to keep unknown that portion of their counsels and purposes which depends upon the demands of Russia; but much is already gained by having the Legislature at hand and in session.

The Daily News said Lord Beaconsfield was in what his admirers would probably call his finest vein. He was grandiloquent; he was historical after his own way of dealing with history; he was heroic, he was prophetic; but he did not condescend to any particular explanations of any policy the Government may have in view. Indeed, one can hardly imagine anything less satisfactory than the debate would have been, so far as Ministerial explanations were concerned, if the public had not some clearer and more practical utterances to instruct it. The House of Lords were left in ignorance of everything they must have specially desired to know.

The air, however, was for a time cleared by the Ministerial statements in both Houses at the opening of Parliament, but more especially by the declaration of Sir Stafford Northcote in the Lower Chamber, which counteracted the disquieting effect of the paragraph in the Queen's Message speaking of an "unexpected occurrence." But the prospect in the East became gloomy again when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, within a few days, announced that he proposed to move a supplementary estimate for military and naval supplies. The reason was to be looked for in the rapid progress of Russia towards the Turkish capital, driving crowds of refugees into Constantinople. The country became alarmed, and Consols fell heavily. Lord Beaconsfield repudiated in the Upper House the making of any promise not to ask for a vote until the Russian terms were known, though that agreement had been generally understood; and in the Lower, Sir Stafford Northcote, not denying the understanding, declared that a change of circumstances made a change of policy necessary. "More than a week has elapsed," he said, "and not only have no terms of peace been received from the Russian Government, but it appears that a considerable force of Russian troops are rapidly advancing. Under these circumstances we have felt it necessary not to delay any longer realising that state of things which was intimated in the Queen's Speech—namely, asking Parliament for such assistance as will enable Her Majesty's Government to make provision for any circumstances that might arise requiring precaution."

Meantime the Queen, in answer to a personal appeal from the Sultan, had applied herself to the Czar in mediation; and a motion of Lord George Hamilton had drawn from Mr. Fawcett a proposal to enquire into the means of mitigation of Indian famines, and from Mr. Bright an earnest speech upon the subject.

"We hear," he said, "of thousands being killed in the war in the East of Europe; but all that this war has done, and all that the wars of the last ten years have done, has not been equal to the destruction of human life in the English dependencies in India." The right hon. gentleman concluded with these words:—"You have the rain from heaven and the great rivers, and you have a Government which, having conquered the country, is bound to devote all the powers of its intellect to save the people from this suffering, and to save this country and this Parliament from the degradation and humiliation of allowing it to be known throughout the world that millions of subjects of the Crown of England have, in the course of ten years, perished by famine, which great engineers and men of great experience say positively might

altogether have been prevented."

But for the moment the minds of men were set upon the Eastern Question, and the country was startled by the intelligence that the English Fleet had been ordered to the Dardanelles. Then the rumoured dissensions in the Cabinet took shape and form, and it became known that, in consequence of the gravest disagreement with a resolution arrived at by their colleagues, the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Carnarvon had resigned. On that evening there was consequently a large gathering of peers and members in the Upper Chamber, where business began with a reassuring statement by the Prime Minister. Responding to the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Beaconsfield said it was true the Government had directed the British Fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles with a view to go on to Constantinople, if necessary "to defend the lives and properties of British subjects" in the capital, "and take care of British interests in the Straits;" and a telegraphic despatch to the Powers to that effect had been prepared; but, on receipt of the proposed conditions of peace, the Admiral had been ordered to remain at Besika Bay. Lord Carnarvon then explained with careful minuteness the reasons which induced him to resign office. Taking the House into his confidence, his lordship said the Prime Minister condemned "very severely" the language he had used to a deputation on January 2; disclosed that he stoutly opposed a proposal, discussed at a Cabinet Council on the 12th, to send the fleet to the Dardanelles; that he sent in his resignation on a decision being come to by the Cabinet on the 15th to dispatch the fleet to Gallipoli, but consented to retain office on the decision being rescinded; and that he felt compelled once again to resign, this time definitely, upon the Cabinet resolving on the 23rd that the fleet should be sent to Constantinople. Lord Beaconsfield said he could not see that Lord Carnarvon had shown sufficient reason for quitting the Ministry, and reaffirmed that the Government adhered to the policy defined in "the charter," as he named the despatch, of May last. Earl Granville then asked for some explanation as to the reported resignation of Lord Derby; but the Earl of Beaconsfield said he "always thought it a high, valuable,

and ancient privilege of anyone retiring from a Government that he should announce the fact to Parliament himself in the first instance."

The Earl of Derby, to the relief of the House, reappeared in his seat two or three days afterwards. His lordship politely declined to enter into a general debate on the Eastern Question at the instigation of Lord Stratheden and Campbell; but, replying to a complimentary query from Earl Granville, stated that he had resigned because the Cabinet had come to a determination which he could not agree with, but, the cause of the difference having disappeared, he had no hesitation in withdrawing his resignation.

In reply to Lord Stratheden, Lord Derby said it was very conceivable that circumstances might arise under which the sending up the fleet to Constantinople would be an act entirely proper to be done, and would not in any manner endanger the general peace. It might be sent up in the interests of humanity, and its dispatch might be conducive to the preservation of life; but, if his noble friend asked him to define beforehand what would be the circumstances under which it would be justifiable to send the fleet up to Constantinople, he felt himself unable to make any such statement. The Earl, in reply to a question from Earl Stanhope, was sorry to say that the Government had received no intimation of the conclusion of an armistice, and had no information to give on the subject. The Russian Ambassador, whom he had seen about an hour ago, was equally uninformed. On the other hand, from the despatch which he (Lord Derby) had lately received, the Turkish Government declared that their orders were positive to their delegates to sign the terms of peace; the delay that has occurred was not, therefore, caused by them. No proposal had come from Russia for a diplomatic sanction to either her own or a joint occupation of Constantinople.

In the Commons, Sir Stafford's announcement of the supplementary estimate created great excitement; and, with abundance of detail, he endeavoured to persuade the House that a grant of six millions would enable the representatives of this country to enter the forthcoming Conference on the Eastern Question with the consciousness of being the Plenipotentiaries of a united nation. Sir Stafford showed his secretarial ability by giving a clear précis of the latest correspondence between Lord Derby and Prince Gortschakoff and Sir H. Layard, and suggesting that it was the most natural thing in the world that, in view of the sweeping changes contemplated in the East, Great Britain should come to the consideration of them armed with the confidence and support of the House, as well as enriched with six millions of money. Sir Stafford Northcote grew earnest in a peroration as to the undiminished power of England; but by far the most important part of his speech was that in which he stated that, a week before, the Russian Ambassador had called on Lord Derby, and informally given him the following as an outline of the bases of peace proposed to the Porte by Russia:—

- "I. Bulgaria, within the limits of the Bulgarian nationality, not less than that of the Conference, to be an autonomous tributary Principality, with a national Christian Governor and a native militia, and no Turkish troops, except in some points to be indicated.
- "II. Independence of Montenegro, with an increase of territory equivalent to the military status quo. The frontier to be decided hereafter.
- "III. Independence of Roumania, with sufficient territorial indemnity.
 - "IV. Independence of Servia, with rectification of frontier.
- "V. Autonomous administration to be sufficiently guaranteed to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- "Next, similar reforms for the other Christian provinces, an indemnity to Russia for the expenses of the war in pecuniary, territorial, or other form, to be decided hereafter, and an ulterior understanding for safeguarding the rights and interests of Russia in the Straits."

The Marquis of Hartington having suggested that it was virtually a vote of confidence that the Government demanded, and that, therefore, it would be advisable to postpone the resumption of the debate for three days, till the ensuing Thursday, Sir Stafford Northcote acceded to the request with good grace, but denied that the vote of credit could be actually termed a vote of confidence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a pointed question from Mr. Bright (who doubted the advisability of our entering the Conference with "shotted cannon and revolvers"), further stated that a telegraphic message was to have been sent to the Powers as to the dispatch of the fleet to the Dardanelles, but that the stoppage of the fleet rendered it unnecessary to forward the message.

On the Thursday, in reply to Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Bourke said telegraphic communication was maintained between Adrianople and Constantinople up to Tuesday night. With regard to telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Gallipoli, we heard this morning that the wires had been cut. We have not heard that all newspaper correspondents have been sent away from the Russian armies south of the Balkans. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the same member, said: Up to the latest date of which Her Majesty's Government have received any information an armistice had not been concluded. It is true, I believe, that the Russian forces are advancing southwards, but upon what particular points they are directing their advance I am unable to say. Her Majesty's Government do entirely adhere to the conditions laid down in Lord Derby's despatch of May 6. On the order for the House going into Committee, to consider the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a vote of credit towards defraying the expenses which might be incurred in increasing the efficiency of the naval and military services at the present crisis of the war

between Russia and Turkey, Mr. W. E. Forster rose to move: "That this House, having been informed in Her Majesty's gracious speech that the conditions on which Her Majesty's neutrality is founded had not been infringed by either belligerent engaged in the war in the East of Europe, and having since received no information sufficient to justify a departure from the policy of neutrality and peace, sees no reason for adding to the burdens of the people by voting unnecessary supplies." The right hon. gentleman proceeded to show that there was no similarity between the vote of 2,000,000l. asked for by the Gladstone Government during the Franco-German war and the present vote. He thought that the first six terms of peace which had been mentioned did not concern English interests. Going through those terms in detail, Mr. Forster's reference to that regarding Servia was received with derisive cheers and groans. Russia admitted that the navigation of the Straits was a European question. Therefore, we had really nothing to justify our interference in the matter. Was there no danger of the very occasion which we apprehend arising by the hasty proceedings of the Government to take hostile action before they were justified in so doing? The Chancellor of the Exchequer has endeavoured to conciliate his war friends by his war-vote, and to conciliate his peace friends by telling them that this money would not be necessary; but, in regard to the former, it would appear that they had not completely succeeded in that direction, if they were to take the notice given by the hon. and gallant member for Gravesend as a sample of their opinion. Mr. Cross entered into a justification of the action of the Government, and defended the order given to the fleet to see that the water-way of the Dardanelles was kept open, and that the lives and property of British subjects were protected. He repudiated the insinuation that in the recall of the fleet the Government had been actuated by a desire to conciliate the Foreign Secretary. Commenting on the delay that took place in submitting the terms of peace, and the fact that this state of things was coincident with the rapid advance of the Russian forces, he insisted that that delay had not been caused either by the Turks or Her Majesty's Government, but was attributable solely to the Russians. Where was the strategic reason for Russia's continued advance on Constantinople when she was aware that the bases of peace had been already accepted by Turkey? He taunted the Opposition, amid a storm of derisive shouts and cries of "Withdraw!" with being the friends of the Russians, and maintained that, under all the circumstances, and seeing that the Russian forces were still advancing, the Government were bound to persevere in the proposal they had put before the House. added that Her Majesty's Government must exercise their right to be heard in the final settlement of peace, and he argued that, if England were to be heard at all, her voice must be backed by the vote now submitted by the Government. He would not believe it until he saw it, that Mr. Forster would persevere with his motion.

If he did, he had no doubt whatever that the right hon. gentleman would find himself defeated in his object by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Bright strengthened the debate by one of his striking speeches. Why should England, he asked, risk a war against a mighty Power without one ally except perhaps that ruined, miserable, and prostrate one, if it could be called such, the Sultan of Turkey? Why should England think of drawing her sword at a time when the great belligerents who for the last few months were engaged in a most horrible and bloody war were replacing their swords in their scabbards? He contended that there was nothing in the reported terms of peace to excite and alarm us, and pointed to the threatening appearances of our relations with South Africa, and in the north-west provinces of India, as a warning against our wantonly and unnecessarily plunging ourselves into hostilities with Russia, one of the greatest empires of the globe.

For four more nights the debate continued, to come to an abrupt and singular end. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, one of the wittiest of the members of the House, was the first to introduce there the burden of a music-hall song which had made much talk outside, and had brought into politics a class-name which promised to live, and to be the first new descriptive party epithet since the days of "Whig" and "Tory":—

"We don't want to fight; but, by 'Jingo,' if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too."

Mr. Trevelyan commented with vigour on the martial deeds of the Tories in a City meeting of the previous day, and the compliments with which the Postmaster-General had received the account of some unruly proceedings in which Turkish banners were displayed and the member for Bristol (Mr. S. Morley) was rudely treated, and said that, if the Government really approved these tactics, they deserved to be regarded as the leaders of the war party. He also commented severely on Lord Beaconsfield's attempt at the opening of Parliament to make it appear that his Cabinet was really united, though it was only united on the formula of "conditional neutrality," and not on the interpretation to be given to that formula; and he maintained that it had been the custom of all great statesmen in making such statements to think rather of the meaning they would convey to their audience than of merely verbal accuracy. Later in the year, this last comment might have acquired new force from some circumstances which came to light in connection with recent Indian policy. Sir Robert Peel made an attack upon Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Lowe laughed at the two months' "vote of credit and the confidence trick," and hoped that a sense of the ridiculous would laugh the proposal out of the House. "The Prime Minister," he said, "when he speaks, takes pains to show that his opinion is at variance with that of the majority of the people. He did it a year and a half

ago in the celebrated speech about a second and a third campaign. This year his tone implied disbelief in the word of the Emperor, and was in the highest degree unbecoming. I would suggest a simple remedy. Muzzle your Prime Minister. If you cannot do that, let it be at least understood that he does not represent the opinions of the Government. Take the people of England into your confidence. Do not look at the matter in such a stiff, stately, and buckram manner as you do. Take the people of England into your counsel; think their thoughts; use their language; make yourselves their leader; go with them in the course they wish. They wish for freedom, for liberation from misery and suffering, to a large class of people. If you show that, instead of being hostile to, you are in favour of that view, then you may indeed do what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said—you may go into the Congress with united England behind you, and speak with a weight that you would not have even if you got a vote to spend 100,000,000l."

The Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Bourke, pleaded for an "outward and visible sign" of the strength of the country before entering the Conference, and maintained that the vote would render war less probable. Mr. Goschen sharply criticised the Government, and charged them with doing all they could to excite the suspicions of Russia: and Sir Michael Hicks Beach defended his colleagues from the post of Lord Carnarvon, whom he had succeeded at the Colonial Office. Mr. Gladstone, who had a few days before delivered an eloquent speech at Oxford, commenced by promising that, as the value of the debate from the conclusion of the armistice (just announced) was now prospective, he would refrain from arraigning the past policy of the Government, and, allowing bygones to be bygones, would confine himself first to showing how the vote could not possibly give the Government the strength of an undivided nation, and secondly to inquiring how that union might be accomplished. Noticing first Sir Robert Peel's attack on his Oxford speech, he declared that he regretted deeply having been compelled to play such a prominent extra-Parliamentary part, and that he had never from first to last impugned anybody's motives, although not a single speech had been made in which the worst motives were not attributed to him. Passing, then, the objections to the vote, he insisted that it had no connection with the Queen's Speech, as it was not intended to vindicate our neutrality—the conditions of which, by the way, nobody had violated but ourselves. He denied that it would strengthen the hands of the Government, or that it was needed for any endangered distinct British interests, and, with ordinary military estimates of 26,000,000l., we surely were already on a footing of equality with other Powers. The vote was unreal, inasmuch as it could not possibly be spent before the end of the financial year; and while dealing with this point Mr. Gladstone mentioned that the Crimean War had been going on for three months before any of the extraordinary votes came into expenditure. He objected also to the

mode in which it was proposed to raise the money, and said if the Government really desired to make an impression on Europe it should have laid on a few taxes, and not merely added a few millions to the National Debt. It was entirely unprecedented also, for, as he showed, the vote of 1870 was unlike it in every particular; and it was a complete violation of the constitutional rule that no burden should be placed on the people without its necessity being proved. Finally, he urged that to usher in a Conference with the clash of arms would destroy its peaceful character; and maintained that, so far from giving strength to the Government, it could have no other effect but to divide the nation. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone was anxious above all things that the Government should go into the Conference with the strength of a united nation at its back, and he proceeded to dwell on the various points to be discussed in Conference on which the Opposition would gladly support the Government. For instance, if Russia put in any claim which would interfere with the perfect freedom of the Danube, by demanding a cession of Roumanian territory, it ought to be resisted. The claims of the subject races to freedom and good government should be supported; and he was of opinion that it would be no hardship to impose a considerable tribute on Bulgaria, which had been content to rely on the efforts of others for her liberty. Great Britain ought to act, too, as the champion of the Hellenic Provinces; and, with regard to the Straits, he hoped that the Government would be content to act in concert with Europe. But he should lament if the Government went into conference as the representative of a divided nation, and, with the view of restoring unity and concord, he suggested that the vote should be postponed for a time, with liberty to renew it if the Government think fit, and that an address should be presented to her Majesty from both Houses expressing their readiness to support her Government in bringing about a permanent peace at the Conference, recognizing the promise which the Government had given to obtain good terms for Turkey, but expressing a hope that the influence of the country would be used to obtain liberty and good government for the Christian subjects of the Porte. adopting this intermediate term, while the country would discharge its duty to the cause of justice and liberty, domestic differences would be healed and the hands of the Government strengthened.

Mr. Hardy commenced by a vigorous and loudly applauded denunciation of the misrepresentation of the Ministerial policy, and commented sarcastically on the inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone, who a few days ago at Oxford declared it to be his mission to counteract the Prime Minister's purposes, and was now ready to vote confidence in him. He characterised the amendment as a deliberate attempt to stop the supplies asked for by the Ministers on their responsibility, a course never taken before by an Opposition which was confessedly not prepared to take office. The vote was asked for as a preliminary and precautionary measure, and

though it was impossible to say that it would not influence the preliminary negotiations, it was for the defence of British interests; for, over and over again the Government had declared that as long as Turkish interests alone were touched, nothing would induce them to intervene. It might not be spent, but it was important to be in readiness, and the House must bear in mind that in these times wars were short and sharp. Replying to Mr. Gladstone, he pointed out that before the Constantinople Conference Russia had mobilized her forces; and as to the expenditure on the Crimean War, he remarked that when our troops were landed in the Crimean War, they were destitute of a Commissariat and everything which binds an army together. Without following Mr. Gladstone into a discussion of the questions to be settled at the Conference, which at the present moment he thought imprudent, he claimed for the Government the credit of having always been anxious to secure good government for the Christian subjects of the Porte, and they believed that to be necessary for a permanent peace. But it was impossible to predict what might be the views of the different Powers on these points, or what might be the wishes of peoples. With regard to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, he remarked that the Government were not mere children in politics, to be content with a hollow and unreal concord, and they did not ask for a mere "paper vote" of confidence. They asked for this vote as the Government of England, on their responsibility, believing that in asking for it they were going the right way to get peace, and they asked for it as a mark of confidence which, after the misrepresentations of the last twelve months, they felt that Parliament ought either to accord them, or replace them by another Ministry. In the course of his speech Mr. Hardy created much laughter by quoting some lines of Moore on Mr. Gladstone's opinions of Lord Beaconsfield:—

> Keep him always reversed in your thoughts night and day, Like an Irish barometer turned the wrong way. If he's up, you may swear that foul weather is nigh; If he's down, you may look for a bit of blue sky. Never mind what debaters or journalists say, Only ask what he thinks, and then think t'other way.

Is he all for the Turks? Then at once take the whole Russian Empire (Czar, Cossacks, and all) to your soul. In short, whatsoever he talks, thinks, or is, Be your thoughts, words, and essence the contrast of his.

Mr. Childers examined with minuteness the financial precedents against this novel vote, and, in answering him, Colonel Stanley delivered the most temperate speech upon his side. He denied that Mr. Childers's precedents bore out his assertion that a vote of credit of this kind had never been asked except for war purposes, and explained the technical and departmental reasons for putting the vote in its present form, quoting the authority of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert and others for the course which had been pursued by the Government. Replying to the

assertion that the vote was unreal and a sham, he was loudly cheered in maintaining that the mode of providing for the Crimean war was a precedent to be honoured in the breach rather than the observance, and asserted that the vote of 1870, which proposed to defend Belgium with a supplementary estimate of 2,000,000l., was much more of a sham than this vote. He denied that it was a menace, though he did not disguise that it was intended for preparation, and, from his experience at the War Office, he impressed on the House the extreme inexpediency of being obliged to act in a hurry. The Government desire that the settlement should be of such a kind as not to leave materials for further disturbances, and he condemned emphatically any sympathy with Turkish misrule, or any desire to thwart the aspirations of the At present it was impossible to pronounce any Christian races. opinion on the vague bases of peace, and the Government, being assured that its policy was supported by the country, could not consent to depart from it merely to save the susceptibilities of the Opposition.

Sir William Harcourt, in one of the most effective speeches of the debate, was very amusing about Mr. Hardy, who had shown the volcanic force, he said, of Cotopaxi and Chimborazo in full flame. What the Opposition wanted to know, however, was that the policy of the Government in the Conference would be directed to replacing the Treaty of Vienna by one based not on dynastic arrangements or diplomatic convenience, but on the just principle of nationalities, with which Prince Bismarck had been able to work such wonders. Nevertheless, the Solicitor-General (Sir Hardinge Giffard) did not gratify Sir William Harcourt with any such pledge. On the contrary, he assailed Russia with at least as much bitterness as any member of the Government, except only Mr. Cross, and implied that what we wanted was physical force enough to counteract the evil designs of the great Russian invader. Such was the universal burden of the Government argument.

While the debate was being thus prolonged, the apprehension of a collision with Russia was increasing. The news arrived that an armistice had been signed, and that the delay had been caused by the effort of the Turkish Ministers to avoid assent to the autonomy of Bulgaria. But on Thursday, February 7, the excitement was great. The papers of the morning were full of rumours. The Daily News published a remarkable telegram from its correspondent at Adrianople. This gentleman had had an interview with Server Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, on January 28, and had been charged to inform the British public that he "abandoned the English alliance," and had become "more Russian than the Russians." "I accept," said Server Pasha, "the Russian policy and alliance." We "have been deceived (trompé)." "I have the documents which will prove it." Another member of the Turkish Embassy confirmed all Server Pasha said, but requested that his name should be concealed, adding that although

the official notes of Lord Derby were explicit, the "private conversations of Lord Beaconsfield with Musurus Pasha and of Mr. Layard with Server Pasha and the Sultan, led us on and deceived us." Only "three weeks ago Mr. Layard still assured us that England would come to our aid, and that we had only to fight on, and all would come right in the end." Mr. Layard said to him, "Do you think I, as a friend of Turkey, was sent here for nothing? Do you not see that it was to encourage you and offend Russia? Believe me. Have courage. Make no peace. Fight to the end." In a note to Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Beaconsfield denounced this telegram as a base fabrication, and the denial was loudly welcomed. When this episode was reported at Constantinople, Mr. Layard demanded the dismissal of Server Pasha, who disclaimed on his side ever having used such words. But the rumours A serious war panic troubled the Stock Exchange; the British Funds went down one; Russian bonds fell three. It was announced that the Russians were in possession of Constantinople; that, notwithstanding the armistice, the Russian army had advanced to Constantinople and Gallipoli; and a similar telegram affirmed that the Russians were advancing, with the concurrence of the Porte. The impression grew that some conditions of peace had been arranged between the Porte and Russia, of which we were in ignorance. The idea at length was formed that the Russians were being allowed to occupy Constantinople; the line of defence had been, it was said, surrendered; all the telegraph lines around Constantinople had been cut; and a message from Mr. Layard, two days delayed, arrived, expressing uneasiness at his isolated position. Simultaneously came a message announcing the death of the Pope—an event that had been expected for years to complicate European affairs. Altogether there was great commotion in the City, and half London believed that if we had not declared war we had summoned our ambassador from St. Petersburg, as a preliminary, and that no one would, under all the circumstances, be mad enough to oppose the vote of credit which Parliament was asked to grant.

It was in this suspense that Parliament assembled on February 7. In both Houses statements were immediately made confirming many of the telegrams of the day. A Cabinet Council had been hastily summoned, and a message despatched to St. Petersburg to know what it all meant. It was officially declared impossible for the Cabinet to reconcile the reports from Constantinople with the statement received from the Grand Duke Nicholas, that orders had been given to suspend all hostilities. No sooner was this statement made in the House of Commons than Mr. W. E. Forster rose to withdraw his amendment to the Vote of Credit. The House became intensely agitated, objecting to the withdrawal of the amendment—the rejection of it by a big majority being more in keeping with the impulse of the moment. In the midst of the

controversy a message arrived from Prince Gortschakoff, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer read. It declared that there was not a word of truth in the telegrams which had arrived in the morning, but that orders had been given to the troops in Europe and Asia to stop all hostilities. On this the House became a little ashamed of its panic, and the criticisms on Mr. Layard were not complimentary. But the heart was now out of the motion, and after a desultory conversation, in which it was clear that the Opposition leaders were not happy in their position, the amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the discussion on the motion to go into committee terminated by a vote of 295 for the Government, and only 96 against it-more than three to one. Even Mr. Bright did not vote amongst the "noes." The next day, the intimation that the Government had despatched a portion of our Mediterranean Fleet to Constantinople, and the withdrawal of Mr. Forster's amendment, lessened the interest in the closing stage of the de-Sir Stafford Northcote, in making the House acquainted with the step taken by the Ministry, entered fully into the terms of the armistice communicated by Mr. Layard, and by implication justified the sending of British ships-of-war, on the grounds that the Russians were virtually in command of the lines for the defence of Constantinople, and had the power of entering that city at will. At the same time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not omit to mention that the fleet was sent for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of British subjects. The Marquis of Hartington announced that, whilst reserving liberty of action in the future, he would not oppose the Government proposal; the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not promise that some of the money would not be spent, and assured the House that the welfare of the Christian subjects of Turkey would be looked after by our representative at the Conference; Mr. Gladstone delivered a final philippic against the vote; Mr. Forster and Mr. W. H. Smith were also among the speakers; and the division resulted in a majority of 204 for the Government—328 against 124. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Fawcett protested against the desertion of the Opposition by its leaders, after some of them had made the strongest possible speeches against the vote; to which Mr. Forster replied by saying that he had withdrawn his motion, and should on that evening again leave the House rather than vote against the Government, because he and his colleagues held that the continued opposition to the vote inflamed the war feeling in the country, and therefore indirectly played into the hands of the war party. Eventually Lord Hartington, Mr. Forster, and most of the Liberal leaders walked out of the House, amidst the loud derisive cheers of the Opposition. On the report being brought forward, the most noteworthy feature was a remarkably outspoken address from Mr. Cowen, intensely antagonistic to Russia, full of sympathy with Turkey, and warmly supporting the Eastern policy

of the Government, the hon. member for Newcastle regretting the time had gone by—

When none were for a party, But all were for the State.

Mr. Cowen's eloquent speech was heartily cheered on the Ministerial side of the House, but his own side was silent, and Mr. Gladstone thought the hon. member's contribution to the debate far from judicious. Eventually, however, the report of the vote of credit was agreed to amid demonstrations of satisfaction. the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby gave the same reasons as Sir Stafford Northcote for the despatch of the ironclads, and in answer to Lord Granville, added, a few days later, a fuller explanation of what had passed. "The questions which the noble Earl puts to-night," he said, "are of a very precise and definite character. I am prepared to answer them, but in the present state of affairs it will be better that I should do so briefly, avoiding details, which will be found in papers shortly to be laid before your lordships. In answer to the first question, the ships sent up are at Constantinople, or, more strictly speaking, at Prince's Island, two miles below the city itself. The admiral (Admiral Hornby) has been ordered to place them in such a manner as will be most conducive to their safety, and to the object he has in view. In answer to the second question—whether they have gone up at the request of the Sultan or not-I have to inform your lordships that we communicated at once with the Government on the subject. I telegraphed to Mr. Layard explaining the absolute necessity for the ships going, and also communicated with the Turkish Ambassador in this country. The result is, that although the Turkish Government has offered a formal protest against the passing of the Dardanelles by the fleet, it has taken no steps to oppose their passage. We should, of course, have respected the objections taken by the Porte; but under the circumstances the Government of the Porte should not entertain any feeling of hostility or jealousy to this country. therefore took it upon ourselves to act in the matter independently. With regard to the acts of the other European Governments, I am afraid I have nothing to add to what I stated on Tuesday. The French and Italian Governments authorised their Ambassadors to apply for firmans, but if they obtain them I do not know whether they will act upon them. With regard to the Austrian Government, I am not at present in a position to state what they will do. As regards the Russian occupation of Constantinople, your lordships have seen a circular telegram which has appeared in all the newspapers, and yesterday I received this:—

"The British Government had announced to us that they were about to despatch a portion of their fleet to Constantinople for the protection of life and property of British subjects, whose security, according to information they had received, was threatened. We contemplate sending a portion of our troops temporarily into Constantinople for precisely the same purpose, with this distinction—

that our protection, if there were occasion for it, would be extended to all the Christians. The two Governments, therefore, would be fulfilling a duty of humanity common to both. Consequently this act, pacific in its nature, could not assume any character of mutual hostility." We do not admit that the cases of our ships before Constantinople and the military occupation of the city are analogous. That is our opinion; and I have written a despatch in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's telegram to that effect.

The Government now commenced military and naval preparations in earnest. At Woolwich, extra hands were taken on in the several departments, and orders were given for a great number of general service waggons and carriages for the siege-train equipments: an Admiralty order was received at Chatham directing that the whole of the vessels there should be made ready for sea by the earliest date: and at all the dockyards additional artisans were taken on the works. At Malta, great excitement was caused by telegraphic orders from the Admiralty, directing the ships in hand to be hurried forward and despatched, to join Admiral Hornby without delay.

For the next few weeks, till the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed at San Stefano, all was talk and rumour, one day of war, and another of peace. The war-party of society and the clubs was loud and busy; but in spite of occasional big words in the Houses of Parliament the Government must be credited with a real desire to preserve peace with Russia, though unable to silence the language of suspicion and dislike with which too many of their supporters openly expressed their feelings towards her. The general sense of England was too strongly against war, notwithstanding a series of noisy park and street meetings got up for the benefit of the rough element, who love to war against good clothes and railings, to allow of her drifting into it. But the danger once or twice looked, whether it was or not, really serious. The European oracle, Prince Bismarck, assisted the cause of peace by very distinctly declaring that Germany would have no act or part in the war, and emphatically warning Austria that if she drove Russia from the Balkan Peninsula she must take charge of it herself. The Russians agreed with England not to occupy Gallipoli or the lines of Bulair, if England would agree not to disembark troops on either the European or the Asiatic side of the straits—Russia undertaking to land none on the Asiatic. Admiral Hornby withdrew his fleet from Prince's Island, choosing his own anchorage in the Sea of Marmora at a greater distance from Constantinople, at Mondania Bay, and afterwards at Tousla. The technical difference between a congress and a conference created some alarm and some debate, Baden-Baden being the place at first proposed for the new meeting of the Powers to which Europe now began to look with some hope, as more than once before, as promising some solution of the vexed Eastern Question. At home rumour followed rumour, and telegram contradicted telegram; night after night in both Houses of Parliament her Majesty's Ministers were interrogated, and, with apologies for the stereotyped character of their answers, declared that they had nothing to report. The conditions of peace not signed, Russia was said to throw an air of mystery over the whole affair, as if she were intriguing to make some compact with Turkey which it would be impolitic to reveal to Europe. This view was supported by letters from Constantinople, asserting that the sympathies of Turkish officials were severed from their own countrymen, who were exceedingly bitter against them, and that they were driven to look for protection to Russia, while the people of Turkey still looked to England to protect their nationality. The movements of the fleet, even the vote of credit, made no impression at St. Petersburg; but the announcement that Lord Napier of Magdala had been selected—had, indeed, been summoned from Gibraltar—to take command of the expedition in preparation, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley was to be the chief of his staff, caused considerable excitement in the Russian capital. In Austria, as in England, the desire to keep the Russian demands within moderation was now the prevailing feeling.

Things standing thus, the ordinary home business created little excitement in or out of Parliament. But Mr. Trevelyan, in bringing forward his annual resolution in favour of household suffrage in the counties, obtained the largest minority in his favour that had yet been obtained upon the question—larger by four than that of last year, and much larger, it was pointed out in the Spectator, than that of any previous year. Mr. Trevelyan declared himself quite in favour of disfranchising all voters so illiterate as to be unable to read and mark their own ballot-paper; and, in answer to a paper of Mr. Lowe's in the Fortnightly, denied all intention of making household suffrage a stepping-stone to universal suffrage. He insisted on the very impressive and touching manner in which the agricultural labourers had claimed for themselves the vote; and answered the charge that great corruption had resulted from the wide suffrage in the United States, by pointing out that similar corruption was common enough formerly in this country under a very narrow suffrage indeed, and that it was cured, not by narrowing the suffrage still further, but by the Civil Service reform which was due to the action of Parliament when impelled by a much more popular suffrage.

Sir Charles Dilke, in seconding the motion, appealed to the wide suffrages under which the German and French Parliaments are elected as yielding legislative Assemblies quite in sympathy with the wishes of the educated classes of the two nations. Referring to Mr. Goschen's fear of the Socialistic tendency of the householders, and his expression of opinion that "political economy had been dethroned in that House, and philanthropy allowed to take its place," he asked where the evidence of any such Socialistic tendency was to be found, and what the measures, either of the

late or of the present Government, were which were tainted by this unscientific philanthropy. Sir Charles showed that the 222 Liberal Members who (counting tellers) had voted for household suffrage in the counties last year, represented 1,215,151 electors, while the 278 members who (also including tellers) voted the other way, though so many of them were county members, represented only 1,083,758 electors. The popular vote, therefore, behind the Parliamentary vote, gave a majority of 132,000 electors for the step advocated by the Parliamentary minority.

Mr. Lowe, of course, spoke against the motion, on the old ground that the new electors, if they knew their own power, as they soon would, might combine so as to outvote all the other He described an Australian comment on some much goaded and ill-treated oxen—that if they only knew their own power, they would at once combine against their tormentor. Lowe also quizzed Sir Wilfrid Lawson for holding that classes whom he regards as fit to manage State affairs, are not fit to regulate their own drink; and declared that far more important than any question as to the influence of England in the East, was this dangerous proposal to take away power from those who had made England what she is—a country now renowned for a thousand years—and to give it to people "unknown, untried, subsisting on daily labour," and pretty sure to make of their country "something far below the level of the United States." Mr. Plunkett, the Conservative member for West Gloucestershire, made a remarkable and carefully-finished speech in the same sense as Mr. Lowe, though not so reactionary; and later in the evening Mr. Goschen defended his well-known view that the agricultural labourers are not yet fit for political power, and may use it to relax the restrictions on out-door relief. He also argued that the Reform Act of 1867 has weakened the fibre of Conservative resistance to change, and made the Government unduly sensitive to the changing gusts of popular opinion. Lord Hartington pointed out how little reason there was to suppose that the concession of the urban suffrage to the rural districts is a preparation for repudiating that urban suffrage altogether in favour of universal suffrage; and insisted that the Conservatives, by fighting in 1832 for the Chandos Clause, which based the county franchise partly on the urban principle of an occupation franchise—instead of resting it on property —and then reducing the urban franchise to a household one in 1867, had really paved the way for this step, which they nevertheless declined to take; and Sir Stafford Northcote opposed the motion, in a speech of which the key-note was the inopportuneness of reopening these questions every ten years, and by an appeal to the fears of Irish members, who must suffer greatly by any redistribution of seats on the principle of population. The motion was defeated by a majority of 52 (271 to 219). Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, and Lord Charles Bruce were the only Liberals who voted against the motion, while only one Conservative, Mr. Serjeant Spinks, voted for it.

In introducing the Army Estimates, Mr. Hardy said: "The estimates I have this year to bring before the committee are, as will be seen by those who have taken the pains to study them, what are called peace estimates—that is, the estimates which are in no sense whatever of a character that would enable this country to conduct a war with the establishments left in the position in which they are. They are, of course, naturally so introduced, because whatever apprehensions may have been entertained at the time they were prepared, they were necessarily prepared for that which was hoped would be the case, and which, I trust, is the normal condition of this country. At the same time, there are some very considerable amounts of money beyond those asked for on the last occasion. The War Minister proceeded to explain that the Paymaster's department had been practically reorganised, and placed under the financial branch of the War Office, and calculated on a saving of from 8,500l. to 25,000l. a year by the new arrangements. He confessed himself unable to understand the grievances of the medical department of the Army, so had referred their complaints to a Committee; said that the naval demands for ordnance stores were heavy, but essential, amounting to 367,000l., against 291,000l. last year; and that 141 land-guns and 68 seaguns would this year be made; regretted a diminution in the militia reserve, and considered the army reserves not up to the mark. Lord Cardwell had put its final strength at 80,000 men, but he (Mr. Hardy) did not believe it would pass 60,000, and had not calculated beyond 44,697 in 1883. Of the Volunteers, steadily growing in numbers, Mr. Hardy spoke in the highest terms, announced a proposed review upon a large scale near Salisbury, which, with an increase of forces, chiefly for the Cape, would increase the estimates by 80,000l.; and then spoke of the colonial forces. "It is time," he said, "that the House should take into consideration the question of sending out troops to colonies like the Cape, which are really able to pay. Recently an attempt has been made there to separate the colonial forces from the army sent out, and to give the Commander-in-Chief all the responsibility without the This would be a position degrading to any country to accept, and if this course is adopted I should feel it my duty to confine the services of our forces to Cape Town and the Coast. I do not wish to mince matters, but I do say frankly that when colonies are able they ought to pay some portion of the expenditure incurred for them. I am quite sure that there are some which will not organise any military force for self-defence as long as we undertake the duty and cost for them. The cavalry will be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle on April 1, and the artillery will be similarly armed. This year we shall have an increase of 1,732 men." Of the condition of the men at Aldershot Mr. Hardy spoke favourably, estimating the cost of the army at about 110l. per man, instead of 100l. as formerly, and concluded by saying: "I feel myself great faith in those forces which we have in the reserve,

and I do not think it unreasonable we should look at our 400,000 men as a basis from which you might build a military fabric. The country has a strong military spirit, not a warlike spirit; but there is a desire to serve their country on the part of those men, and you would have a greater number now than you had at the time of the Crimean war, should necessity arise." That the men were too young, but physically strong, and eager for service, was Mr. Hardy's text.

On the Estimates no discussion of importance arose. Meanwhile, on March 3, the anniversary of the day of the emancipation of the Russian serfs, the Treaty of San Stefano was signed between Russia and Turkey; and as soon as its terms became partially known, they served to dispel the wild reports that were current of the permanent occupation of Constantinople, of the confiscation of the Egyptian tribute, and other direct attacks upon "British interests" which the Treaty left uninjured. The agitation for war died away, the negotiations for a Congress were reopened, and invitations issued from Vienna. The place selected was Berlin, the chosen president Prince Bismarck, and the time the last week of the month. It was at first proposed to send Lord Lyons, an ambassador in Paris, on behalf of England; but for that arrangement a more striking one was soon to be substituted. approach of the Congress drew from the Duke of Argyll a fine speech on the meaning of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, in which he argued that, though they were intended to give Turkey a respite from foreign interference, they could not operate in any way to deprive any one of the European Powers of its original right—if pressing need arose—to intervene against Turkey's misgovernment, and that in point of fact we had never abandoned that right. One of our Ambassadors had even remonstrated with the independent Sovereign of Turkey on the expense he was lavishing on the marriage of his daughter. We did not even leave our own subjects resident in Turkey to the tender mercies of Turkish justice. We insisted on having our own Courts of Justice. Turkish justice was good enough for fourteen millions of native Christians, but was not good enough for a few hundreds or thousands of hardy Englishmen. Then we interfered after the Syrian massacres of 1860, and Lord Palmerston himself sanctioned the interference, as perfectly consistent with the existing treaties. In the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the appointment of a European Prince over the united State, there was a second case of interference. The Andrassy Note was a most appalling list of the grounds of complaint against Turkey for the promises violated during thirty years. In short, the whole history of the treaties showed that we had never abandoned our right to intervene in Turkish affairs, on sufficient provocation, either with the other European Powers, or without their aid. And the objects aimed at in the Treaty of 1856 would be attained, as far as they now can be attained, in the opinion of the Duke of Argyll, by making the

Christian provinces of Turkey really happy, self-dependent, and

independent of Turkish rule.

Lord Carnarvon made a fine speech, pointing out how convenient for a time it had been to have a Power commanding the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus which was not strong enough to stand alone, but was strong enough to stand by the aid of England, and how hopeless it would be to find any exact equivalent for such an arrangement. The only substitute would grow up gradually in the general improvement and increasing power of the subject races of Turkey, and it was their interests which we ought to go into Congress to guard. But Lord Derby, in defending the action of the Government from first to last, expressed his painful sense of the terrible difficulty of the problem of the Congress. That difficulty soon began to take shape. Lord Derby informed the Lords that the Government were in communication with the other Powers, and principally Austria, on the subject of the basis of the Conference. The Austro-Hungarian Government having taken the - initiative, her Majesty's Government had already expressed their opinion that they were not prepared to recognise, as valid, changes in the arrangements made by European treaty until such changes had received the assent of the Powers, and that it was desirable that not merely a part, but the whole, of the treaty lately concluded between Russia and Turkey should be submitted to the Conference. He told them also—the Chancellor of the Exchequer making the same statement in the Lower House—that England had proposed to the other Powers that Greece should be represented at the Conference. The full text of the Treaty of Peace, published soon after this declaration, declared Montenegro independent with a considerable extension of territory to the south and the port of Antivari, recognised Roumania as a free State, giving her the Dobrudscha in exchange for a portion of Bessarabia to be ceded to Russia: Servia made independent, with an addition of territory, including Little Zwornik and Novibazar, and part of Old Servia. Bulgaria was declared an autonomous Principality, with a Christian Governor, to be elected by the people, and not to belong to any of the greater dynasties, and would include Northern Bulgaria, Southern Bulgaria, avoiding Adrianople, but touching the coast, and stretching westward almost to Salonika. The Prince was to pay a tribute, to be hereafter decided by Russia, Turkey, and Europe, and the Principality to be occupied by 50,000 Russian troops until the native militia is formed. The period, however, must not exceed two years, and at the expiration of one other Powers might join in the occupation. All fortresses to be razed and none rebuilt on the Danube, and the Porte to retain a right-of-way for its troops along a military road. Otherwise, no Ottoman troops to remain in Bulgaria. Reforms to be introduced into Bosnia and Herzegovina, under arrangements with Austria, and the whole revenue to be applied to compensate the exiles. The Cretan organic law to be better applied, and a similar law to be extended to

Epirus, Thessaly, and other Greek provinces, according to arrangements to be devised by Russia and Turkey. Musulmans to be allowed to reside in the Christian Provinces, but if landowners, to

return there within two years or dispose of their property.

Such were the European terms, with the addition that the Russian army must retire within three months, the question of the Straits being left nearly as before, though right of passage was guaranteed to merchant ships at all times; but in Asia the Czar took some direct advantages. The Sultan ceded Armenia, from the Eastern frontier to the Soghanli Dagh, instead of a nominal indemnity of great amount, and promised reforms and protection from the Kurds to the rest of Armenia. The Sultan also agreed to pay an indemnity of 300,000,000 roubles, or 45,000,000l. sterling, in modes to be hereafter settled; and to compensate Russian subjects in Turkey for their losses up to 1,500,000l., to protect Russian subjects, and especially the monks of Mount Athos, and to amnesty all Turkish subjects who may have had relations with the Russian army. All prisoners of war to be restored on both sides. The whole of the arrangements thus published, arose the difficulty intimated by Lord Derby, whether the Congress should be competent to discuss them all. England demanded that Congress should settle this question for itself; but the Russian Government resisted the demand strongly, as interfering with their just rights as victors. Lord Derby disclaimed all intention of such interference, but maintained that a European sanction must be given to the new European settlement which was now to supersede the arrangements of 1856, and to that end he insisted the submission of the whole treaty of San Stefano to the Congress was Again, therefore, the cloud like a man's hand began to arise, and fresh interest was given to Mr. W. H. Smith's introduction of the Navy Estimates in a speech in which, following Mr. Hardy's example, he spoke of them as Peace Estimates. In accordance with this pacific policy, Mr. Smith said the number of seamen asked for was precisely the same as last year. But, the First Lord immediately added,

"I am satisfied that the supply of seamen is sufficient to ensure ample protection to the shores of this country, and for the preservation of the honour and interests of the nation. We have men enough in the Coastguard and in the Marines on shore to man every ship that it is possible for us to put into the fleet at the present moment, and we have also the Royal Naval Reserve,

which is available for us to fall back upon."

Entering at once into details, Mr. Smith said there was a slight increase in the vote for wages, owing to the larger number of ships in commission; but, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the vote for victuals and clothes. For dockyards and dockyard work the sum was 3,530,000l. last year, and in the forthcoming year it would be within 500l. of the same amount. Eleven armour-plated ships will be either begun or advanced, the latter

category comprising the "Dreadnought," "Inflexible," "Nelson," and "Northampton;" and twenty-eight torpedo-boats would be built. The appointment of a Roman Catholic chaplain to every fleet of five or six ships stationed at a distance from any port would, he hoped, satisfy the Irish members who had moved in the matter; and, with a concluding eulogium of his predecessor's work in the office, the First Lord brought his practical speech to a close. A desultory discussion was wound up by Mr. Smith, who obtained the vote for the men, 2,702,000l. for wages; 1,146,000l. for clothing; 260,000l. for the expense of the Admiralty Office; 207,000l. for coastguard; and 210,250l. for conveyance of troops—an increase of some 42,000l. on this head being due to the war at the Cape.

The month of March was not to close, however, in spite of peace estimates, without new and serious alarm. The rumours of disagreement in the Cabinet, which had so long been rife, and which had been justified by the retirement of Lord Carnarvon and the threatened retirement of Lord Derby, were to be yet further and more gravely justified. The Foreign Office controversy with Russia, on which Lord Derby was of one mind with his colleagues that Russia must not decide what clauses of her treaty the Congress should discuss, induced Lord Beaconsfield to determine upon a step upon which Lord Derby disagreed. Through our new Ambassador at Vienna, Sir Henry Elliot, a precise enquiry was made whether the understanding was that the whole treaty in its relation to existing treaties was to be examined and considered in The reply was in very distinct words—that Russia "leaves to the other Powers the liberty of raising such questions at the Congress as they might think fit to discuss, and reserves to itself the liberty of accepting or not accepting the discussion of these questions." Prince Gortschakoff held to his first answer, that, as the Treaty had been communicated to all the Powers, and as every Power had full "liberty of appreciation and action" in relation to any article which might seem to it to concern Europe, so Russia claimed the same liberty for herself of accepting or declining a discussion on any one point. On this point Sir Stafford Northcote stated to the Commons that the negotiations for a Congress had been broken off; and on the same evening the House of Lords was startled by a report that Lord Derby had resigned. On his entrance it was at once seen that the report was true. took his seat below the gangway, and rising at once, stated that he had tendered his resignation to her Majesty, and that it had been accepted. "My Lords," he said, "it is my duty to take the earliest opportunity of stating to your lordships that I have ceased to hold the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; or, to speak with more verbal accuracy, that my resignation of that office has been tendered to and accepted by her Majesty, and I only continue to hold that office till the appointment of a successor relieves me from its duties. As a general rule, it is

equally the right and the duty of a Minister who retires from office to explain—usually in some considerable detail—to Parliament the character and nature of the differences which have arisen between him and his colleagues, in order that he may justify himself from the imputation of having taken what in any circumstances is a grave and important step on light or inadequate grounds. My lords, I regret that under present circumstances it is not possible, or at least desirable, for me to follow that customary and convenient rule. My lords, I have received from her Majesty and from my noble friend at the head of the Government, full permission to use my own discretion in the matter; but your lordships will easily understand that in the present state of our foreign relations there are many things which require to be considered and consulted upon by those who are responsible for the conduct of public affairs which it is not in the interests of the State should be made public at the time when that decision is taken. lords, the Cabinet have arrived at certain conclusions which, no doubt, are of a grave and important character. In the measures which they propose I have not been able to concur. My lords, to prevent needless alarm from any words of mine, let me say at once that I do not consider that those measures necessarily or inevitably tend to bring about a state of war. I give those with whom I have acted entire credit for desiring as much as I desire the maintenance of the peace of Europe. We agree as to the end, but, unhappily, we differ as to the means; and I cannot, in the exercise of my deliberate judgment—however willing and anxious I may be to submit that judgment to what I know to be in many respects the better opinion of my colleagues—I cannot consider the measures upon which they have decided as being prudent in the interests of European peace, or as being necessary for the safety of the country, or as being warranted by the state of My lords, when the concurrence of Parliament is matters abroad. asked for those measures of which I have spoken, I shall be ready, if necessary, to vindicate the opinion which I have entertained; but until then I consider I am bound by public duty to speak only in the most general terms, leaving it to those who are responsible for the management of public affairs to choose the time and the manner in which they will think it their duty to bring them before your lordships. My lords, there is one possible miscontruction of my conduct against which I think it is desirable I should guard. It might possibly be inferred, from the time at which I speak and the nature of what I have said, that I have dissented from the view taken by the Cabinet of the conditions on which England ought to go into the Congress. I am bound to say that I deeply regret the obstacles which have sprung is not the case. up—sprung up without any expectation—in the way of that Congress being called together; but the fault in my judgment does not rest with the Government of this country, and the dispute in which we are engaged is not one of form or of words,

but one of a very substantial nature. My lords, in my opinion there would be very little use for England to go into a Congress unless we are assured that the discussion which was there to take place was to be one of a real and not an illusory kind; and if we were to choose between the two alternatives, I am bound to say I think that, in the interests of European peace, it would be the less misfortune of the two that the Congress should not meet at all, rather than that, having met, and serious difficulties having arisen at the outset of its sitting, it should break up without any result having been arrived at. My lords, I do not rise to argue this question. I have referred to it merely to prevent the idea going abroad that it was on that question of the Congress the Cabinet and I have been unable to agree. My lords, I need not tell your lordships, and least of all need I tell my noble friend at the head of the Government, that no personal motive has influenced me in the step I have felt compelled to take. Every personal motive and every private feeling influenced me in the opposite direction. My lords, no man would willingly break, even for a time, political and personal ties of long standing, and in the public life of public men of the present day there are few political and personal ties closer or of older date than those which unite me with my noble My lords, I will say more. I have always held that in minor matters a public man is not merely justified in making a considerable sacrifice of his personal opinions, but is even bound by duty to make them, because, without that, party organisation and collective action would become impossible; but, my lords, when questions of European interests are at stake—when the matters in discussion are really matters involving the issue of peace and war—I am sure your lordships will feel, as I do, that those are not matters in regard of which it is possible for any man actuated by a sense of public duty to be influenced by considerations of personal respect and regard. If that were possible, I should be of one mind with my noble friend at the head of the Government. My lords, I end as I began, by saying that I am compelled at present to speak only in these general terms. I must reserve for a later date, if it becomes necessary, any further explanation of the course which I have pursued."

The Earl of Beaconsfield rose after Lord Derby. "My lords," said he, "your lordships have heard that the Queen has lost to-day the services of one of the ablest of her counsellors. Those only who have served with my noble friend can sufficiently appreciate his capacity for affairs, the penetrating power of his intelligence, and the judicial impartiality of his general conduct. My lords, I have served with my noble friend in public life for more than a quarter of a century, and during that long period the cares of public life have been mitigated by the consolation of private friendship. A quarter of a century is a long period in the history of any man, and I can truly say that, so far as the relations between myself and my noble friend are concerned, those years

have passed without a cloud. My noble friend has to-night, with prudence and perfect taste, avoided entering into the particular reasons that have induced him to take a step which on his part is so momentous, and which to the country must be of interest and importance. My Lords, I should be quite willing to refrain from entering into those topics myself until the period when they might be legitimately considered by your lordships; but I have learnt that so much public mischief may occur from unnecessary mystery in these matters that I feel it my duty to-day to say that in consequence of our belief that the Congress would not meet, for reasons which it is unnecessary now to touch upon—especially as my noble friend, with a becoming candour, has admitted that upon this subject there was no difference of opinion between him and his late colleagues—it became matter of consideration for her Majesty's Government, at a period like the present, when the balance of power in the Mediterranean is so disturbed, and when the hopes of rectifying that balance by the meeting of the Congress seemed altogether to cease, to decide what steps should be taken in order to countervail or resist the mischiefs which were impending. It is, therefore, in the interests of peace and for the due protection of the rights of her empire, that we have thought it our duty to advise her Majesty to avail herself of those powers which she has of calling on the Reserve Forces by calling for the service of those reserved forces. With that view a message will be laid before Parliament according to the provisions of the sta-My Lords, I feel it my duty to make this tutes in the case. announcement; and when the occasion, which of course is near, occurs, your lordships will have the opportunity of considering the whole question of the policy and of the conduct of her Majesty's Government. That we shall not be supported on that occasion by the abilities of my noble friend who has been so long my companion in public life, I deeply deplore. Those wrenches of feeling are among the most terrible trials of public life; but we may draw from them at least one noble and consolatory inference—that the sense of duty in our public men is so great that they can bear even these painful trials. My Lords, I have felt of late that the political ties between myself and my noble friend must soon terminate; but I believed they would terminate in a very different and a more natural manner—that I should disappear from the scene and that he should remain, in the maturity of manhood, with his great talents and experience, to take that leading part in public affairs for which he is so well qualified. We have lost his services. personally, of all his colleagues, suffer most severely in that respect; but I am sustained by the feeling at the present moment that I am conscious and confident that the policy which we have recommended her Majesty to pursue is one which will tend to the maintenance of her Empire, to the freedom of Europe, and to the greatness and security of this country."

In the House and in the country this resignation caused a very

painful feeling, both from the loss, in itself deeply to be regretted, of the clearest head in the ministry, and the chief opponent of the War-party, and from the dread that there might be something behind the step now announced, of calling out the Reserves, which seriously threatened war. Mr. Gladstone, who had been reticent in Parliament (where a vote personally adverse to him, which reflected small credit on those who gave it, had been passed in reference to a painful discussion between him and Mr. Layard, who had charged him with fomenting rebellion in Greece, and had declined practical apology), spoke twice outside its doors at this timeonce to the Greenwich "Five Hundred," to whom he had announced his intention of giving up at the next election his seat for their borough, and again to a deputation from Leeds, who brought him an invitation to become a candidate there. praised the Russo-Turkish War as one which had overthrown an evil Power: in both, he reprobated as he had reprobated in the House, the retrocession of Bessarabian territory as a retrogressive step which he hoped that Russia would reconsider, but one which would justify no Government in plunging the country into a guilty war; and in both, his voice gave out no uncertain sound, as indeed through the whole course of these stirring events none could deny either the force or consistency of his conduct, though its tenour exposed him more than once to personal attacks transgressing the limits of party-license. A mob-attack made upon his house in London might have been taken as a deeper sign of popular fickleness, if it could have been supposed to be the work of any but the roughest and lowest element of the town-populace.

CHAPTER II.

The Reserves—Changes in the Cabinet—Lord Salisbury's Circular—The Budget—Mr. Fawcett on Indian Finance—Liberal Deputation—Answer of Prince Gortschakoff to the Circular—Debates on the Reserves Question—Adjournment of Parliament—Irish Scene—Movement of Native Indian Troops to Malta—Bye-Elections—Nonconformist Conference—Speeches of the Recess—War Rumours—Strike in the North—Mission of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg—Meeting of the Houses—Attacks on the Government—Debates upon the Legal Question—Lancashire Riots—Meeting of the Congress arranged—Foreign Opinion—Count Schouvaloff—Appointment of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury as Plenipotentiaries—Debates—The Standard upon the appointment—The Indian Troops at Malta.

Lord Beaconsfield brought down to the Lords a message from the Crown, stating that her Majesty in existing circumstances had thought right to call out the Reserve Forces for permanent service; and after the message had been read by the Lord Chancellor, some further papers relating to the Eastern Question were laid on the table by Lord Beaconsfield. Thus ran the message:—"The present state of public affairs in the East, and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire, having constituted, in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service; and therefore, in pursuance of those Acts, her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that her Majesty is about to cause her reserve force and the Militia reserve force, or such part thereof as her Majesty shall think necessary, to be forthwith called out for permanent service."

Lord Grey then rose, and expressed a hope that when the Message should be taken into consideration some explanation would be given of the ultimate purpose contemplated in consequence of the delivery of the Message. The calling out of the Reserves was a very grave measure, and Parliament was entitled to know something more than was communicated by the Message before a proper judgment could be formed on the subject, and he trusted that when the Message came under consideration the Government would explain what were the changes in the Treaty of Peace which they thought it necessary to insist on even by force of arms, if necessary. It was impossible to examine the provisions of the Treaty of Peace without seeing that it virtually made Russia mistress of European Turkey. He presumed that it was also impossible to set up again the authority of the Porte in the European provinces of Turkey, but it would be difficult to say how a new authority was to be set up in those provinces.

Lord Redesdale thought that nothing was more likely to embarrass the Government in their negotiations than to call upon them at the present time to state what their intentions might be.

Lord Granville said that it would be more convenient to have a full discussion on the subject when the Queen's Message was taken into consideration; but from the correspondence already laid on the table he thought it was difficult to discover whether the English Government or the Russian Government were the more unwilling to join the Congress, and be considered that as the correspondence laid on the table contained but very measure information, Parliament should be informed of the contained to the contained to the contained of the contained of

Lord Beaconsfield rose again, and said that as he understand there was a general desire expressed by the menuions of the Homes of Commons that the Budget should exact on an April 4, he was ready to fix the consideration of the Queen's Menage for April 8, so that it might be considered simultaneously in both Homes.

In the House of Commons, his intelled Someone insurant the Message, and in the course of a latit discountry. We a visited effect, informed them that Lord indiscours has visited that

Derby at the Foreign Office. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, afterwards translated to the Lords by the title of Lord Cranbrook, took the place of the new Foreign Secretary at the Indian helm, and the Premier gave a curious proof of diplomatic tact in persuading Lord Derby's brother, Frederick Stanley, to accept the Secretaryship for War, and preserve the Stanley traditions in his Cabinet. The new hand at the Foreign Office was soon felt, and all the literary skill gained in the field of journalism was to be found in a brilliant circular on the Eastern Question, now published by Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Secretary, in order to expound the views of her Majesty's Government on the Treaty of San Stefano, and to indicate the course which they might be expected to take in dealing with Russian claims. In this able State paper, addressed to our representatives at Foreign Courts, after reciting the correspondence, which led to the present obstacle in the way of the Congress, Lord Salisbury proceeded to observe that "the general nature of the Treaty and the combined effect of its stipulations upon the interests of the signatory Powers furnish another and a conclusive reason against the separate discussion of any one portion of these stipulations apart from the rest." He then urged in detail various objections against the main stipulations of the treaty. He pointed out the injustice which would be inflicted by the mere creation of the new Bulgaria, and the establishment of Slav supremacy, on the other races inhabiting the Balkan Peninsula. He showed that this injustice would extend far beyond the limits of the new Bulgaria itself; and that, while its practical result would be to establish Russian supremacy in that principality, it would also increase the power of the Russian Empire in the countries and on the shores where a Greek population dominates, not only to the prejudice of that nation, but also of every country having interests in the east of the Mediterranean. He then showed that other results of the treaty, and in particular "the acquisition by Russia of the important harbour of Batoum," would "make the will of the Russian Government dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea." The Circular insisted much on the danger likely to result from Russia's "acquisition of the strongholds of Armenia;" declared that "the extensive European trade now passing from Trebizond to Persia" would be liable to be arrested at the will of Russia; enlarged on the inconvenience of having an indemnity chargeable on Turkey, which might be the excuse for further territorial cessions by way of liquidation; declared that the operation of the Treaty "as a whole," would be most dangerous in weakening the guardian of the Straits; and ended by recording that "neither the interests which her Majesty's Government are specially bound to guard, nor the well-being of the regions with which the Treaty deals, would be consulted by the assembly of a Congress whose deliberations were to be restricted by such reservations as those which have been laid down by Prince Gortschakoff, in his most recent communication,"—that reservation being particularly as follows,—that each Power must determine for itself what points it would and would not regard as affecting European interests. The newspapers spoke on the subject of the Circular with their usual many voices; but perhaps the most forcible comment was made by the Morning Post, to the effect that its perusal represented the differences between England and Russia to be so radical and comprehensive, that for practical purposes the San Stefano Treaty could scarcely be made to offer, unless entirely rewritten, a basis for discussion between the two Powers.

Pending debate upon the calling out of the Reserves, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the Budget, for which purpose it had been postponed. After some preliminary observations, he said—"I will first review the finance of the year with reference to the extraordinary expenditure which has taken place on supplies obtained under the Vote of Credit, and then amend my statement by adding an account of that extraordinary expendi-The revenue of 1877-78, I am happy to say, has turned out very satisfactory, and has fully answered my expectations at the beginning of the year. My estimates appeared to myself and my friends very prudent; but I was told I was over-sanguine, and should be disappointed. However, on every occasion on which I have had the honour of bringing forward the Budget, I have heard such anticipations, and I am glad to say they have not been realised. Customs produced an increase of somewhat over 100,000l. Excise was the only item which showed a decrease, and the total amount of revenue, which I estimated at 79,146,000l., has been 79,763,098l., showing an increase of revenue above estimates of 617,219l. I am bound to say that a considerable amount of the excess is due to special causes, by the withdrawal of large quantities of spirits and tea from bond during the last week or two. The extra amount thus realised may be roughly estimated at perhaps 350,000l.; but, independent of that, I must say the revenue has kept up in a wonderful manner, considering all the circumstances of the past year. With regard to expenditure, the total was 78,902,445l., showing a surplus of income over ordinary expenditure of 859,803l. The increases of expenditure were chiefly on the permanent charge of debt and the Army charges, whilst the Navy charges were amongst the decreases. It is always desirable to remind the public of that which they are frequently told, but always forget, that there are every year considerable savings on the amounts voted by Parliament for the different charges, and therefore it is not wise always to take the estimate of expenditure and the estimate of revenue as by any means conclusive. Of the six millions of the Vote of Credit, 31 millions have been actually expended, and some further liabilities have been incurred. converts the surplus of 860,000l. into a deficit of 2,640,000l. meet that the Government propose to issue Exchequer Bonds to the amount of 2,750,000l., and they have applied 750,000l. out

of revenue: so that the expenditure on the Vote of Credit will be met in that way. We propose to make the bonds payable in one year, but that will be for the House to decide. At any rate, we begin the year 1878-79 with a formal deficit of 2,750,000l. Anything required to complete the new charges, or extra expenditure, which have not already been completed, will be met by supplementary estimates. Turning now to the estimates of expenditure for the year, the charge for the public debt will remain the same -viz., 28,000,000l.; the Army expenditure, 15,900,000l.; Navy, 11,053,000l.; Civil Service, 14,816,000l., which, with the other items, make a total estimated expenditure of 81,019,676L. I will proceed to state the estimate of the revenue. Customs I estimate to produce 19,750,000l; excise, 27,500,000l; stamps, 10,930,000l; land tax and house duty, 2,660,000l.; income tax, 5,620,000l. (last year it was 5,820,000l.); Post Office, 6,200,000l.; telegraphs, 1,315,000l.: Crown lands, 410,000l.; and other items, making up a total of 79,460,000l. Therefore, I am sorry to say we estimate a deficiency of 1,560,000l., without making any provision for extraordinary expenditure. I will not go at any great length into the question of expenditure. No doubt the increases are considerable, but in some cases they are not so serious as they appear to be, because there is an increase on both sides of the account. Again, some are increases upon charges imposed in recent years, which are in the nature of relief of taxation. The estimate of expenditure for 1878-79, as compared with the issues of 1877-78 (including supplementary grants and excesses of prior years) shows a decrease of 1,383,819l.—i.e., it is 81,019,676l. as against 82,403,495*l*. The new sinking fund has operated very satisfactorily. The amount applicable to it this year will be 684,000l. I must call attention to a very serious increase in the amount of money borrowed for local loans, the interest of which will cost the Government this year 200,000l. more than last. This increase is so rapid, and the amount is so considerable, that I think that I ought now to call the attention of the Committee to it before it goes too far. The matter has been growing in importance for a considerable time, but most rapidly within the last two or three years. The origin of it was in a proposal of Lord Palmerston's Government to lend money for harbour improvements at 3½ per cent. The precedent then set has been followed in other cases the Education Act expenses, for instance, which now amount to 9,300,000l. for England and 2,200,000l. for Scotland, and we have no reason to suppose that we have got to the end of it. There has also been a spirited demand for loans for sanitary pur-Birmingham borrowed nearly a million in 1877, and is asking for another million in 1878. I do not complain of Birmingham, but the example is very catching, and some curious effects are produced. Facility for borrowing at a low rate of interest encourages expenditure by local bodies, and although the loans are doubtless undertaken for bonâ fide purposes, perhaps

some of the works carried out with the money may not pay, and then more Government help will be wanted. Nevertheless, looking at it in one way, I ought not to complain, because the Government find in these loans a remunerative business; their credit is so good that they can borrow the money at a lower rate; but, as I have said, it is a matter which should receive attention. I should be most unwilling to do anything to check the march of improvement in education, or in sanitary matters, or labourers' dwellings; but it is my duty to protect the Exchequer, and to point out that mischief may result. 600,000l. is provided for prisons under the new Act: and, although I have no wish to discuss these matters now, I may remark that I think the policy of the House in taking charge of these burdens is a wise policy. Now I will go back to the expenditure of the Vote of Credit, and here I find in the first place, with regard to the 3,500,000l. actually expended, the Army has spent 1,543,000l., of which 200,000l. was for horses, 1,000,000l. for stores, 70,000l. for guns, and 46,000l. for ammunition. The amount spent for the Navy has been 1,916,000l., of which 1,445,000l. has been spent in purchasing ships of war and lighters for torpedo defence, 38,000l. has also been expended in laying down special telegraph cables for communication with our That has been done by taking some of the lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company. Besides this, the Army has committed itself to a further expenditure of about half a million, and the Navy of 200,000l., which will be the subjects of supplementary estimates. Now we come to a question of greater uncertainty -viz., the expense of the step which has just been decided upon, the calling out of the Reserves. I have put down an approximate sum, supposing they should be under arms three months, of 400,000l.; and, should circumstances require it, say another 400,000l. in the dockyards. That makes a total of five millions as the possible expenditure under the Vote of Credit, of which 3½ millions have been paid."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to say that he proposed to make a small remission of the house-tax, placing professional offices on the same footing as trade premises, and a slight reduction of the property tax to make allowance for the depreciation of machinery. On the other hand, the dog licence would be raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d., and only puppies under two months would be exempted, instead of six months, as hitherto. Declarations by shepherds would entitle them to keep one dog, and in some cases two, free of charge. Of course there must be some other provision to meet the deficit. Everyone would naturally think of the income tax, but it would not do to depend on that alone. At present every penny of the income-tax produced 1,800,000l., of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ million came into the same year. Therefore, an additional twopence in the pound would produce three millions this year. It was also proposed to put fourpence per lb. extra duty upon tobacco. That had been selected as the subject of increased taxation because the produce of it had been steadily rising from year to year. It was estimated that the total amount of tobacco duty when raised to this standard would produce 8,783,000l. In this way it was proposed to increase the Ways and Means of the year by 3,750,000l. That would throw over 1,550,000l. of the balance of expenditure to the coming year. In conclusion, the Chancellor said he hoped the country had been wise in time, and he believed they would be satisfied, under the circumstances, with the proposals he had made. He would now submit to the Committee resolutions for the imposition of the tobacco duty, and the continuance of the tea duty. With regard to the former, it was expedient to get it through at once, to prevent the revenue suffering.

After the usual desultory discussion, accordingly, the continuance of the tea duty was agreed to, and the tobacco resolution passed by 204 to 24, a division challenged by some of the Irish members, who revived their old but decaying obstructive tactics at this period of the Session in connexion with the Irish Sunday Closing movement, when they succeeded in keeping the House

sitting till twenty minutes past six in the morning.

The Government journals, of course, which now included nearly all the best known papers of the day, commented favourably on the Budget; but the Spectator—except the Daily News, the only Liberal paper left—stigmatised it as "a timid affair;" or worse almost a cowardly—for throwing the burden of the six millions' vote over two years; and thus, while cancelling debt with one hand, incurring it with the other. The Daily News spoke out more strongly. "The plain truth is," it said, "that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to pay for the policy of his colleagues, or at least of the Prime Minister. During the golden days of the Second Empire the late Emperor Napoleon asked M. Fould to give France a good Budget. The distinguished financier answered that if the Emperor would provide a satisfactory foreign policy, the Finance Minister could always undertake to provide a satisfactory Budget. Sir Stafford Northcote is now in a position fully to appreciate the significance of the reply. He is on the whole decidedly a sound financier. He is not inclined to lavishness. Nor do we believe that he has any great sympathy naturally with the passion for military enterprise. But he is the Finance Minister of what we may fairly call a War Administration, and he has to spend accordingly; and having to spend, he has of course to provide the ways and means of expenditure. He is entitled to the sympathy of all benevolent persons. He would have had a satisfactory Budget to produce, he might have reduced the income-tax, he would not have had to talk of adding to the tobacco duty, if only Lord Beaconsfield had not resolved that England must show that she has money to spend in special and superfluous preparations for war."

While financial matters were being thus debated, Mr. Fawcett raised a considerable discussion on Sir John Strachey's last Budget,

condemning the increase in the duties on salt in Bombay and Madras, in order to equalise them over India, when they might have been equalised by lowering them; and the imposition of the licence tax on trades and professions, as falling with most weight upon the poor. He also condemned the expenditure of the Famine taxes on doubtful public works, but as a Committee was sitting upstairs on the whole subject of Indian Public Works, he gave He was strongly supported by Sir George Campbell, who maintained the possibility of equalising the salt duties by levelling downwards, and considered the licence duty a disguised income tax, which exempted those best able to bear it,—but as strongly resisted by Lord G. Hamilton. His points were that the increased tax in Madras and Bombay was compensated by reductions in Bengal, and by sweeping away the Inland Customs line, and that the only alternative for the licence duty would be the income tax, a threat calculated to keep everything quiet. The majority of course refused to support the resolutions of Mr. Fawcett, voting in this case, as throughout the whole of the year, with a singular unanimity, which excluded all idea of individual action and reflection whatsoever. But the obedience of the Ministerialists— Conservatism and Liberalism are scarcely words in place—was not more remarkable than the weakness of the Opposition, who seemed, with a few exceptions, destitute of opinions of their own, as since Mr. Gladstone's retirement they had been practically without leadership. The difference in clearness of tone between Lord Beaconsfield and his submissive Cabinet was not more marked than between the member for Greenwich and the men who wished to conjure with his rod. A deputation from the Liberal Associations throughout the kingdom, introduced by Mr. Bright at the Westminster Palace Hotel, after passing resolutions expressive of "passionate earnestness" that the country might be saved from war, met with the smallest of encouragement from Lord Granville and Lord Hartington to expect decision of any kind. Fortunately the answer of Prince Gortschakoff to the Salisbury Circular proved in the highest degree pacific, and came in time to quiet an angry debate in the Commons. It was very short, and its main point was a proposal that the British Government should state its views clearly; and the Prince reasserted that the whole treaty of San Stefano had been communicated to the Powers; that if Congress should meet, each Power would have full liberty of appreciation and action, and that he claimed only the same rights for Russia. In an addition to the Circular the Russian Chancellor dealt in detail with Lord Salisbury's allegations, and strongly asserted the Russian right to compensation, after the sacrifices of a war which he contended might and would have been entirely averted, had England consented to join in imposing upon Turkey the will of Europe. When the message of the Russian Chancellor reached England, the debates upon the step of calling out the Reserves were on foot in both Houses. The relative places of the two assemblies in the

public mind were proved by the desertion of the Lower House for the Upper, when Lord Beaconsfield in the last, and Sir Stafford in the first, rose to thank the Queen for her gracious message. The Premier made his opportunity for a retrospect, and directed his arguments to show that throughout the negotiations the English Government had striven to maintain the policy the keynote of which was struck by Lord Derby's despatch of May 1, 1877. policy was, broadly stated, to keep as close as might be to the lines laid down by the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe (including Russia) in the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and the Declaration added to that Treaty in the London Conference in 1871. These Treaties had been disregarded by Russia in making war upon Turkey. They had been practically destroyed by the San Stefano Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey. And, as Russia had returned so vague a reply to Lord Derby's stipulation that all the conditions of the San Stefano Treaty should be open to discussion before England could agree to send a representative to the proposed Congress at Berlin, the Government were driven to relinquish the idea of the Congress meeting. Then, in view of the fact that "in the East of Europe at this moment some securities of the Empire are imperilled," it was resolved to advise the Queen to call out the Reserves, the Premier emphasizing and dwelling for some time on the fact that this was simply the first resource in any emergency under our present military system. Raising his voice to its fullest compass, and uplifting his arms to add impressiveness to his concluding words, the Earl brought his well-sustained speech to a dramatic close by a piece of vigorous declamation, describing the British Empire as one of which there was "no example either in ancient or modern history." "No Cæsar and no Charlemagne ever presided over a dominion so peculiar. Its flag floats on many waters. It has provinces in every zone. They are inhabited by persons of different races, different religions, different laws, manners, and customs. My Lords, that Empire is no mean heritage, but it is not a heritage that can only be enjoyed; it must be maintained, and it can only be maintained by the same qualities that created it,—by courage, by discipline, by patience, by determination, by a reverence for public law, and respect for national rights. My Lords, in the East of Europe, at the present moment, some securities of that empire are imperilled. I never can believe that at such a moment it is the Peers of England who will be wanting to uphold the cause of this country."

With an undemonstrative and even gentle manner, which afforded the strongest possible contrast to the peroration of the Prime Minister, Earl Granville placidly stated that he had no intention to oppose the motion, though his opening remarks tended to show that he doubted the advisability of calling out the Reserves; and the tenour of his whole speech was that the Eastern difficulty might have been settled without a Russo-Turkish War had England but acted in hearty concert with the other

Powers, and that the difficulty might even now be amicably arranged if England would but make an earnest endeavour to restore the European concert. He gently vindicated Lord Derby from an imputation of lunacy which the Premier had thrown out, and intimated that a great blunder had been made in not leaving the conditions for the Congress in the hands of Austria, who invited it to meet, and had received from Russia satisfactory assurances as to the terms on which it would meet; and he criticised the needless position of isolation in which the policy of the Government had from the first tended to place us. The chief interest of the debate attached to the speech of Lord Derby, who with calm self-possession, however much he might be lacking in the fire which is considered one of the highest qualities of an orator, vindicated his conduct and position against his opponents in the House. He commenced by observing, in order to correct a general misapprehension, that calling out the Reserves was not the sole reason of his difference with his late colleagues, and when it was said that England could not remain unarmed when the whole of Europe was arming, it must not be forgotten that England was in possession of the British fleet. The present state of affairs was described as one of great emergency, but he should like to know what was the emergency and what had created it, for he did not admit that it was a fact that all diplomatic influence had been exhausted in reference to this matter. He regarded a Congress as a convenient instrument for recording decisions which might be agreed to. But he thought it just as easy to ascertain the opinions and probable conduct of the Powers by negotiation outside the Congress, and therefore he did not regret that that body was not likely to meet. He did not think that there was any solid foundation for irritation against Russia, and even in contemplation of war there was no reason for haste on the English side. Discussing, in the event of war, what probable allies England would have on her side, he came to the conclusion that though Austria might be a possible ally, he still much doubted whether it would be safe to rely greatly on that quarter. In these circumstances, if England were to rush into war it was right to know clearly what were the definite objects in view.

When Lords Selborne and Carnarvon and the Duke of Argyll had strongly censured the conduct of the Government, and the Lord Chancellor had intimated his hope of the Congress yet taking place, Lord Salisbury attacked Lord Derby bitterly for his disclosures, and Lord Kimberley effectively closed the debate by criticising what he described as the false appearance of unanimity in the Cabinet, conveyed by the Premier's speeches at the opening of the session.

Certainly the speech of Lord Derby, especially by the intimation of the "something behind" which had lost time to the Cabinet, justified much of the alarm which it caused in the country; but his position was generally defended. "Lord Derby," said the Guardian, "certainly went to the very edge of propriety in his disclosures—both personal, as to what had passed in the Cabinet, and political, as to the state of our prospects. The first disclosures were not without provocation. Our readers may remember that in the first instance he declined to state the reasons of his withdrawal from the Cabinet. But Lord Beaconsfield declared that there was no mystery in the matter—that it was due to the resolution of his colleagues to call out the Reserves. further, in his speech on Monday, Lord Beaconsfield stated and argued from the fact that Lord Derby 'added the sanction of his authority to the meeting of Parliament, and to the appeal which we made to Parliament immediately for funds adequate to the occasion of peril (peril!) which we believed to exist.' Well, it seems that these statements of the Premier did not correspond with the fact so closely as they ought to have done. First, the decision to call out the Reserves was not the sole or even the principal reason' for Lord Derby's retirement. It was principally caused by various other decisions which have not yet been made public. Secondly the measures for which—on the strength of his Ministerial acquiescence—his sanction is claimed by Lord Beaconsfield were in fact so strongly disapproved by him that in consequence of his disagreement he 'temporarily retired from the Cabinet.' Lord Salisbury complains of this disclosure as an unheard-of breach of loyalty to his colleagues; and so it certainly would be, if it were a question of holding together against an external attack. For such a purpose a man who has consented to waive an objection must forget its existence, and stand shoulder to shoulder as if it did not exist. But when his friends themselves turn round upon him and attempt to bind him to the consequences of conclusions—from which they know him to have really dissented, and in which he only adopted the responsibility from a desire to stand by them—it is altogether too much to expect that out of scrupulous loyalty to men who so treat him, he shall rest quiet under a disadvantage to which they are gratuitously and unfairly subjecting him."

The Commons' debate lasted two nights, but was quite eclipsed by the one night's speaking in "another place." Mr. Bright's contribution was a series of very numerously signed petitions praying for the preservation of peace, and more than ordinary attention was drawn to them by the fact that his clear voice gave effect to the petitions. The drift of Sir Stafford Northcote's guarded speech was that calling out the Reserves was essentially a pacific step; but it contained a singular and prophetic reference, not unremarked at the time, to the necessity of protecting our communications with India "with our own right hand." He was answered by Mr. Gladstone, who said that if the speech had stood alone he might have voted silently, but it must be read by the light of the refusal to enter Congress, or to agree to that German proposal of a preliminary Congress which was a reasonable way

out of the difficulty which had arisen. In refusing that proposal and sending Lord Salisbury's despatch, we "have set ourselves up as the organs of and the substitutes for Europe." Mr. Gladstone then traced the slow gliding of the Government towards war, and finally discussed Lord Salisbury's Circular, which he denounced as full of misrepresentations. All the stipulations which were the bases of Lord Salisbury's inflammatory circular had previously been made known to her Majesty's Government, and the Russians had adhered to their first terms, after a great war, which had brought them within a few miles of Constantinople. He objected in the strongest manner to the retrocession of Roumanian Bessarabia, and to some other terms of the Treaty; but he saw no ground for war, and could not conceive how Lord Salisbury's charges, made after a reticence of six months, were compatible with national honour. He held that Government should accept the Congress, which Russia had accepted in calling the Treaty of San Stefano a preliminary treaty. Mr. Gladstone, who declined to move any amendment, was answered by Mr. Hardy, who maintained that Russia had not agreed to discuss all clauses of the Treaty, declared that England, on a vital question, would never consent to quit Congress and leave others to settle it in her absence, admitted that the fleet was kept in the Sea of Marmora as a manifestation of England's power, and asserted that in its warlike preparations the Government, so far from drifting, was bringing itself to anchor. He maintained that the Treaty made Russia dominant in the Black Sea, and gave her the right of interfering in every province of Turkey, declared that Roumania was "first a road and then an ally for Russia," asserted that all South-Eastern Europe was darkened by Russia, and then, though denying that a British Minister could wish for war, declared nevertheless that there were worse evils. Sir Wilfrid Lawson boldly moved an amendment to the effect that there was no need for calling out the Reserves; but met with no support from Lord Hartington, who asked him to withdraw it, and offered the Government instead a little mild apologetic criticism in his usual The bulk of his party following his example, and declining to vote on the amendment, which Sir Wilfrid declined to withdraw, it was negatived by 310 votes to 64, and the address agreed to, as it was in the Lords, without a division.

An adjournment of Parliament for an unusually long holiday was the next step in the Eastern Question. They had spoken much, though they had done little; but the legislators felt, no doubt, that the gravity of the crisis justified them in claiming a substantial period of rest when it had become so critical as now. Sir Wilfrid Lawson again ventured to protest against a three weeks' holiday at such a time; the adjournment being from April 16 to May 6 for the Commons—to May 13 for the Lords; but was borne down by an indignant majority of 168 to 10. Nothing was said in the Lords, and nothing asked, about the

position of negotiations; but in the Commons Mr. Forster asked for information, and drew from Sir Stafford a re-assuring answer.

"I am not in a position," he said, "without inconvenience, to enter into any details upon the present aspect of affairs; but I can say generally, in answer to the right hon. gentleman's question, that nothing whatever has occurred which should give occasion for increased anxiety on this question, nor in any way diminish the hope we entertain of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at of the difficulties in which we undoubtedly are placed. The matter has been under discussion in this House within the last week or two, and nobody can doubt that the situation is one of an anxious character, and the steps which have been taken have not failed to show that such is the opinion of her Majesty's Government. Nothing, however, has occurred since which in any way increases the gravity of the position, or which tends to diminish the hopes of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. I may say with reference to the particular point in which interest has been expressed, that, as regards the condition of Thessaly and the Piræus, great hopes are entertained that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at, through the good offices of her Majesty's Government, between the Porte and the Greek Government, which may put a stop to further fighting in those districts. I may also mention that the circular which was published some time ago in the newspapers has been received from Russia and presented to her Majesty's Government; and we have reason to believe that another circular is about to be issued by the Porte."

And so the House adjourned, after a brief scene, which is worth recording as the latest episode in the story of the Irish members. Our Chronicle records the account of a savage murder, of the kind called agrarian, upon the Earl of Leitrim in his Irish home: an old peer, just and generous it was said, but a determined landlord of the old school, and an active enemy to Land Acts. Mr. O'Donnell, from his place in the House, made, on the night of April 12, an outrageous attack upon the character of the murdered Earl, which a few other of the Home Rulers backed, and at half-past nine the House was cleared of strangers at the instigation of Mr. King-Harman, who thought thereby to bury some of the scandalous things his brother Home Rulers were saying. The House pronounced for a secret sitting by a large majority—everyone's ears tingling at the assertions which Mr. O'Donnell persisted in making. The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted afterwards that the speeches of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell had not been reported, but at the time the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Lowe were hooted for going with a few Irish members into the division lobby against the proposal to exclude the reporters. After their dismissal, Mr. O'Donnell quoted from a number of Irish newspapers charges against the late Earl which, he said, showed abundant motive for the recent crime, apart from any agrarian conspiracy. Mr. Parnell, in the same manner, condemned the

conduct of the late Earl, and declared that it was such capricious behaviour that led the wilder spirits to think that the only way in which Irish public opinion could ever influence the British Legislature was when it winged the bullet of the assassin. Mr. King-Harman warmly condemned the attack upon the moral character of the late Earl; Dr. Ward, another Irish member, termed the speeches of Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell an unconstitutional and indecent attack upon the dead. It was a sad spectacle, he said, to find members of Parliament endeavouring to found a reputation on apologies for assassination. Up to this point the proceedings had gone on in comparative quiet. The attacks upon the late Earl were listened to in disdainful silence, but this thrust of Dr. Ward's brought up both Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell to a point of order. Dr. Ward reiterated the sugges-Mr. O'Donnell sprang to his feet again, and said the charge brought against him by Dr. Ward "was an infamous lie," a statement which raised a babel of voices. Mr. Parnell also protested against Dr. Ward, but the Speaker, who seemed resolved, in the absence of the reporters, to allow the Irish members to deal with one another according to their own rather than Parliamentary law, ruled that he was not justified in interfering. Sir Stafford Northcote interposed with an opinion that the charge of telling "an infamous lie" ought to be withdrawn, and at length, after much uproar, it was withdrawn. Dr. Ward went on ruthlessly to lash his countrymen. He was again interrupted by Mr. Parnell, and again the Speaker ruled that Dr. Ward might say all he was saying; and he concluded, under indignant protests, by saying "things had come to a pass when men, calling themselves Irish patriots, dragged the cause of Ireland through blood and mire in order to build up their own reputation." Mr. Downing, as an Irish member, was "pained and humiliated by the scene of that evening." He regretted that any Irishman could interfere just as Government were trying to detect the perpetrators of the abominable triple murder. He did not think, however, that the murder of Lord Leitrim was an agrarian crime.

The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer all regarded the speeches of the members for Dungarvan and Meath with reprobation, the leaders of the Opposition being, however, particularly indignant at the unparliamentary treatment they had received in giving their votes for publicity. The Marquis of Hartington complained of the hooting as something unparalleled in the annals of Parliament. Later, Mr. O'Connor Power explained his views of the Government, and Dr. Kenealy stepped in wholly to defend the action and language of the two Irishmen who had brought about this singular exhibition. Sir William Harcourt thereupon pointed the moral that it was left to Dr. Kenealy to defend the extravagant language of the two hon. gentlemen, and in general terms rejoiced in the confusion among those who considered themselves alone entitled to speak on

behalf of Ireland. Mr. Callan condemned Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell; Sir Patrick O'Brien said it was all a matter of taste—bad taste; and Mr. David Plunket declared that the member for Meath had used language which he thought could only be tolerated by the foul rabble which had hooted the corpse of the murdered Earl.

After this decorum once more prevailed, and reporters were readmitted. "What we have jotted down," says the Week's News, from which journal we take this account of the scene, "is a correct outline of the three hours of confusion to which Parliamentary business was consigned by the Home Rulers on the night of April 12. The Home Rule party must now be considered to be broken up. Mr. Butt has resigned the leadership."

The morning after the adjournment of Parliament supplied a startling comment on the strange policy of reticence pursued by the Ministry—a reticence to Parliament and to the country certainly new in our records, and arguing either very great or very little confidence in themselves. A Calcutta telegram announced that orders had been received by the Indian Government to despatch a force of about 7,000 native troops to Malta; the regiments selected from Bengal being the 9th Light Cavalry, the 13th and 31st Infantry, and the 2nd Goorkhas; from Bombay the 1st Light Cavalry and two regiments of native infantry; and from Madras, the 25th Infantry. Four companies of native sappers and miners, and two field batteries of British artillery made up the tale. The step was a grave one, the gravity lying mainly in the fact that it is by Statute enacted that all native troops employed out of India should be paid for by the Crown, and that a vote of the very Parliament which had just been dismissed for three weeks without the order being even mentioned, would be necessary to provide for the outlay. The Ministry must have calculated, indeed, upon the docility of their majority, as accessories after the fact; for that the very spirit and object of the Statute was to prevent the employment of native mercenaries on foreign service without special and well-considered Parliamentary sanction is, we think, evident even from the letter of it. The thing was done, however, and Lord Beaconsfield had grasped the reins too completely for much effective opposition to be heard. The newspapers were all mild enough, where they were not applausive.

The Daily News remarked that "the Government seems to have taken another step in the gradual development of a warlike policy. It is, moreover, an additional sign either that the Government actually contemplates hostilities, or is so little hopeful of the success of its efforts to preserve peace that it considers it needful to provide for their failure. The act acquires additional significance when taken in connection with Lord Derby's explanations. It seems likely that it is a step in the development of that policy to which he objected, but which he was unable to state. The objections to the inordinate length of the Parliamentary

recess receive immediate and striking confirmation by this startling announcement. Parliament, moreover, will be justified in feeling that it has, at any rate in this matter, not been taken into the confidence of the Government."

The Times, now nothing if not Ministerial, observed that "the movement has for some time been anticipated, and has been recognised as a natural accompaniment of any other warlike precautions we might take. The importance of the movement consists in the evidence it affords of our being able to rely on further resources of the same kind. The supposition naturally arises that this was one of those decisions of the Cabinet from which Lord Derby dissented, but which he was unable to specify, and it will be liable, no doubt, to exciting interpretations. But it is of no more essential significance than the despatch of our fleet to the Sea of Marmora. If we are to take precautions at all, they ought to be thorough, and our military strength must be reinforced no less than our naval. The troops will simply be held in reserve at Malta, for possible contingencies, and their presence will be an additional proof that we are prepared to exert the whole military force of our empire, alike in Asia and in Europe, in support of our interests. That the announcement of such a measure should have occurred immediately after the adjournment of Parliament will be deemed an illustration of the inevitable inconvenience of a recess at the present critical juncture."

More warlike was the tone taken by the Standard, whose plea for this new employment of mercenaries, Roman fashion, was outspoken and bold. "There are some who will see in this step," it said, "a movement in anticipation of war; but although it is to a certain extent a preparation for war, it is—like the calling out of the Reserves, the purchase of ironclads, and the other steps England has taken in the same direction—a measure likely to preserve peace rather than to precipitate war. The force itself is not a large one; but the fact that Indian troops have been sent for is sufficient to call the attention of those concerned to the fact that England is possessed of an enormous reserve of strength in India, and that she intends, if necessary, to draw upon it. The population of India is superabundant, and a considerable portion of it is fond of warlike exercises. They are naturally brave, and led by British officers are not inferior to the best troops in Europe. When European critics discuss the military strength of England, they are in the habit of entirely ignoring this great reserve of power, and it is well that any nation contemplating entering into the lists with us should have its eyes opened to the fact of its India could furnish instantly a hundred thousand splendid troops, and these could be followed in a few months by treble that number. Indian officers have calculated, indeed, that there would be no difficulty whatever in raising an army of a million men in India. This fact in itself is a sufficient answer to the timorous spirits who urge submission to Russian arrogance upon the ground that, alone, we are no match for that immense empire. That, at the present moment, our available force is numerically far inferior to that of Russia is true enough; but England can afford to wait, and her strength would increase with time. The order for the despatch of Indian troops to Malta is a timely reminder of this fact, which European Powers would do well to take to heart."

In spite, however, of the complacency of Parliament and the Press, and the almost ludicrous absence of anything like action or confidence on the part of the recognised Liberal leaders, there were not wanting signs in the country of a strong feeling running counter to the Government, among classes of men whose voices could only be heard for the time through irregular channels. The Liberal party made some remarkable successes in the elections of the day; and at Worcester and Hereford, where they were defeated, they gained very large minorities. At a very curious and interesting election in South Northumberland, the contest resulted in a "tie." On the declaration of the poll, each candidate had 2,912 uncontested votes. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Grey,--the heir presumptive of Earl Grey,—had, in addition, two balloting-papers on which the voters had written "Grey," instead of having marked them with a cross against the name. These votes, it seems, ought not to have been counted for Mr. Grey, and were ultimately rejected. The presiding officer, the High Sheriff, had still a casting vote, and would have given it for the Conservative, Mr. Ridley, had not Mr. Ridley, with much honourable feeling, requested him to withhold it, and send the double return to the House of Mr. Ridley's election was subsequently established.

Another class of men who had, throughout the last phases of the Eastern Question, been singularly unanimous and consistent—and in their tone on the matter presented to their cousins of the Established Church one of those marked contrasts which, in the present aspect of ecclesiastical affairs, donne à penser, as the French say,—came forward at this time to give Mr. Gladstone an opportunity.

A Nonconformist "Ministerial Conference" was held in the Memorial Hall, in Farringdon Street, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Gladstone an address on the risk of war. The address contained the names of 400 ministers of Dissenting congregations in the London district, and declared that "for the war with Russia with which we are menaced," they "had failed to discover any justification," and that they had, therefore, determined to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands by placing in them the record of their cordial support. Mr. Gladstone, in receiving and replying to the address, contrasted very powerfully the virtual unanimity of England at the time of the Crimean war with that wide division of opinion which rendered it possible for such a county as South Northumberland to divide its vote equally between the Government and the keenest antagonists of the Government, and which admitted of popular

meetings of the greatest enthusiasm on each side of the present Even the large minorities of the Liberals could never have been gained in opposition to the war policy of 1853. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the nation was now profoundly divided, instead of profoundly unanimous. The events of the recess fully bore out this view of divided counsels. Mr. Hardy (not yet Lord Cranbrook) had a warm reception at Bradford, and was loudly cheered in his manifesto of the duty of England in upholding European law, and of the wickedness of dismembering and tormenting Turkey: "the great England to whose ministry I have the honour to belong, which I desire to see maintained in all its grandeur and all its majesty; an England humanising and civilising the world, bringing to every part of the world her religion and her laws, showing herself everywhere, as she does at home, the friend of freedom and of justice, and not prepared to stand by and see a great overshadowing cast upon the nations of the world." In a quieter speech Mr. Cross held a similar tone; but neither one speaker nor the other shed the smallest light on the views and intentions of the Cabinet. On the other side Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were received with equal enthusiasm at Manchester, where they met and addressed a Conference of 1,500 delegates from cities, towns, and great organisations assembled to protest against the impending war with Russia. The Conference passed unanimously resolutions of the strongest character. The first condemned the "policy of menace and warlike demonstration adopted by the Government on the Eastern Question," and the introduction of Sepoys into Europe, and the concealment of that unprecedented act until Parliament had risen for the Easter recess. The second accepted without reserve Lord Derby's declaration that the measures "on which the Government have decided 'are neither prudent, in the interests of European peace, nor necessary for the safety of the country, nor warranted by the state of matters abroad; and indignantly protested against the adoption by the Government of measures which could drive from the Cabinet 'one of the ablest of the Queen's counsellors,' who retired, rather than incur any responsibility for their violent precipitancy." The third declared that, considering the whole action of Government which was stated in detail, "the Government of Lord Beaconsfield is a fatal obstacle to the peace and international amity, freedom, and independence of the oppressed nationalities, and a standing menace to the honour, interest, and liberties of the British people." The fourth and fifth demanded a Congress or a reference of the whole quarrel to a friendly Power, under Protocol 23 of the Treaty of Paris, appended on the initiative of Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Bright, in his address, was as outspoken as the delegates. In a speech full of his old tribune-spirit, he reviewed the conduct of the Government in spending the six millions recklessly, after the Commons had been assured that they would probably not be spent at all; in having determined on a policy which neither Lord

Carnarvon nor Lord Derby could endure, though the latter must have suffered terribly in separating himself from Lord Beaconsfield; in representing that the Fleet was sent into the Sea of Marmora for the protection of British interests, when it was now acknowledged that it was sent there as a menace; in declaring before Parliament adjourned that nothing was about to happen, when they were about to import thousands of Mahomedan soldiers to fight against the Christian nation of Russia; and in neglecting the House of Commons, which "either dare not ask for information, or when it asks is denied." This Government was the only obstacle to the Congress. The "British interests dodge has been dropped," and we are to go to war for European law, which outside these islands nobody understands. The Premier is the only real disturber of the nation, and his object is to restore Turkey, to sustain "that terrible oppression, that multitudinous crime which we call the Ottoman Government." That Minister for forty years had never been known to do anything of his own free mind for the advancement of the country, and no drop of English blood should be shed at his bidding. An election at Tamworth, where a retiring Conservative was replaced by Mr. Bass, a Liberal, in a very full poll, by a majority of nearly 600, was welcomed by his party as a sign of the times; but Mr. Hanbury, the retiring member, who, like his successor, was connected with the brewing interest, publicly declared that Tamworth would sell its soul for beer, and so denied the political value of the verdict. Meanwhile nothing but rumour was afoot abroad and at home; Germany, through her foreign dictator, Prince Bismarck, was striving with a will, men said, to bring the Congress to bear; but Russia was pressing southwards more and more; a large body of Mahomedans round the Rhodope Mountains had broken out in open insurrection, and in England war preparations were pushed rapidly on. If England would evacuate the Sea of Marmora, and retire to Besika Bay, Russia would fall back on Adrianople from the neighbourhood of the Turkish capital; if Russia would do the last, England would do the first. It was for this Prince Bismarck was said to be negotiating. Much virtue in an "if." It was a great time for journals and newspaper-boys, who sold out an edition on the strength of the "retirement of Lord Salisbury," which proved to be from the chairmanship of the Middlesex Sessions. One sad reality there was at home. The masters in the North and East Lancashire cotton trade gave notice of a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, driven to it, they said, by heavy losses they could meet in no other way, and a great strike followed, with all its surroundings of distress. At Preston the operatives yielded; but at Blackburn and Burnley there was riot-war. Trade and commerce were starving everywhere, and for the antics of Crowns and Ministers the people suffered as of old.

The departure of Count Schouvaloff on a mission from London to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Prince Lobanoff to take

General Ignatieff's place as Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, were said to point to a more pacific state of things. The Eastern clouds were breaking, and disgusted correspondents unwillingly augured peace. It was known that at St. Petersburg the prevalent feeling was a desire to bring about a good understanding with England, and it was believed that by Count Schouvaloff's means the preliminaries to a Congress would be arranged. Meanwhile the Commons met, and Lord Hartington propounded a gentle inquiry about the state of negotiations and the movement of the Indian troops, which Sir Stafford Northcote very briefly answered, saying that the Government had thought discussion unadvisable, and that it was neither necessary nor would have been according to practice to tell Parliament their plans. This brought up Mr. Fawcett in another key. Sir Stafford had complained that Mr. Bright had charged the Government and himself, outside the walls, with deceiving the House. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bright being absent, endorsed that charge. "He would not," he said, "charge the right hon. gentleman with having intentionally misled him; but he wished to assert in the most distinct manner that at least a hundred members had been misled, and that, too, through no fault of their own. If the English language had not lost its plain meaning, there was no alternative but that they should have been misled by the speech which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made previous to the adjournment. It would be remembered that, thinking the recess too long, he proposed to shorten it by a week; but that he withdrew his motion, against the wish of his friends, after what he regarded as the eminently satisfactory speech of the right hon. gentleman. The Chancellor of the Exchequer again and again assured the House that there had been no change in the policy of the Government. No change in the policy of the Government! He did not know what a change could be, if summoning for the first time indefinite multitudes of the Indian soldiers to engage possibly in a European contest were not one. It was difficult to conceive a greater change in policy than this, for it was a change which raised questions of constitutional importance affecting England, and questions of vital importance affecting the finances and government of India. What was the meaning of the Mutiny Bill? What was one of the dearest and most cherished privileges of Parliament? It was that the country should not be overborne by a large standing army. Why, every year, were they so scrupulous in fixing the number of the standing army? Because Parliament should maintain a firm and high hold over the Executive as to its strength. It was unnecessary for him to go back to English history, but if he were to do so it would be easy to prove that there was no question which our forefathers deemed of greater importance than their control over the standing army. What was the position now? The number of the Indian army was not limited. It might be 200,000 this year and 500,000 next; and

the Government considered that they could bring any portion of those men to Europe, to fight, it might be. That sentiment was cheered by the supporters of the Government. The country was beginning to discover what were the intentions of the Government, and it ought to know the gravity, peril, and importance of what had been done. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now came down to the House, and in the course of a few light sentences stated that it was not according to custom that Parliament should be informed of the action of the Government in relation to the Indian troops. But how could it be said that it was not according to custom, when Indian troops had never before been brought into Europe? Unnecessary to inform Parliament! What were they to be informed of, if not of such an important step as this? would rather that the Government had squandered and wasted millions of English money than that they should have started on the career of bringing Indian troops to fight European battles without consulting Parliament. If this could be done, there was not a single thing the Executive could not do without first consulting Parliament. Before such a step was carried out, Parliament ought at least to have been informed of the cost it would involve. Parliament was responsible for the good government of India, and, if anything wrong happened there, Parliament could not escape the responsibility. There could be nothing of greater importance than bringing Indian troops into Europe and letting them return either flushed with victory or crushed with disaster. In depriving India of 7,000 troops—and perhaps more would be taken—the Government could not escape the inference, either that an extravagantly large army had hitherto been kept up in India, or she was now inadequately supplied with troops—either that her finances had been crippled by maintaining too many native soldiers, or at the present time there were fewer than were consistent with the safety of the empire. He repeated that the advice of the House of Commons ought to have been taken before the Government did what they had done, and he, for one, was determined to protest and remonstrate against such conduct being repeated.

The speaker was followed in the same strain by Sir George Campbell and Sir William Harcourt, who insisted on a fuller explanation of the statement that it was not necessary to inform Parliament of so great a measure; and Sir Stafford Northcote was obliged to rise again. Being, however, and being content to be, only the apologist and mouthpiece of chiefs in another place, he had nothing to say but to remake the same answer in more words. He said that the measure was "nothing more or less than moving troops from one part of the Queen's dominion to another," repeated that the Government arrangements had required time and secrecy, and naïvely admitting that the truth had come out sooner than they meant, deprecated further discussion till the supplementary estimates should be moved, and said that of course England, not

India, would bear the expense, because "the interests of India were involved as part of the British Empire." There was a rebellion now even among the Ministerialists. Mr. Newdegate rose to say that he thought the active exercise of the constitutional control by the House of Commons over the Executive was gravely imperilled by the measure; and so general was the anger of the Liberals, that they resorted to a most unusual step. They virtually stopped the supplies until discussion had been allowed. Budget Bill came on for its third reading, but Mr. Dillwyn moved and Lord Hartington supported an adjournment, on the ground that the Budget had been discussed in ignorance of the charges which the Government, when the Budget was framed, intended to cast upon the country. Sir Stafford Northcote fought hard for his Bill, but men like Mr. Dodson, Mr. Childers, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Newdegate insisted on the adjournment, and though the motion was beaten by 170 to 85, Mr. Vivian brought it forward again, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to give way. Notice was given of two votes of censure; and questions daily asked of the Chancellor full of an angry and hostile spirit. Mr. Vivian's speech was very outspoken indeed. The Government, he said, had taken the most high-handed course he had ever known, and one for which Lord North had been forced by his own party to bring in a Bill of Indemnity. He hinted that though the heads of the Ministry were safe, their purses were not, for if Parliament rejected the Bill for the Sepoys, who was to pay expenses? If the act had been done by a Liberal Ministry, the Liberals, who were independent, and not a mere flock of sheep, would have dismissed them for such a violation of the Constitution. There was an utter want of frankness in the Ministry, which had "sent the British Fleet into the Sea of Marmora with a lie in its mouth," saying it was to protect British subjects, whereas it was to protect British influence in the East. "It seemed to him that the Government had cast a slight upon Parliament, and that its conduct had been in the highest degree unconstitutional." Mr. Chamberlain, in the absence of all practical leadership, made himself the spokesman of opinions like these, by proposing to move a strong vote of censure, declaring that "an honourable and prompt settlement of existing difficulties will be best promoted by a European Congress; and by a frank definition of the changes in the Treaty of San Stefano which her Majesty's Government consider necessary for the general good of Europe, and the interests of England." The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to promise Mr. Chamberlain any special facilities for discussing this motion. He must take his chance with ordinary private members. Votes of censure proposed by the leader of Opposition, he said, have a claim on the Government, but votes of censure proposed by private members have none. Otherwise he was apologetic and explained nothing, preferring to deal with Lord Hartington's meaningless motion, which left the policy of the Government unchallenged, and merely affirmed that "no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace without the consent of Parliament in any part of the dominions of the Crown, except only such forces as may be actually serving within her Majesty's

Indian possessions."

This action was of course framed to avoid any division of the party; but the technical debates in which it resulted were necessarily without much interest, as the true question was not discussed at all. In fact, the discussion was legal, one set of lawyers maintaining that nothing unconstitutional had been done, and another set arguing the reverse, their interpretation of law depending upon the side in politics for which they held their briefs. In the House of Lords Lord Selborne rose first to argue the legal case against the use of Indian troops in Europe by the mere authority of the Crown, and without the consent of Parliament. He contended that the form under which the number of men for the forces of Great Britain is sanctioned—namely, for a certain defined number of men, "not exceeding" so many—forbids the employment of any additional number of men, unless a Supplementary Vote be asked Then the Bill of Rights, passed in 1689, declares that and taken. "the raising or keeping of a Standing Army within the Kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against the law.". From 1732 to 1866, with rare exceptions, the forces sanctioned in the Mutiny Acts were always described as kept up "for the safety of the Kingdom, the defence of the possessions of the Crown, and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe." These last words showed that it was not with reference to the safety of the kingdom alone, but with reference to our foreign relations with Europe, that these forces were granted. It was the Imperial standing Army which was thus numerically limited, and any attempt to increase its numbers without the consent of Parliament, by bringing reinforcements from India, was clearly forbidden. In 1734, when Europe was involved in war, and Parliament about to be dissolved, the King came to Parliament for power to raise additional forces, for which he promised that account should be rendered to the next Parliament; and this power was conferred upon him by an address of both Houses. In 1774, when use was made of the Hanoverian troops to garrison Gibraltar and Port Mahon, at a time when Parliament was not sitting, the Government of Lord North was charged with having violated the law by not asking for a Bill of Indemnity, and Lord Chancellor Bathurst justified what had been done, but expressly not on the ground that Gibraltar and Port Mahon were not within "the Kingdom," in the sense of the Bill of Rights, but that owing to the insurrection in America, it was not a time of peace, but of war. A Bill of Indemnity was introduced, and passed through the Commons, though it dropped in the Lords. Again, the Indian Government Act of 1858 insisted that the resources of India should not be used to pay Indian troops beyond the frontier, "except for preventing or repelling the actual invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions, or under other sudden and urgent necessity." And in 1867, Sir Stafford Northcote had admitted that the using of the Indian troops for Abyssinia without sanction of Parliament, was probably a transgression of the letter of the law.

Such was the legal case against what had been done. Lord Cairns, in his reply, insisted that "the Kingdom" in the Bill of Rights meant only England; asserted—what was afterwards disproved by Sir Henry James—that an army in Ireland was being employed at the very period of the passing of the Bill of Rights, and for many years afterwards, without the sanction of the Legislature, Ireland not being then in the Union; contended that as to the Constitutional controversy of 1774-75, it was not in relation to the Bill of Rights, but to the Act of Settlement, not in relation to the use of a standing army in Gibraltar and Port Mahon, but in relation to the employment of foreigners, i.e. Hanoverians; and that the words used by the Lord Chancellor Bathurst and Lord Camden should be so understood; insisted that even Liberal statesmen like Mr. Fox had always maintained that it was an important prerogative of the Crown to distribute its troops at its own discretion, and proved very elaborately that the troops in India are expressly enlisted with a view to their being employed beyond the Indian frontier, as well as inside it. He pointed to the language used by Lord John Russell, in discussing the India Act of 1858, to show that he (Lord John) desired the Crown to have the same prerogative for the employment of Indian troops outside India that it has for making war or peace; and insisted that the only legal check which the Parliament has on the use of these troops outside India, is the same that it has on the use of the troops raised at home—the right of refusing the requisite supplies for paying them. The rest of the debate in the Lords was insignificant, except the speech of the Prime Minister, emphasising the emergency of the occasion, and the necessity for secrecy. He would willingly have been silent, but Lord Granville had challenged him to rise, "and he is a knight to whom one owes every courtesy." He would gladly have defended his policy as a whole; it was inexpedient to deal with a side-issue; and the time was not suitable. Beaconsfield disputed entirely the proposition that the Government had not the right to move Indian troops without the consent of Parliament. The Mutiny Act did not, he maintained, in any way refer to the native army of India, and he claimed the undoubted right to advise her Majesty to use her prerogative if the occasion demanded it.

The Premier was in his most epigrammatic vein. He, with perfect succinctness, asserted there was nothing whatever in the Mutiny Act to hinder Government from moving the Indian troops whithersoever they might please; and that India would not be called upon to bear the expense of the transport of the native force to Malta. Carrying the attack into the enemy's camp, the noble

Earl gallantly gave Earl Granville a pungent bit of advice. Alluding to Lord Granville's disinclination to risk being placed in a minority, the Prime Minister pungently said—"But you will never be in a majority, if your nerves are so very delicate. You must assert your opinions without fear and with perseverance; and, if they are just and true and right, you will ultimately be supported by the country; but at this moment I do not think they are just, true, and right; or, rather, I will say what has been said so often, but which may be repeated now, 'What is true is not new, and what is new is not true.'" So the debate of the Peers ended.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington took every care to narrow the issue. No other question was to be looked at than whether it was legitimate for her Majesty's Ministers to go to India for extra forces for employment in Europe in a time of peace without first asking the sanction of Parliament. Government, he said, claim that they have; and that is the claim which we deny. The speech was closely argumentative and well received by the House. The quiet enunciation of Parliamentary rules and etiquette was followed by a highflown speech from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, filled with smart sallies against the unpatriotic position of the Opposition. Discarding the Marquis of Hartington's limitation, he defended the policy of the Government on broad grounds, and roused the House to a certain enthusiasm. His peroration about the empire and the seas that, as he said, "bound" one shore to another, did not escape Sir W. Harcourt, who twitted the Secretary for the Colonies about "the policy of the Government which was to link together the various races of the empire by the ocean-wave." The new Secretary of State for India (the Hon. Edward Stanhope) followed, turning the laughter of the House upon Sir W. Harcourt for telling a story which he had told before to point a moral exactly the reverse of that he now attempted to teach. He took objection to the technical limit given to the debate, and maintained that as Parliament held the purse-strings it virtually had full control. His best point he made by arguing that the resolution proved too much. If passed, it might prevent the despatch of Indian troops in circumstances of emergency—as to put down an insurrection in the Mauritius or Hong Kong. Why, when the dangers which threatened our forefathers had passed away, limit ourselves in the application of our own power? Mr. Fawcett raised an objection to employing the Indian army out of India, on the score that it proved that the army was a needless incumbrance to India; and he gave notice that he should move, when the Indian Budget came before Parliament, that, "it having been decided that the army of India is so large that an indefinite number of Indian troops can be spared to aid England in a European contest, this House is of opinion that the Indian military expenditure is excessive, that India has maintained more troops than are necessary for her own defence, and that consequently this expenditure ought to be reduced, and various taxes repealed which now proved burdensome to the people of India."

Mr. Gladstone began with a telling allusion to the charge of unconstitutional conduct which had been made against him when in office, about the Purchase Warrant, and declared that the concealment, by Sir Stafford Northcote in his Budget, of a heavy item of expense, which he knew was to be incurred, was directly unconstitutional. Unconstitutional, too, was the perversion of the statute duty of Government to consult the House on this expenditure, into merely asking for its sanction afterwards. "I want to know," said he, "if that be allowable, what are the limits of that doctrine?" The Ministers had violated the Bill of Rights and the Indian Government Act.

"We have heard," continued Mr. Gladstone, "what the doctrine of the Government is. There is no limitation, except the limitation that the troops are not to be brought into the United Kingdom. I am glad that limitation is left. When, from year to year, and from generation to generation, you have been fixing, as you thought, the military service of the empire, we have it held on the part of the Government that her Majesty's control over those Indian forces is an absolute power to direct them where and as she pleases, provided they do not come into the United Kingdom. The Crown obtains from Parliament the right to raise 135,000 and odd men, and is strictly limited as to the use of those men. But within two or three hours by telegram she has in another quarter of the world 200,000 or 300,000 men, which, if the Government like, may be doubled, and no control from voting the number, and no control from voting the money, and no control from a Mutiny Act to expire next April. This vast force, having none of these restraints, and unlimited in respect of number and backed by a Treasury filled with more than fifty millions a year, is at the will of those gentlemen on the benches opposite, without their saying why or wherefore. Is that to be the state of things under which we live? I do not listen for a moment to the pleas that there is no practical danger. Will we consent to part with the securities that the Constitution gives us? The question is not whether we will rush right into the midst of danger, but whether we will tread within an inch of it. Do we think that liberty is a thing so safe at all times and under all circumstances that the sentinels of the Constitution may occasionally go to sleep? Is that the view entertained by the House of Commons? It may be that this division will prove that we have less liberty now than we had in 1865, or even in 1775."

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said: "I think it is our duty, from generation to generation, not to abandon or suffer to be impaired the ancient and ancestral liberties of the country, and to regard with the utmost jealousy every security which has been thought wise by the great sages of the community in past times for the purpose of guaranteeing the maintenance of the Constitution.

The majority in favour of these proceedings will be an historical fact of cardinal importance, and it is our duty to run the risk of a vote. It will be a great evil and a national calamity, but there is one evil greater—one calamity deeper still, and that is that the day should come when at any rate the minority of the House of Commons should shrink from its duty and fail to use every effort in its power to bring to the knowledge of the people the mode in which, and the circumstances under which, its liberties are being dealt with by its representatives."

Mr. Cross was effective enough in asking why, if Mr. Gladstone's indictment was meant as a censure, no vote of censure had been proposed. It would have been folly in the Government, at such a crisis, to publish their intentions to the world. The control of Parliament still remained with regard to supplies, and he challenged the member for North Warwickshire (Mr. Newdegate, who had spoken strongly against the Government) to say that under no emergency could the Indian troops be moved by the Crown. It was unfair at such a time to press the Government on a point on which they had shown there was a real emergency, and he was confident that the verdict of the country would support them in all that they had done. Mr. Newdegate having offered an explanation of the position he had taken on this subject, Mr. Herschell followed in an able speech, denying that any such emergency had arisen as could justify the Government in the novel and dangerous course they had taken. He repudiated, for his own part, and that of his friends on the Opposition side of the House, the charge of faction which had been so freely made, and retorted that it might be quite as factious and as mischievous to the country to accuse opponents of the want of patriotism at a time when it was known that such a charge was totally unwarranted. Mr. Roebuck deprecated the state of division into which the country was apparently thrown by such discussions, and urged that the effect of such a division in the eyes of foreign Powers must be prejudicial to the action of the Government and the true interests of England. As to the conduct of the Opposition, if it were not factious he knew not how it could be characterised. Much had been said about the privileges of Parliament and the rights of the people being trampled on; but it was impossible for anyone to believe that any of those rights or privileges were endangered by the dispatch of 7,000 troops from India to Malta in the present emergency. It was not, in his opinion, the duty or the right of an honest Opposition to come forward under such circumstances to embarrass the Government; but this sort of policy had unfortunately been an old characteristic of the action of the Opposition, which was on this occasion deserving of the reprobation of the country.

Mr. Forster delivered a striking speech on the vast questions of policy,—as regarded the position of England in Europe, as regarded the position of England towards India, as regarded the

conduct of the Indian Administration,—which had been settled silently without consulting Parliament, and that, too, at a time when Sir Stafford Northcote had bid Parliament separate in peace and hope; the Solicitor-General repeated Lord Cairns's argument with greater passion; Sir Stafford Northcote, as usual, insisted that the whole matter was the most trivial in the world, and that theirs was,—not indeed by merit, but by the very necessity of the times,—the most Constitutional Government in existence; and Lord Hartington replied that never had wars been so sudden and short; that never for generations back had the prerogative of the Crown been so able to commit Parliament to any course the Ministers thought fit, without really asking its advice: and that at no time, therefore, was there so much necessity for insisting on previous notice and previous sanction for measures tending towards war.

The majority for Government was 121;—for Government, 347, for Lord Hartington, 226. The Tory majority was not to be shaken, and Parliament, at least, was now at Lord Beaconsfield's feet. Another debate upon the same question, and another majority, left matters where they were, a large section of the Opposition walking out of the House rather than record, under the circumstances, any opinion at all: but the general feeling that the Government had failed in their duty in not consulting Parliament remained on the public mind. It was when things stood thus ill with the House, in which he had so long held a foremost place, that the great Whig statesman, Earl Russell, the Lord John of history, died at his Richmond home, at eighty-six years of age. He first entered Parliament in 1813, and had been a member of the Legislature, therefore, for sixty-five years. He held at various times the offices of Paymaster of the Forces (his office at the time of the great Reform Bill, when he was not a member of the Cabinet), Home Secretary, Colonial Secretary, leader of the House of Commons, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, President of the Council; but out of his long official life, he was Prime Minister for less than seven years,—namely, from July 1846 to March 1852, and next from October 1865 to July 1866, about a year longer than Mr. Gladstone and than Lord Beaconsfield. "No other public man of his day," said the Spectator, "can be mentioned who has given effective aid to the popular cause through so long a stretch of time, for even Lord Palmerston was for a long time rather a Conservative than a Liberal, if in domestic policy he were ever indeed anything else. Lord Beaconsfield has done himself honour by offering for Lord Russell a public funeral. Indeed, though he once in early youth assailed him very savagely, throughout his Parliamentary career. and also in his novels, Lord Beaconsfield has always shown more respect and deference for Lord John than for any other statesman of the Liberal party. Probably he respected both his blood and his indomitable pluck."

Meanwhile, labour in Lancashire burst into rebellion. The operatives and masters in the cotton trade met in Manchester, to confer on a proposal from the former to accept a five per cent. reduction, combined with short time. This offer the masters refused, and on the receipt of the news the workmen broke out into open rioting. In Blackburn, the windows of mill after mill were smashed, Mr. Hornby's house was wrecked, and that of Mr. R. Jackson, chairman of the Masters' Association, was burnt to the ground, the outrage being accompanied by a circumstance which, in this country and this age, is almost unintelligible. Two maid-servants were still in the house when it was fired, and a proposal is said to have been made that they should be allowed to burn with it. This, however, was too much for the leaders of the rioters, who saved the frightened women. The police were quite powerless, and it was necessary to summon soldiery, before whom the rioters retired: but next day they smashed the Town Hall windows, and threatened to wreck the Mayor's house. In Burnley, similar mobs, besides breaking the windows of persons not engaged in the trade, burned a warehouse belonging to a master who was working at the reduction; and in Oswaldtwhistle, a master's house was attacked, and the police fired, wounding five persons, while another master's house was protected by a body of one hundred colliers, whom he had engaged. The prolonged depression of trade and finance, of which this outbreak was one of the most striking signs, was now assuming very serious proportions.

The mission of Count Schouvaloff, however, proved a success; and the meeting of the Congress was finally arranged to take place immediately at Berlin. We must not omit to note that the Foreign Press, which had agreed to applaud the attitude of England towards Russia, though not to promise her any efficient aid, regarded the arrangement as a triumph for her. The Eastern Budget published these words in a letter from its Vienna correspondent:-"It is the unanimous opinion here that if, as now seems probable, the Congress should meet, this will be a most brilliant diplomatic triumph for England, as there is no case recorded in history where a nation has obtained so great a result with so relatively small a display of force. What greatly enhances the credit of this achievement is the European character of the questions for which England has staked her prestige—thereby silencing those with whom the selfishness of English policy was a byword. As for Austria-Hungary, she cannot but look forward to such a result with the greatest satisfaction, for she has from the beginning held the view that a Congress would be the best means of settling the questions raised by the Russo-Turkish war. Austria-Hungary who first raised objections to the Treaty of San Stefano, which, proceeding as they did from an empire which has at its disposal a million soldiers, could hardly have been disregarded. The objections afterwards urged by Lord Salisbury in his Circular bore a striking likeness to those of Count Andrassy."

The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg stated that after Count Schouvaloff's return to London, the prospects of a settlement seemed yet for a time doubtful, but the clouds cleared away. It was known that great credit was due to the Russian diplomatist, who had been a favourite in London since his appointment as Ambassador in 1874, and who, according to the Daily News correspondent, was considered at St. Petersburg to represent that portion of Russian society, by far the most intelligent and the most European, which, while advocating every possible Governmental reform, is the most determined opponent of Panslavist "This, under the cloak of nationality, orthodoxy, Jacobinism. and autocracy, has for some time past made immense progress; it has urged on the war with Turkey, and so it is now agitating for war with England. The representatives of these sentiments and ideas, of which Moscow is the centre, and the Gazette of M. Katkoff the organ, are to be found everywhere, and some occupy very high positions. These view the arrival of Count Schouvaloff with great displeasure; and, dreading his return to office in Russia as the successor of Prince Gortschakoff, are exerting themselves to the utmost to oppose him." In this respect, according to the writer, "Count Schouvaloff's acceptableness with the Emperor Alexander is to be regarded as a sure proof of the pacific disposition of that monarch, and of his equitable intentions with reference to the future settlement of the East. At his very first interview with the Emperor he is said to have assailed the Treaty of San Stefano and its framers with rare frankness and boldness, representing the great mischief they had caused by risking the compromise, by a policy of adventure and giddiness, of the results of the brilliant military achievements and of so many sacrifices. He pointed out that Russia was thereby placed in such a position as compelled her either to begin the work over again, which would entail sacrifices greater than those hitherto made, while the issue would be very uncertain, or else to resign herself to yield on all essential points. The influence of those who sought to prove the treaty no mistake had till then preserved the illusion that England was not in earnest, and that she might, after all, be satisfied with the semblance of concessions. But Count Schouvaloff seems to have succeeded in destroying this illusion; and the impression produced on the mind of the Czar by his unreserved statement was reported to have been so deep that no efforts of his adversaries could succeed in removing or even weakening it." The consequence of this was, that Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford in the Lower Chamber, were enabled to announce that Germany had invited the European Powers to a Congress at Berlin for June 13. The object of the Congress was to discuss the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, and Russia had agreed that the whole treaty should be discussed. Great was the interest created by the announcement that England's principal Plenipotentiaries were to be the Premier and the Foreign Minister, the Lords

Beaconsfield and Salisbury. Up to that time the name of Lord Lyons had been suggested. There were curious enquiries in both Lord Granville asked if there were any precedent for such a nomination, and cited Lord Derby's authority as to the unwisdom of sending the Foreign Secretary, which had no excuse if things were settled already, and would make the home-staying Cabinet ciphers if they were not. Both the Premier and Sir Stafford Northcote declared that the appointments had been fully discussed in the Cabinet, and would leave no bad effects behind. "Our absence," said Lord Beaconsfield amid much laughter, "will increase the importance of the others." For the rest, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the old lines, declined all information as to the policy proposed in Congress, or the details of past negotiation. It was curious that in the world of journalism, the Standard, the old Tory organ, which throughout the whole question had held and deserved a strong and independently Conservative position, was least disposed to acquiesce in appointments whose conspicuousness dazzled the majority. "That Lord Beaconsfield," said one leading article, "should desire to meet the great German statesman at such a moment is perfectly intelligible, but it must be a strong motive that would take our Premier to Berlin. Is it so clear that his presence at the Congress would be an unmixed benefit?" And again in another: "We had hoped against hope that, even at the last moment, the resolution which had been communicated to us to send the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury to the Berlin Congress would be abandoned; but it has been unfortunately maintained. We are sorry that we cannot persuade ourselves that the representation of England at the Congress of Berlin by two such Plenipotentiaries will prove a politic step. It is not its mere strangeness that staggers us. The announcement is unexpected, no doubt, but, like the transport of Indian troops to Malta, to assist in fighting the battles of the empire in Europe, its novelty would not stand in its way if its object were clearly ascertained, and could be deliberately approved."

On another point the Standard proved prophetic. "There are several indications, it said, that when Russia has satisfied England, or England satisfied Russia, the remaining States interested in the Eastern Question will not equally be contented. It is notorious that the more ostensibly amicable the relations of Russia and Great Britain, the more uneasy and suspicious has become the attitude of Austria. Turkey remains silent; but it is possible that the unspeakable Turk is busy thinking. Having failed to dispose of Turkey according to its own programme, Russia is falling back, we strongly suspect, on the parallel occupation policy—a policy originally hatched at Berlin, and which is therefore secure of the countenance of Prince Bismarck. The occupation of Ada Kaleh by Austrian troops and the deportment of that Power towards Montenegro, Servia, and Bosnia appear to point in the same direction. At the same time hints are thrown out

once more that Egypt would be more prosperous under European direction, and it is audibly suggested that England should assume a sort of indefinite protectorate over that portion of Turkish territory in Asia Minor left ungrasped by Russia.

We shall not condescend to spare anybody's susceptibilities by attempting to conceal or trifle with the truth. Were the parallel occupation policy thus more than indicated to be adopted, it would be hard for the English Government to justify its past inaction. The parallel occupation policy is far more reconcilable with the most passionate of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets than with the soberer utterances of Conservative statesmen during the last two years. A parallel occupation of Turkey is only a euphemism for a general partition of Turkey; and if this were adopted now, and were approved by the English Government, we fail to perceive what answer it could give to those who reproached it with doing, after a painful and sanguinary war, what might have been done with much less bloodshed, and perhaps without any bloodshed at all.

A partition of the Ottoman Empire might leave the Sultan master of Constantinople, the Straits, and a certain amount of territory in Europe. But so would the parallel occupation scheme as first proposed. We have no objection to England accepting responsibility, within reasonable limits, for the better government of Turkey; but we do not wish to see this responsibility rewarded with spoil in order that others may filch territorial profit from the situation."

In the same paper, at about the same time, appeared an interesting account from Malta of the Indian contingent now arrived there. The entire expedition, wrote a correspondent, except the Bengal Lancers and the wing of the 26th Bombay Infantry, "are now on the island. The cavalry, artillery, and Bombay Infantry are encamped at San Antonio, the remainder near Fort Manoel. The 'Clydesdale' has been sent to quarantine for seven days. An inspection of all the available troops took place on the Floriana parade ground the other afternoon by the Governor. Eight thousand four hundred men were under arms; the Indian troops formed the right of the line, and justified the compliment by their appearance and steadiness. The march past was led by the M Battery of Field Artillery, looking very well, and the horses fairly recovered from the voyage. The Bombay Lancers walked and trotted past with admirable precision, the horses in workmanlike condition. The Punjabee regiments looked superb in their red tunics and high blue turbans, and as tall as our Grenadiers. Madrassees were creditable, except the Sappers, black in face and uniform, who marched indifferently. The Bombay Infantry were smart. The Brigade Garrison Artillery and the Malta Fencibles in infantry formation were solid and splendid, and the seven British regiments looked magnificent, particularly the 61st, who were strong, and moved like clockwork. The Europeans and natives fraternise cordially, and the general behaviour of the

troops is unexceptionable."

But diplomacy brought about a Congress in place of a war; Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury started for Berlin, and Parliament adjourned for their Whitsuntide recess.

CHAPTER III.

Meeting of the Congress of Berlin—The Plenipotentiaries—End of the Lancashire Strike—The Anglo-Russian Secret Agreement—Earl Grey's Letter to the Times—Opinions of the Press—Opinions of Mr. Roebuck—The new Bulgaria—Bosnia and Herzegovina—The Anglo-Turkish Secret Agreement—Occupation of Cyprus—The Greek Question—Foreign Opinion on the Question of Cyprus—Description of Cyprus—Sketch of its History—Taking Possession—Last Meeting of the Congress—Return of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury—Statements of the Premier in the House—Opposition Speeches—Passage between Lords Derby and Salisbury—Mr. Gladstone at Southwark—Mr. Forster at Greenwich—Marriage Engagement of the Duke of Connaught—Lord Lorne appointed Viceroy of Canada.

THE first meeting of the Congress of Berlin was held on June 13, at the Radziwill Palace, the new official residence of Prince Bismarck, and the Foreign Office of Berlin. In the Hall of Congress, at the two lower ends of the table, sate the Protocolists, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, Germany (Allemagne) being the first, and facing the President in the bow of the horseshoe table. For England came Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury, and Odo Russell; for France, M. Waddington, the half-English Foreign Minister of the French Republic, once a Rugby boy, and a Cambridge first-class man, and a member of the Cambridge eight; and with him the Comte de St. Vallier. Germany was represented by Prince Bismarck, the President, Von Bulow, and Prince Hohenlohe; Austria by Count Andrassy, Count Karolyi, and Baron Haymerle; Russia by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Schouvaloff, and Baron d'Oubril; Italy by the Counts Corti and Launay; and Turkey by Caratheodori Pasha, Sadoullah Bey, and Mehemet Ali Pasha. A shadow had been thrown over the historic meeting by an attempt, nearly successful, made a few days before on the life of the old Emperor, whose Imperial duties were held for the time by his son the Crown Prince. But the journals of the day were full of reports of the meetings and courtesies of the members of the Congress, among whom Lord Beaconsfield had a prominent place, and was a central figure, it was said, of public interest. At the first meeting nothing passed but formalities, and a short speech from Prince Bismarck, described as conventional, when he was elected President. affairs of the Congress did not seem to go smoothly at first. Lord

Beaconsfield demanded the withdrawal of the Russian forces, but declined to assent to the retirement of the British fleet; and Count Schouvaloff objecting, the point was reserved. Thus much was agreed, that Greece should be allowed a representative at the Congress whenever her case should be discussed; but the Bulgarian question was the pressing matter, and was, upon Prince Bismarck's suggestion, taken first. Of dinners and interchange of visits the correspondents had more to tell than of the negotiations, and there were many graphic accounts to be had of the health and dresses of the different members of the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff was ill and quiet; Count Andrassy well and active. Lord and Lady Odo Russell had a grand reception at the British Embassy, and all the members of the English special mission had a Sunday dinner with the Crown Princess at Potsdam. The British and Austrian Plenipotentiaries conferred with Count Schouvaloff, and the telegrams said the conference was important. A present of strawberry-leaves was sent from high quarters to the Earl of Beaconsfield, supposed to be emblematic of his future; and Prince Bismarck's big dog knocked Prince Gortschakoff down. flying rumours of the day were busy with small things and with great. Curiously enough, the first event of real importance to the Congress transpired at home, where, after the departure of the two ministers, the Houses were dull and quiet, a motion of Mr. Ryland to require parliamentary sanction for all treaties being discouraged as untimely by Mr. Gladstone himself. The country was less interested in the debates than in the submission of the workers of Lancashire, who returned at the reduction of ten per cent. The immediate causes of the surrender were stated by the Weavers' Committee to have been the exhaustion of the benefit societies, and the feeling created by the riots. They ascribed the violence committed to the dregs of society, but in a manly and striking address to the workpeople declared that the masters, with their houses sacked and their property destroyed, could not be expected to become more reasonable. They alleged that the maintenance of the people on strike would require 3,500l. per week, and repeated that the cause of distress was over-production, which had been checked by the stoppage. They expected if the purchasing power of the working classes were not enhanced, and raw cotton made cheaper, to see a crisis as severe as that produced by the American war. They believed that the masters would never again, after this lesson, ignore the just claims of the workmen.

But now came the bursting of a political bombshell. Suddenly and without warning appeared in the Globe the text of a secret Anglo-Russian Agreement, signed on May 30 at the Foreign Office by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff. Under this agreement, the Powers agreed that Bulgaria should be divided into two Provinces, of which the Northern one should be independent, and the Southern one governed like an English colony, the Governor being appointed for five or ten years with the consent of

Southern Bulgaria was not to reach the Ægean. Europe. Turkish troops not to enter Bulgaria in time of peace, but only on war or insurrection being threatened. The superior officers of the militia in Southern Bulgaria to be named by the Sultan. Europe to settle the organisation of the Greek and other Christian The Russian Government not to be paid its indemnity in land. Bayazid to be restored to the Turks, but Batoum and Kars might become Russian, the British Government holding that although this extension of Russia was a danger to Turkey, "the duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire from this danger, which henceforth will rest largely (d'une mesure spéciale) upon England, can be effected without exposing Europe to the calamities of a fresh war." The British Government engaged, subject to these points, ten in number, "not to dispute the articles of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano." Fresh modifications might be proposed in Congress, by common consent, but failing them, "the present Memorandum is a mutual engagement in Congress for the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain."

The effect of this document was curious. The Liberals found in it as many provinces delivered from Turkish rule as even the policy of bag and baggage had been supposed to threaten to deprive it of; and the Turkish party in England found the ground cut from under their feet, though the Parliamentary majority had too distinctly pledged themselves to no interference to have anything to say. The embarrassment of the Government, in the absence of its two chiefs, was amusing, for the despatch had of course been intended to be absolutely secret, and its publication was afterwards shown to be the result of a curious but very complete piece of official departmental carelessness. The Duke of Richmond in the Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons, adopted the policy of suggestive denial quite in vain, for the genuineness of the document was clear from the first. The Duke said that the publication of the despatch was unauthorised, and therefore surreptitious, and that as an explanation of policy it was incomplete, and therefore inaccurate. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pleaded that he had not had time to examine into the statement, and could not really answer without examination. In the Lords the comments were at once severe. "Do I understand," said Earl Grey, "the statement of the noble duke to be that, though the papers were surreptitiously furnished and not complete, he does not deny that, so far as they go, they constitute an accurate account of the transactions, or at least contain the substance of a document drawn up and signed at an interview between Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador?

"The Duke of Richmond and Gordon: In answer to the noble earl I have to state that I have made no such admission.

"Lord Houghton: It appears to me that this is a question of such vital importance that it would be both gratifying to the House and highly desirable in itself if some more satisfactory statement could be obtained from the noble duke than that which he has just given. The noble duke in his reply has left the case pretty much where it was, and I rise merely to suggest to him that this question is not only between the present Government of England and the Parliament of England, but one between the Government of England and the whole of Europe. The effect of that document upon the whole of Europe has been portentous. change of public opinion, especially in France, which has followed upon its publication has been most noticeable and most painful to the dignity of this country. It would not be my desire, and I am sure it would not be the desire of any member of the House, to throw the slightest embarrassment in the way of Her Majesty's Government upon this matter. We all feel, whatever our opinion may be on the general question, that it is a great misfortune that that document has appeared; for even if the conditions contained in it are not true—such as the surrender which, according to it, we are required to make, and even if it is a document to which this country will consent—it would have been far better for all parties that it should have appeared as the issue of the general Congress than as an issue of a preliminary investigation. As we stand before the world at the present moment England did not go into that Congress with free hands. It stands before Europe that England went into the Congress with a contract which in the main abandoned some of the most important points which I and other members of this House considered it to be the duty of the Government to maintain; and if Her Majesty's Government can give any explanation which will place this country in a more dignified position than that which it now occupies in the face of Europe, I am sure that by everyone of your lordships that explanation will be thankfully received."

There was, however, no explanation to be given, as the document proved to be in every particular correct. Earl Grey carried his complaint to another tribunal, writing to the Times to complain of the "want of candour" with which Lord Salisbury had lately replied to a question of his about an illegal agreement between England and Russia, and observed that his having been thus misled as to what was contemplated prevented him from calling the attention of the House, before the British Plenipotentiaries proceeded to the Congress, to the loss of character and of the confidence of Europe which this country must suffer from being a

consenting party to the spoliation of Roumania.

Against the retrocession of Bessarabia, which he thus described, he protested, as many had, and as Mr. Gladstone had in the House, when the demand of Russia was first made known, on the ground of "justice and political morality." But these were pleas which had grown for the time out of date, and protests passed unheeded. The volte-face of policy which the agreement showed is best indicated by citing the opinions of the two leading daily journals, which alone, during the events of this year, stood well in thoughtful

estimation. The Standard, which, as the organ of genuine Conservatism, most ably carried out its very worthy traditions, said that the document promised the preservation of peace. "But this prospect," it added, "may be darkened. It is possible that the Anglo-Russian agreement may fail to satisfy one or more of the parties to the bargain, and, among them, the English people. is only too possible that its main elements, even if they pass undisputed in Congress, may excite so much popular discontent here and elsewhere as to plant the seed of new troubles while professing to eradicate old ones. It may well be considered likely to satisfy Russian feeling, for it proves that unless the Congress should, contrary to all probability, set at nought the wishes both of England and Russia, the most important portion of the gains of the Treaty of San Stefano will receive the sanction of Europe. advantage, too, will be secured for Russia in a manner little pleasing to the pride of Englishmen. It will appear that we were as prompt in bargaining away the claims we advanced as we were energetic in asserting them, and that while we were suspicious of 'separate negotiations' in other quarters we were easily tempted into them ourselves."

The Liberal Daily News, on the other hand, observed that "the task of the Congress has been greatly lightened by the preliminary contract entered into between England and Russia, and covering all the chief points of difference between them. It may, of course, be altered in the course of the discussion. But it cannot in the main be departed from; and its very existence has rudely undeceived the war party and extinguished the lingering hopes of all the more ardent friends of Turkey. The surmise, born of the wish that England would prevent Russia from reaping the fruits of her conquests, or would undo the work which the sword had done, is completely destroyed. So far as England is concerned, Russia is to be permitted to treat Turkey as a State that has been worsted in fair battle. The hope that England would preserve to the Ottoman Government supremacy in European Turkey is gone; and though the agreement in some of its details exhibits timidity, and though it foreshadows one scheme full of danger, it is the draft of a tolerably satisfactory compromise."

The Times and Telegraph, it must be owned, if it be the duty of journalism to follow and not to lead, were perhaps better exponents of public feeling, as far as it could be at the time ascertained through the view of society, in expressing mild approval of whatever Lord Beaconsfield had done, because Lord Beaconsfield had done it, and society, like Parliament, had elected to let him do what he liked and ask no questions. But one point in the Times article became noteworthy afterwards. Referring to a phrase in the agreement it said: "The duty of guarding Turkey in Asia will henceforth rest in a special manner on England." Mr. Roebuck, meanwhile, who, as on a previous occasion, had openly deserted the Liberal ranks (and about this time was made a Privy Councillor), told the electors of Sheffield that "England had made

Europe from a den of slaves to be a band of freemen," and that Russia was "an astute, powerful, but unscrupulous Power following out its own interests, and hating England as the devil hates holy water." "England," he added, "now held as proud a position as she ever had, and that was due to the sagacity and power and conduct of the despised person once called Benjamin Disraeli, but now Lord Beaconsfield." He felt towards Lord Derby, he said, as a father towards a son who had run away in battle. Another politician of the same school, Mr. Hanbury, announced in Parliament a motion to condemn Mr. Gladstone for seditious language in an article in the Nineteenth Century, but his party would not countenance this, and the motion was withdrawn, Mr. Gladstone declaring himself "not greatly concerned" in the matter.

The Berlin Congress advanced towards peace: chiefly, it might be gathered from the reports of correspondents, because Prince Bismarck had made up his mind that peace should be. He informed the Turkish Commissioner, it was said, that he wanted peace, and didn't care for the Turkish map. The formation of an independent Bulgaria from the Danube to the Balkans, with an elected Prince and army of its own, was the outcome of the Bulgarian question. This State was to be the owner of all the fortresses, including Varna and Sophia. The Balkans themselves were resigned to the Sultan, who was to build in them as many forts and keep in them as many troops as he pleased. The region south of the Balkans, again, stretching from a point below Bourgas on the Black Sea to the Karasu, but not touching the Ægean, was to form an autonomous province, to be called "Eastern Roumelia," to be governed by a Hospodar, appointed for five or ten years, who would be nominated by the Sultan and the Powers, and, it was rumoured, be an Anglo-Indian officer. He would be aided by a local elective Parliament, and supported by a local militia, whose higher officers must, however, be approved by the Sultan. In the debates of Congress upon this point the Times correspondent wrote that Lord Beaconsfield made one of the finest speeches he ever delivered. The special point, according to him, on which the discussion turned, and about which Lord Beaconfield spoke, was whether the Sultan could garrison as he pleased the frontiers of Roumelia, or should be obliged to fortify only certain definite points and place in them a number of troops fixed beforehand. "Never," exclaimed Lord Beaconsfield, "never was such a thing heard of. There is no precedent on record of a sovereign being obliged to indicate beforehand at what points he wishes to raise fortifications and how many troops he wishes to put into them. Such an engagement would be an act of treachery against himself. How can we ask a Sovereign not only to give up his most precious right, which is that of judging for himself how he will defend the frontiers of his country, but even to furnish his enemies with the most accurate information eoncerning the points which he means to occupy and the number of troops which he intends to use for the purpose? England could

never affix her signature to a treaty containing a clause of that description." In spite of the profound impression produced by these words, Lord Beaconsfield did not quite carry his audience with him. He was reminded that after almost every victorious war the conqueror had imposed military restrictions on the vanquished; that after the Restoration in France the French army had been reduced to 40,000 men; that after the battle of Jena, in the very capital where the deliberations were now being held, Prussia had been obliged to submit to a similar condition, and that, consequently, it was impossible to admit that such a condition was without precedent.

The dismemberment of Turkey went on apace. At the eighth sitting of the Congress, at the instance of the English Plenipotentiaries, it was decided to entrust Austria with the task of occupying Bosnia and the Herzegovina in the interests of European peace. The duration of the Austrian occupation was not determined, and full liberty was left to Austria in regard to the organisation of the provinces. In the course of the discussion Lord Salisbury, according to the Times correspondent, declared that England was penetrated by the justness of the observations of the Austrian Plenipotentiary. The acquiescence of Italy was unwillingly given by Count Corti, and Turkey at first refused, claiming to be bound only by the Treaty of San Stefano. After communication with the Porte, however, Caratheodori Pasha announced that she accepted the principle of the occupation, and would arrange the details with Austria. Servia received her independence, with a territorial extension to Nish, and the Bessarabian question was settled by the retrocession to Russia of the territory up to the Kilia mouth of the Danube, Roumania receiving the Dobrudscha instead, MM. Bratiano and Cogalniceano, as the Roumanian representatives, having been admitted to plead their case. The Montenegrin question was settled according to the Austrian programme, the little State receiving the town and harbour of Antivari, and a considerable increase of territory on the north and north-east, but only about half the quantity allotted to her in the San Stefano preliminaries. Houses were quiet at home while letters and telegrams brought this and other intelligence; but rumour was becoming more and more busy with whispers of some great stroke of Lord Beaconsfield's shortly to be revealed. Rumour was right, and the revelation took place in both Houses on the 8th of July.

On June 4, the Government had signed a secret treaty with the Sultan of Turkey, as well as their secret agreement with the Czar of Russia. By this treaty the Queen engaged for all future time to defend the Asiatic dominions of the Ottoman Empire "by force of arms," in consideration of a promise by the Sultan to introduce all necessary reforms as agreed on with his ally, and of the assignment of the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, its reversion to Turkey being provided if Russia should give up Batoum, Ardahan, and Kars.

About the cession of Batoum very strong language had been used in England; and, if pledged to anything, the English Plenipotentiaries were supposed to be pledged to resist that. But they had agreed with Russia not to resist it, and did not, and only made a casus belli, as far as the authorities could be best interpreted, of the question of Roumania. Batoum was to be made into a free harbour, belonging to Russia, but not fortified. England practically abandoned the cause of Greece altogether. Lord Beaconsfield steadily resisted her claims, and M. Waddington and Count Corti, who fought for her, were only able to induce Congress to advise the Porte to grant her the territory south of a line to be drawn from the Salambria to the Peneus. The proceedings of the Congress, when the Greek question was thus far settled, were made interesting, it was said, by two fine speeches—one of M. Waddington, and another of Lord Beaconsfield.

The form of solution was presented as the joint proposition of France and Italy. It proposed to extend the frontiers of the Hellenic Kingdom to a line, drawn across from a point opposite Corfu to a corresponding point on the Ægean Sea, nearly parallel to the present boundary, the annexed territory to include both Janina and Larissa. The Daily News report of the proceedings said:—

M. Waddington reminded the Congress that in 1830 King Leopold had refused the crown of Greece because the frontiers were not satisfactory, and in his opinion the kingdom could not live. Without some support and encouragement of the sort he proposed, Greece would be unable to resist the ardent aspirations of the nation. The object of the Congress was to make the peace of Europe as sure as possible, and his motion was one of the means to this end.

Count Corti, in the name of Italy, spoke briefly in the same sense.

Lord Beaconsfield then spoke. He said that a good understanding between Greece and Turkey had always been the great object of British policy, because that understanding was the means of counterbalancing other influences in the Balkan Peninsula. From the very beginning of the late war England had struggled at Constantinople for a rectification of the Greek frontiers. posals even met with a better reception at Constantinople than at Athens, because the events of the war, and especially the Treaty of San Stefano, had led the Greek people into the belief that the time for the partition of Turkey had finally come. This belief This was a complete mistake, was also not confined to the Greeks. since the object of British policy had long been, as everybody ought to have known, to strengthen Turkey as much as possible. Even the assent of England to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia had been misinterpreted by the press. Her Majesty's Government did not regard this as a step towards the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, but quite the contrary. Those provinces on

the Austrian frontier were a standing source of discontent and insurrection to Turkey; and England was not unwilling to entrust the restoration of order there to a Power which could undertake such a task without arousing any suspicions. Returning to Greece, his lordship explained that the extension of her frontier was necessary to the suppression of brigandage. He would not have been in favour himself of having the Congress define the new limits, but he would nevertheless make no opposition to the plan which had been proposed. Lord Beaconsfield spoke for about a quarter of an hour.

The Times correspondent, in his summary of the same speech,

said:—

Lord Beaconsfield then rose and delivered a remarkable speech, in which he traced the history of the Greek question. He recalled the constant interest taken by England in the affairs of Greece, and the sacrifices she had not been afraid to make in favour of the constitution of the kingdom. He urged that Turkey should give satisfaction to Greece to the end that the Ottoman and the Hellenic elements might co-exist in common accord, and thus be able to resist by the union of two forces the invading tendency of the Slav element. He pointed out that there was no question of thus establishing the principle of any scheme of partition, seeing that several months ago, on the initiation of the British Government, negotiations had been entered into at Constantinople to bring about a rectification of frontiers such as that now referred to, and that there could be no question of partition then, since the Treaty of San Stefano was not in existence. Lord Beaconsfield said he had long hesitated before bringing himself to consent to the motion tabled by M. Waddington for the simple reason that it indicated too precisely the limits of rectification demanded, and because this indication seemed to him to limit the sovereign will of the Porte, but that he had yielded to the arguments addressed to him, and he became aware, in fact, that it was necessary to trace out to the two parties some definite ground on which to carry on negotiations, and that, consequently, he now adhered to the proposal signed by M. Waddington and Count Corti.

The account adds that the speech of the noble lord elicited a short reply from Count Schouvaloff. •

He said that the Slavs were the brothers of the Greeks, that there was no antagonism between them whatever, and that Russia would prove this by unreservedly supporting the motion submitted to the Congress. Austria likewise adhered to it. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries confined themselves to declaring that they had no instructions on the subject, and that as it was simply a question of invitation, they would raise no objection to signing the minutes. Germany simply expressed her adherence to the motion, which being put to the vote was adopted. The resolution was as follows:—

"The Congress invites the Sublime Porte to come to an understanding with the Government of the Hellenic Kingdom for the rectification of the frontiers. It is of opinion that the line should

be drawn from the Valley of Salambria, otherwise called Peneus, on the Ægean, to the mouth of the Kalamas, otherwise called the Thyamis, on the west coast. In the event of difficulties arising in the negotiations for this purpose the Powers are ready to render their good offices as mediators between the two States."

In consideration of the "commercial character" given to Batoum, England consented to restore the status quo ante bellum for the Dardanelles. Considerable pressure, said the Times, had to be put upon Russia to compel her acquiescence in making the place a free port; but as the secret treaty with Russia had provided for its cession, not much room was left for English remonstrance. final sittings of the Congress, it was agreed, upon the motion of Prince Bismarck, that, looking to the difference of degree in which the various Powers were interested in the execution of the Treaty, there could be no common responsibility (solidarité) for it among them, but that each Power should, on its side, watch over the execution of the clauses affecting itself, each being at liberty to address to the Porte such personal observations as it might deem advisable. It was resolved, therefore, that the ambassadors and consuls of the various Powers in Turkey should be charged with these duties, and that commissions should be appointed to carry details into execution, as, for instance, to define the exact frontier of the territory ceded with Batoum.

The cession, or occupation, of Cyprus excited the greatest interest in and out of the Congress, being certainly a very odd waywhen read with the arrangements in respect of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, of Batoum and of Bulgaria—of preserving the independence and integrity of Turkey, for which England had believed her Plenipotentiaries to be so deeply interested. But apart from this the measure did not at first seem to create a bad effect abroad. "Although Cyprus," said the correspondent of the Telegraph, writing of the first meeting of Congress after it had become known, "naturally was not mentioned in any official way, it was paramount in the minds of all the Plenipotentiaries, and formed the subject of general conversation at the Council Board when the delegates met round the green table. The impression produced was unquestionably favourable, and the English statesmen were complimented on the brilliant policy which they had adopted. Germany naturally approves of the course taken. She has too often suggested to England to take absolute possession of the most important territory under the nominal suzerainty of the Porte, to object to the mere occupation of an island in the Eastern Mediterranean; while the solemn compact of alliance preserves Europe from one perpetual source of danger."

In France opinion was divided on the matter. Several of the Republican papers expressed satisfaction with the course adopted by England, but many of the Legitimist and Bonapartist organs complained of the effacement of France, and asserted that she had been duped into serving as a footstool for her old rival. The *Times*

of July 10 contained the following letter from its Paris correspondent:—

"The Anglo-Turkish alliance has thrown every other topic into the background. The Moderate Republican Temps regards it as establishing an English protectorate over Asia Minor, and as bringing England and Russia face to face in that country. Whenever Russia, resuming her traditional policy of aggression and conquest, attacks Asiatic Turkey, England will be bound, says the Temps, to come to the rescue, though this may possibly be conditional on the serious execution of the administrative reforms to be concerted between the two Powers. Cyprus may facilitate the defence of Anatolia and commands Syria, thus rendering the projected Euphrates Valley Railway, if feasible, very advantageous to England.

"The Orleanist Moniteur remarks that England has taken her share of the cake. She has acted like the dog with his master's breakfast slung round his neck, defending it only as long as it saw no advantage in taking its share. As for France, she is a passive spectator of the scramble for the fragments of the Ottoman Empire. She is not like the dog in the manger, for she lets others eat, though she will not eat herself—a singular situation, not humiliating, but which France should, perhaps, have avoided by not attending the Congress. The Congress would then have got on as well, and its results would have been neither better nor worse, but France could have washed ber hands of the affair. Cyprus, the Moniteur thinks, is a valuable acquisition for England, being an excellent position for the eventual defence of Egypt or Asia Minor, but it is one of those acquisitions which cost more than they are worth; for the pledge to defend Turkey against all aggression is a serious task, and might in certain circumstances be a difficult one.

"The Republican France remarks that every national crow is carrying off a bit of Turkey. Austria is pecking on the right, England on the left, and Russia at the heart, without reckoning the smaller fry, who content themselves with a claw. France has been twitted with getting nothing; but she recovers what she formerly lost—the respectful regard of her neighbours. She has won something for the Greeks and emancipated the Jews. She has not her bone to pick in the European scramble; but had she accepted the most trifling morsel she would have ratified her own mutilation. As for the Bonapartists reproaching France with her effaced attitude, had it depended on them she would doubtless have resumed the series of blunders which led up to Sedan and ruin.

"The Bonapartist Pays argues that the Republican form of government isolates France, who, instead of holding aloof from the Congress, has sanctioned a host of iniquities. Hatred of the Empire has inspired a directly contrary policy—that of co-operation in the dismemberment of Turkey, and of putting slices on the plates of Russia, Austria, England, and the perfidious and good-for-nothing Slavs.

"The semi-Bonapartist Liberté applauds the British occupation of Cyprus as a protection for the East and the Germano-Latin races against the encroachments of the Russian colossus. It pays homage to the continuity and persistency which have marked

English policy.

"The Legitimist organs mostly seek to make party capital out of the treaty. The Monde thinks England has secured a tolerably rich booty and a good post of observation, and that she will have more command of Asia Minor than Russia has of the Balkan Peninsula, but the protectorate lays on her a great responsibility and may cost her heavy sacrifices. The Gazette de France declares that England virtually gets possession of Egypt, and secures her route to India. The Union states that England, being a nation of shopkeepers and indisposed to fight Russia single-handed, has conceded to Russia everything on condition of taking compensation, the Sultan paying the piper. Russia, it believes, was a party to the arrangement, and the Congress was a mere farce to disguise the bargain. Turkey is henceforth a mere geographical expression, and the protectorate will soon be converted into actual sovereignty, for England will establish commercial institutions, and, as in India, the slightest pretext will lead to the erection of military posts. Thanks to her force, money, and the adventurous spirit of her colonists, the richest jewels of her crown have been won in this way. France, who forty-eight years ago was strong enough to disregard English threats and seize Algiers as a counterpoise to English influence in the Mediterranean, now gets no share—not even an isle in the Levant, a rock on the coast of the Greece she liberated at Navarino, or a station in Syria where she protected She has been duped into supporting English the Christians. pretensions, and has served as a footstool for other Powers, her old rival, England, triumphing in her place.

"The De Broglie organ, the Français, describes the Mediterranean as henceforth a British lake, this being the necessary corollary of the concessions made by England to Russia. The nondescript Estafette calls the treaty a coup de théâtre, by which Lord Beaconsfield has stolen a march on Prince Gortschakoff, but argues that European law has been contemned, and that England, losing her recently won favour, will be twitted with desertion of principles

and shortsightedness."

Berlin despatches said the grand surprise, as it was termed, formed the chief subject of conversation in the diplomatic world there.

"When it was announced, one heard on all sides the exclamation 'Quel magnifique coup de théâtre!' and for some hours English diplomacy enjoyed a prestige such as it has not enjoyed for a long time. In the evening a few dissentient voices began to be heard. The coup, said some, is undoubtedly clever, but it is rather too much à la Beaconsfield, and it may be questioned whether in the

long run it will redound to the honour and interest of England. It is a daring stroke, said others, and we must wait to see how the other Powers will accept it. A protectorate, said a third party, has doubtless its advantages, but it at the same time entails grave responsibility. To-day this spirit of doubt still prevails. . . . The rumour that the Russian Plenipotentiaries are greatly incensed, and mean to protest formally, has no real foundation. If they are displeased, they conceal their displeasure with consummate art, and the cordial personal relations which have recently sprung up between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Beaconsfield have not been at all disturbed by the disclosures."

The Vienna papers, as a rule, criticised the event favourably, though some exceptions might be noted. The *Presse* published the following remarks under the title of 'England's Triumph in the Eastern Question':—

"The action of the British Cabinet since the signing of the Peace Treaty is now manifest. It tends to prove that, war or no war, the preponderance of English influence in Asia is henceforth secured. Egypt with the Suez Canal, and the maritime route to India, Asia Minor with Arabia, as also Syria and the rich Euphrates districts, Turkey on both sides of the Bosphorus, together with the road over Persia to the vassal States of Central Asia, are now all under the powerful dominion of Great Britain. The Empress of India spreads her banners from Asia to Europe, just as the Kings of England in days gone by carried the English flag from Europe to Asia. Lord Beaconsfield has, indeed, little to fear either from the judgment of Parliament or people. Even Prince Bismarck, who but a few days ago pointed to the important success of England in the Bulgarian question, will be forced to admit that it was not worth mentioning in the presence of the immense result which England has been able to achieve outside the Congress. From an Austrian point of view we do not hesitate to record this pacific victory of British policy in the East without the remotest feeling of dismay or envy. The whole aspect of the Eastern Question has thus been improved; the existence of Turkey, which must needs be most precarious were that Power left to itself, is ensured for many years to come, thanks to the energetic conduct of England. Russia can no longer employ her old means of agitation by appealing to religious and national fanaticism. If there be another conflict in the East, it will be between different foes and with quite a different object to the last one. If Austria understands her mission she will not allow the influence in the Levant which has just been allotted her to escape through indolence or inactivity. England, too, shows she is in good earnest. She fearlessly takes up her position in the East, which, armed to the teeth and with her entire power of action, she is prepared to Such is the great moral and political result, not of the Berlin Congress, but of the course followed by the mighty Indo-British Empire, and which is henceforth to replace the old AngloOttoman traditions and the old Russo-European views in the policy of the East."

The North German Gazette remarked that this step cannot fail to be greeted with approval when viewed from the standpoint of general civilisation and progress for Asia Minor. It hinted that the German Government was informed of the matter before the meeting of the Congress.

The New Freie Presse thought "the Anglo-Turkish Treaty is a spite against the Congress and Russia; while, from a practical point of view, it throws a strange light upon Lord Beaconsfield's policy. The British Premier has no other ambition than to show himself a shrewd and clever merchant. He has done an excellent stroke of business on the territorial Bourse of Berlin to the detriment of the Ottoman Empire."

In Italy, the Diritto believed the public would not view the matter in a very friendly manner. With regard to Russia, Reuter published an account, said to be derived from "high Russian circles," of an interview between Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff, in the course of which the Russian Chancellor said that the Russian Government saw nothing objectionable in the convention, that he perceived no difference between England's occupation of Cyprus and her occupation of Malta, and that he should always be pleased with everything which served to strengthen the English road to India as calculated to promote the prosperity of the whole world. "After these mutual declarations (the telegram added) a feeling of sincere confidence was established between the two statesmen, who shooks hands as a pledge of the new sentiments and relations which have arisen between the two great Powers whose own interests, as well as those of civilisation, required them to be united in Europe and the extreme East."

Abroad, then, it was clear that England had distinguished herself by this return to some of her traditions of old days, and to an active "foreign policy." At home of course the interest and curiosity about Cyprus became great and immediate; and whispers of a new English El Dorado were current in society. The Duke of Richmond and Mr. Cross in Parliament briefly confessed the secret convention, which Lord Salisbury had instructed Sir Henry Layard to make in a despatch of May 30; and the news that Sir Garnet Wolseley, of Ashantee fame, had been appointed Governor of Cyprus, which was to be garrisoned by 10,000 troops, of whom 7,000 should be natives of India, soon followed. By a postscript to the Treaty, several provisions were made in favour of Turkey, the principal of which was that the surplus revenue of the island was to be paid to the Porte. Of the present aspects of the island no better account can be found than in Murray's famous "Handbook for Travellers."

Cyprus, says that authority, "is the most eastern island of the Mediterranean, and lies off the coast of Syria. It is 145 miles in length, extreme breadth fifty-five miles, and its minimum

breadth twenty-seven miles, having an area of 4,500 square miles—about the size of Jamaica, or nearly a third less than Yorkshire, and has now a population of 200,000. It has hitherto been but little visited by travellers, owing to the erroneous statements regarding it. There is, however, no reason why travellers should not visit this island with as great impunity as any other part of the Levant. The climate varies in different parts; the northern region is the most hilly and wooded, and the least fertile; and the heat in that district is tempered by the winds from the Karamanian Mountains, which preserve the frozen snow in the highest spots during the greater part of the year. The cold is very severe in winter. In the plains in the southern districts of Cyprus the heat of the sun is excessive, but is moderated by the sea breezes. The richest as well as the most agreeable parts of the island are in the vicinity of Cerinea and Paphos (Baffo). Larnaka, the chief seaport of the island, is about a quarter of a mile distant from the sea; the consuls and most of the European inhabitants reside at a suburb on the seashore, called by the Italians the Marina, which is the chief depôt of the commerce of the whole island. Although Larnaka is situated in what is regarded as the worst part of Cyprus, the country around being arid, this port, it is stated, has been selected solely owing to the safe anchorage of its roads. About an hour's ride from Larnaka, situated on the borders of the large Salt Lake, on the road to Citti, is a mosque in which the Turks suppose to be interred the body of the wet-nurse of their Prophet. Nikosia, the capital of Cyprus, was besieged by the Turks under Mustapha in 1570, the siege lasting forty-five days, when it was taken by storm; between the gates of Famagusta and Baffo, situate in a pretty garden, is a small mosque in which is interred the Bairactar, or standard-bearer, who first planted the Turkish flag on the walls. From the summit of the minaret of this mosque the best view, it is stated, is to be had, the mulberry and palm trees being interspersed with minarets and ancient Christian churches, now converted into mosques.

The principal products of the island are wheat, barley, cotton, silk, madder-roots, olive oil, wine, carobs, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, salt, fine timber, and fruit; there is an average yield of 1,246,000 gallons of wine and 198,000 cwt. of salt. These are stated to form four-fifths of the entire exportation, which is at present principally to Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and the coast of Syria. Nearly the entire imports consist of British goods brought from Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, and the Mediterranean ports. Efforts were made in 1866 to increase the growth of cotton.

From Limasoi there is a considerable trade in the shipment of wines and raki, made in the vicinity, to Egypt and the islands of the Archipelago; large quantities of carobs, which grow in the neighbouring forests, are shipped to Russia and Italy. To the sportsman Cyprus offers a wide and untrodden field. Its hills and valleys are described as swarming with hares, partridges, francolins,

bustards, and quails; in the winter, woodcocks, snipe, and wild duck are found in great abundance; mufflons, or wild sheep, and wild boars are to be had at Cape St. Epiphanius, the district around which, called the forest of Acama, is uninhabited.

"The antiquities of the island belong to three distant epochs—Grecian, Roman, and Christian. The period of the Byzantine Dukes lasted nine centuries; and among many fine churches erected at that period is still to be seen the superbone of Machera. There is a conjecture, for which no ground is assigned, that the monuments of that period were in great part destroyed during the time that the island was held by Richard I. of England."

The island of Cyprus became historical at a very early date, if

we may believe the old lines:—

Genitor tunc Belus opimam Vastabat Cyprum, et victam ditione tenebat.

"In ancient times," we quote from a writer in the *Illustrated London News*, "Cyprus was famous for its valuable copper mines, as well as for gold, silver, and precious stones, including the diamond, emerald, jasper, opal, and agate. Copper, asbestos, talc, rock-crystal, and various other minerals are known to exist, but no mines are worked. Salt is made on the seashore to the extent of about 10,000 tons annually.

"Cyprus appears to have been colonised by the Phœnicians at an early period; and the island, or a portion of it, seems to have been subject to them even down to the time of Solomon. Their chief town, Citium, is supposed to have been the 'Chittim' mentioned in the Bible. Phænician inscriptions have been found in the foundations of a fort, which defended a large basin or harbour, now nearly filled up. Some Greek colonies afterwards settled on the coasts. The island was divided into several petty kingdoms, which were sometimes at war with, and sometimes allied with, the neighbouring powers of Greece and Asia Minor. Amasis, King of Egypt, invaded Cyprus and took Citium, and it was probably he who introduced the Ethiopian or African settlers. The island became subject to the Persians, and afterwards submitted to Alexander the Great, upon whose death it fell, with Egypt, to the share of Ptolemy, the son of Lagus. It continued under the Ptolemies, sometimes united with Egypt and sometimes under a separate prince of the same dynasty. The last of these princes, brother to Ptolemy Auletes, King of Egypt, incurred the enmity of P. Clodius Pulcher, who, being taken prisoner by the Cilician pirates, sent to the King of Cyprus for money to pay his ransom. The King sent a sum which was too little. Clodius having recovered his liberty by other means, when he became tribune of the people obtained a decree making Cyprus a Roman province. Marcus Cato was sent to take possession, and the King, hearing of this, put himself to death. Cato seized upon the treasury, and sent a large booty to Cyprus thus became a Roman province. On the division Rome.

of the Empire it fell to the lot of the Byzantine Emperors, and, after several vicissitudes, became a separate principality under a branch of the Comneni.

"During the Crusades, King Richard I. of England, called Richard Cœur de Lion, took the island in 1191, and sold it to the Templars, whose oppression caused a revolt. Richard resumed the sovereignty, and gave it to Guy of Lusignan, the expelled King of Jerusalem, in 1192. The Lusignans retained it nearly 300 years, which was a flourishing period for Cyprus. John III. of Lusignan died in 1458, leaving the kingdom to Charlotte, his only legitimate child, who married her cousin, Louis, Count of Geneva, second son of the Duke of Savoy and of Anna of Cyprus. Queen Charlotte of Cyprus was solemnly crowned at Levkosia in 1460, but was soon after expelled by her natural brother James, assisted by the Mamelukes of Egypt. Queen Charlotte of Cyprus retired to Rome, where she died in 1487, bequeathing her claims to Charles Duke of Savoy, in consequence of which the sovereigns of that dynasty assume to this day the title of Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem. The natural brother James married Catharine Cornaro, the daughter of a Venetian merchant, who brought him 100,000 golden ducats. The Venetian Senate adopted Catharine Cornaro, on her marriage in 1471, as 'Daughter of St. Mark.' In 1473 James died, and Catharine was soon after delivered of a son, of whom the Republic of Venice assumed the guardianship, and Venetian troops were sent to garrison the towns of the island. The child died an infant, and in 1489 the Venetian Senate persuaded Catharine to abdicate in favour of the Republic. She retired to Asolo, near Treviso, where she lived the rest of her days in princely style and on a liberal pension. The Venetians virtually kept possession of Cyprus for one hundred years—namely, from about 1471 to 1571. Then Selim II. sent a powerful force to invade the island. The Turks took Levkosia by storm, and massacred some 20,000 people. They then laid siege to Famagosta (formerly the second city of the island), which was long and gallantly defended by the Proveditor-General Marcantonio Braga-At last, in August 1571, the Venetians were obliged to capitulate, on condition of being sent safely home. The Pasha, Mustapha, signed the capitulation; but when Bragadino, with the other Venetian officers, repaired to his tent to deliver the keys, he had them all seized and put to death, except Bragadino, whom, after some days, he caused to be led naked to the square of Famagosta, where, in the Pasha's presence, the executioner began to flay him alive. He expired bravely in the midst of his torments. His skin was filled with straw, and hung up to the yard-arm of the Admiral's vessel, in which Mustapha returned to Constantinople. Venice raised a monument to Bragadino in the Church of St. Giovanni e Paolo, and his relatives, after a time, ransomed his skin, which was placed in the monument. From then until now the Turks have remained in possession of Cyprus."

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The delivery of the Isle of Cyprus to the administration of the Empress of India soon took place. Admiral Lord John Hay, who had brought his squadron to the port of Larnaca, then arrived at Nicosia or Levkosia, the capital of the island, and proceeded with his staff to the Governor's residence. There, in presence of Samih Pasha and the officials and notables of the island, he stated the circumstances under which the government of Cyprus had been given into the hands of the Queen of Great Britain. "In accordance," he said, "with a convention that has been concluded between her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Sultan, and enforced by an Imperial firman, I am commanded by her Majesty's Government to occupy the island of Cyprus in the name of the Queen, and to assume its temporary administration until the Governor duly appointed by her Majesty arrives. I understand that the Imperial firman was read here yesterday in the presence of the notables, and that you are now prepared to transfer the administration into my hands. On my part, I have to request that the Government employés shall remain in their present offices. Any changes that may hereafter be found advisable must be left for my successor to carry out. The police will continue to perform their duties as heretofore. They will remain under the command of their present officers, whom I shall hold responsible for the maintenance of I shall require all taxes and contributions to the Government revenue to be paid into the public Treasury, on behalf of the Queen, and I shall hold the proper officials responsible for all moneys due to the Government." Afterwards the British flag was hoisted, the Admiral pronouncing the words, "I take possession of this island in the name of Queen Victoria." It is stated that, upon hearing this well-known name, the assembled crowd shouted lustily, "Live the British Queen!" and that they remained gazing at the flag till it was hauled down at sunset. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag at Larnaca was then performed. The apparent ease with which the Admiral went through all the formalities, it was reported much impressed the Cypriotes. "One would think," remarked a native, "that he had been accustomed to take possession of new territory all his life." Thus quietly and easily was the old English process of annexation for the peoples' good performed. Meanwhile on Saturday, July 13, the Congress ended, having lasted just one month, and "changed the face of Europe" as it has been so often changed before. It included the largest number of diplomatists who ever signed a treaty, and the treaty is said to have been the longest ever written. All were present in full uniform as at the opening sitting, and formally affixed their several signatures to the Treaty of Berlin.

The ceremony was opened by Prince Bismarck thanking the Plenipotentiaries for their zeal evinced in promoting a pacific result of the debates, and for the assistance they had kindly given him in accelerating the prompt and satisfactory despatch of business. Dwelling upon the mutual concessions made, the Prince

regarded them as a good omen for the future, and was fain to hope that the conciliatory attitude assumed by all parties concerned would have permanent results for the consolidation of peace. Seven copies of the Treaty, printed on parchment and bound in red morocco leather, were then placed on the table and signed by the Plenipotentiaries, the seals having been previously affixed by the secretaries. Princess Bismarck, Countess Bismarck, and a few other ladies looked down upon the ceremony from a box in the hall, while Herr von Werner, the painter, whose brush is to perpetuate the Congress, sat at the table with the Plenipotentiaries.

The rule observed as to precedence of signatures was that in the copies of the Treaty intended for each Power, that Power appears first in order, the others following alphabetically, according to the names of each country. Thus, in her own copy, Germany is placed first, whereas she is second in all other copies, the word "Allemagne" taking precedence in alphabetical arrangement. England appears as "Grande Bretagne," that is, fourth on the list, except on her own copies, where, of course, she stands first. Six copies of the Treaty written on paper, in addition to the bound one, were to be sent to each Power for exchange after ratification. After the Treaty had been signed Prince Bismarck delivered an address, in which, after a few introductory sentences, he said:—

"Gentlemen, at the moment of our separating, I do not hesitate to affirm that the Congress has deserved well of Europe. If it has been impossible to realise all the aspirations of public opinion, history in any case will do justice to our intentions and our work, and the Plenipotentiaries will have the consciousness of having, within the limits of the possible, restored and assured to Europe the great benefit of peace, which was so seriously in jeopardy. The result cannot be diminished by any criticism of which party spirit may inspire the publication. I entertain a firm hope that the European understanding will, with the aid of God, remain durable, and that the personal and cordial relations which have been established among us during our labours will strengthen and consolidate good relations between our Governments. I once more thank my colleagues for their kindness towards me, and in retaining the impression of this profound gratitude I close the last sitting of the Congress."

Count Andrassy then rose and warmly thanked Prince Bismarck in the name of the Congress for the services he had rendered in bringing its great work to a satisfactory issue. In reply to

Count Andrassy, Prince Bismarck said:—

"I am deeply sensible of the words Count Andrassy has just spoken in the name of this illustrious assembly. I warmly thank the Congress for having been good enough to join therein, and I beg to express my entire gratitude to my colleagues for the indulgence and friendly sentiments they have displayed towards me in the course of our labours. The spirit of conciliation and mutual goodwill by which all the Plenipotentiaries have been animated

have facilitated a task which, in the state of my health, I scarcely hoped to carry on to its conclusion. At this moment, when, to the satisfaction of the Governments represented, and the whole of Europe, the Congress attains the hoped-for result, I beg you to retain a kindly recollection of me. As for myself, the memorable epoch which has just passed will remain indelibly engraved on my memory."

The proceedings then terminated, the final sitting having occupied nearly an hour. When the Plenipotentiaries left the Palace there was a large concourse of people waiting outside to profit by the last opportunity of seeing the diplomatic celebrities. The Times correspondent says:—"Prince Gortschakoff was carried downstairs. Lord Beaconsfield seemed in good health, and looked grave and gratified as he entered his carriage to drive to the Crown Prince's palace. M. Waddington had a private interview with Prince Bismarck after the sitting."

In the evening the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess entertained 170 persons, including the Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors, Envoys, and entire diplomatic staff, at a grand banquet in the White Hall of the old Schloss. All the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family were present, but the Daily News says that the Earl of Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff were absent during the banquet. After the second dish His Imperial Highness rose and proposed the following official toast:—

"The hopes with which a month ago, in the name of the Emperor, I greeted the illustrious statesmen assembled in Congress have been happily realised. The work of achieving peace, so much desired by Europe, has just been crowned by their efforts. As interpreting the feelings of my august father, I rejoice to render homage to the wisdom and the spirit of conciliation which have brought about this great result. The understanding which has just been established will be a new pledge of peace and public weal. The assistance of Germany is secured beforehand in all tending to assure and preserve these great blessings. In the name of His Majesty, I drink to the health of the Sovereigns and Governments whose representatives have signed on this memorable date the Treaty of Berlin."

All present at once rose and solemnly responded to the call of the Crown Prince.

Lord Beaconsfield and his colleague were met upon their return home by the usual reception; enthusiastic by some accounts, lukewarm by others. The people persisted in regarding the Premier as the sole author of the arrangements by which, as he declared from his window in Downing Street to the populace, in a phrase which became historical, he had brought back "Peace with Honour" to his Queen and country. He demanded, however, with much emphasis, at Dover and in London, honours for Lord Salisbury equal to his own, and insisted that they should be seated in the same carriage, which Lady Abergavenny had offered to him, between

the terminus and Downing Street. Lady Burdett Coutts and Lord Henry Lennox were foremost in the welcome, and the latter brought with him the venerable Hebrew philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, whose life, as the Times said, surpassing by a quarter of a century the Scriptural term, had been spent in journeys to distant lands for the benefit of the race from which he sprang as well as the Premier, whom he had expressed a strong desire to welcome home on this occasion. "I assure you," said Lord Beaconsfield to the people from his Whitehall office window, "that no recognition of our labours could be more grateful to my feelings than this expression of the sentiments of those among whom I see many of my oldest and most cherished friends. Lord Salisbury and I have brought you back peace, I hope with honour, and such a peace as will satisfy our Sovereign and add to the fame of our country. I can do no more than express my gratitude and pride for the sympathy which you have shown us at this trying moment."

The crowd cheered and sang songs; but it is on record that the incident which most deeply stirred them to a heartfelt enthusiasm was the arrival on the scene of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. In a private audience at Osborne, the Earl of Beaconsfield, as it was understood that he preferred to remain, was invested by the Queen with the Knighthood of the Order of the Garter, and the remaining garter, true to his course, he obtained for his colleague, the Marquis

of Salisbury.

A splendid audience, said the papers, of princes and princesses, peers and peeresses, and dignitaries of all kinds assembled in the House of Lords to hear the Premier's statements. All was not quite rose-water here; for he had to face some rather sharp criti-His speech told very little; but, as the Times said, was couched throughout in a modest and even apologetic tone. laying upon the table the Protocol of the Congress of Berlin," he said in substance, "I hope to lay before Parliament and the country generally, some remarks upon the policy which has been supported by her Majesty's representatives at Berlin. Lordships are aware that the Treaty of San Stefano was looked upon with much distrust and alarm by the Government, that they believed that it was calculated to bring about a state of affairs dangerous to European independence, and dangerous to the interests of the British Empire. The embodiment of the Treaty is before your Lordships and the country as detailed in the circular of my noble friend Lord Salisbury; and our present condition is that we should show that in the changes and modifications that have been made in the Treaty of San Stefano by the Congress at Berlin that menace to the independence of Europe has been removed, and the threatened injuries to British interests averted. The Congress have made great changes in the Treaty of San Stefano, and have restored a great portion of the territory that would have formed this great Bulgarian State. They have restored to the Sultan upwards of 30,000 geographical square miles and 2,000,000 of population, the territory and the population being the richest and wealthiest, the most ingenious, and the most loyal of any in the country. It was said that it was a bold step for the Congress to decide upon the new line for Turkey to be the Balkans, and that that line was by no means adequate. But it is not for anyone to say that, so far as nature is concerned, any position is impregnable. It is the courage, and patriotism, and devotion of a people which render a position really impregnable. Eastern Roumelia—which, if properly defended, would prevent any host, however powerful, from attacking Constantinople by turning the Balkans—had been allotted to Turkey by the Congress. But in consequence of that arrangement it became the duty of the Congress to inquire what would be the best arrangement with regard to Sofia and its surrounding district. The population of Sofia and the district was Bulgarian. It was exchanged for another district, where the population was eminently Mohammedan, and which, so far as the fertility of the land was concerned, was highly to the advantage of the Porte. This was a short but accurate account of an arrangement which for upwards of a month had very much excited Europe and this country, on the belief that it was on the threat of Russia that Sofia had been given up. They had also been reproached with not having at the same time obtained Varna for the Porte. What was Varna, he would ask? No doubt it was a portion of the system of defence of some importance; but, so far as Varna itself was concerned, it had not even a harbour, and those who dilated on the importance of Varna and the great error of the Congress in not securing that for Turkey, quite forgot that between the Bosphorus and Varna, on the coasts of the Black Sea, the Congress had allotted to Turkey by far the most important harbour—the harbour of Bourgas. The Congress then resolved that, south of the Balkans, to a certain extent, the country should be formed into a new province, to which the name of Eastern Roumelia was given. It was thought at one time desirable to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared that there might be a collision between a North and South Bulgaria, that there would be two parties intriguing to bring about a union between the two States. Accordingly the Congress resolved that this province should be called Eastern Roumelia, and that there should be established in it a government somewhat different from the contiguous provinces, where the authority of the Sultan might be admitted. He was not of the general opinion that it was wise to interfere with the military government of the Porte; but there were historical facts as well as political principles; and, though it might not be advisable to limit the authority of the Sultan in a military point of view, yet those would not be prudent statesmen who did not take into consideration both the factors of which he had spoken. The province of Eastern Roumelia had been the scene of many events upon which human nature looked with deep regret; and it was therefore advisable, in making this arrangement in Eastern Europe, to

take steps to prevent any such excesses in future. To do this, and not to give the Sultan a direct political and military rule in the province, would have been, in the opinion of the Congress, a very grievous error. They had therefore decided that the Sultan should have the power of defending this barrier of the Balkans The Sultan had the power of defending his with all his forces. frontier by land and sea. With respect to the internal government of the province, the Congress had thought that the time had arrived when they should endeavour to carry into effect some of those important propositions intended for the better administration of the States of the Sultan which were discussed at the Conference at Constantinople. Generally speaking, there were three great points to be observed in any attempt to improve the administration of the Turkish dominions. First of all, it was important that the office of governor should be for a specific period, as it was, for instance, in India; that it should not be for a less period, say, than five years, and the beneficial effects of that system in the dominions of the Sultan would, he thought, be of incalculable benefit. That had been done in Eastern Roumelia. Secondly, they had thought it desirable that there should be instituted public assemblies in which the popular element should be adequately represented, and the business of which should be to levy the local finance of the province; and, thirdly, they had thought it equally important that order should be maintained in this province either by a gendarmerie of adequate force or by a local militia, in both cases the officers holding their commissions from the Sultan. But the whole administration of Eastern Roumelia had been referred to an inferior Commission, who would make their recommendations to the Sultan, who would issue firmans to carry them into effect. In all arrangements that had been made to meet the subject races, these Commissioners were to report the result to the Chief Commission, and then, after a firman from the Sultan, those changes would take effect. In the course of three months from the ratification of the Treaty of Berlin these arrangements would probably be made. It would be a hard matter to re-establish the Sultan as a ruler and substantial authority in some of his distant provinces, and this would especially be the case with Bosnia. No language could adequately convey the state of those provinces—the political intrigue, the constant revolutions, the total absence of public spirit, the hatreds, the enmities of the rival religions, the absence, above all, of any superior controlling power of acknowledged supremacy. All this formed one of those sad truths which none who had investigated the subject could refrain from acknowledging. Turkey had no, or very little, authority over this state of things, and at this moment she was in no state to accept the responsible situation of overseer. His own opinion was that nothing short of an army of 50,000 men and the best troops of Turkey could for a moment produce anything like order in that part. Austria was deeply interested in the arrangements, for she

had upwards of 150,000 refugees from Bosnia, therefore it was natural that Austria should occupy and retain it until she had laid the foundation of tranquillity. This proposition was made by my noble friend Lord Salisbury, and I earnestly supported it. There have been loud cries against the position we took in reference to the partition of Turkey. We endeavoured to prevent that partition, and the Government have at all times resisted such a course on the ground that any such attempt would lead to a long struggle, and that Europe and Asia would be so involved in trouble that great danger would follow. The professors of the theory had taken us up to a high mountain and showed us all the countries of the earth, and said, All this shall be yours if you will agree to such a proposition. But we have declined to follow such a course. And what is the result? Russia and the other Powers have come to the unanimous conclusion that the best arrangement for securing the tranquillity and order of the world is to retain the Sultan as a part of the political system of Europe. Undoubtedly there had been division of territory; but that was not partition. Other countries, after great struggles, had lost territory, but they had never considered it to be a question of partition. With regard to Greece, the Congress had men of considerable ability with regard to this question. But the Greek representatives evidently did not recognise what was the object of the labour of the Congress. They set forth what may be called their "great idea." That idea, it may probably be known, was very extensive, and reached from Constantinople to Greece. He hoped their Lordships would see that the charges made against the Congress, that they had neglected Greece, were without foundation. The interests of that country, however, had not been neglected either by the Congress or by Her Majesty's Government: and there was a proposition made to give Greece a large addition to her resources. To that proposition there was very little response on the part of Greece, and although the Congress could not submit to and grant the enormous demands which Greece made, yet their Lordships will see by the papers that the Congress has done much for that country. Greece had a future before it, and that cannot be said of every country. He would therefore say to Greece, as he would to an individual who had a future before him, 'Be patient.' What then is the position of Turkey? No longer considering Servia and Roumania as part of Turkey, and even Bosnia as being part of Turkey, there is still a dominion of 60,000 geographical square miles, with a population of 6,000,000 for Turkey, concentrated around Constantinople. that Turkey in Europe once more exists. In these arrangements her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have taken a great part; and if any expedition had taken place it had shown what were the resources and the determination of this country; and had you entered into a war for which you were prepared, and are now prepared, probably in a month's time you would have exhausted the whole expenditure you have now made. It was useless to go to

war for the purpose of restoring Kars or Batoum to Turkey, and therefore the Government took a course which they believed would get rid of all those struggles which took place from time to time between Turkey and Russia. Then, looking at the position of Turkey in Asia and our interests in the East, her Majesty's Government made a Convention with Turkey to produce tranquillity and order. We have enormous interests which we must care for; and, seeing that the progress of Russia was producing anarchy in Turkey, it behoved us to take positive steps. We shrink from the responsibility of handing over to our successors an impoverished country, and we therefore have made the hest arrangements possible. In my opinion there is room enough for both Russia and England in Asia, but what territory we have there we must secure. We hope by prudence we shall, in the steps we have taken, bring about a state of affairs as advantageous for Europe as ourselves; and in the policy we have pursued we cannot believe that the act we have recommended is one that will lead to trouble and warfare. We have taken the step of occupying Cyprus in the interests of our Empire in India, and in all our actions we have endeavoured to show a patriotic front, and adhered to the strict principles of truth, liberty, and justice." In the course of his speech, the Premier ridiculed the importance which had been attached to Batoum, which he now described as no bigger than Cowes, and incapable of improvement; and of France he spoke with anxious deference and courtesy. Lord Granville spoke gently enough, expressing his regret at the treatment Greece had had from the Congress, though he thought that the withdrawing of a large Slav population (10,000,000 Christians) from the dominion of the Porte was a great advantage; but he was surprised that Lord Beaconsfield had not touched on the retrocession of Bessarabia, and he could not understand how the Treaty of Berlin could be regarded in any other light than as giving to Russia all that she could have expected. He criticised in some detail and in a depreciatory sense several other points in the Treaty of Berlin (which he thought, after the Anglo-Russian agreement, had become something of a comedy), and commented on the steps adopted by the Cabinet. without taking Parliament into their confidence. He doubted whether Cyprus was at all wanted as a naval station, Malta supplying all the base we need, and pointed out that the Anglo-Turkish agreement enabled Russia to select her own time for war, and that the time selected would be a time of England's embarrassment in some other complication. England was under no other such guarantee except for Portugal, a small and not distant State; and he doubted whether the peace would last twenty or even ten years. Lord Kimberley condemned the new Asiatic policy as "more rash, less well-considered, and more likely to lead to disaster than any he remembered in the past." Lord Derby congratulated the Cabinet heartily that, whatever might be thought of the Treaty of Berlin, they had avoided the alternative of war,

and he believed that, taken as a whole, there was not much fault to find with it. The stipulations agreed to by the Congress had a great advantage over the Russian Treaty, but he did not regard the Treaty of Berlin as establishing a permanent settlement. Expressing great objection to the occupation of Cyprus, he also strongly argued against the guarantee given by England for the protection of the Sultan's territory in Asia, for he considered that guarantees were always dangerous and frequently useless. If England acted up to the spirit of the engagements entered into in her name, he feared that we might be involved in enormous risks and expense, and he pointed out the danger which we should incur in the event of our being engaged in war. He believed that the time was not far distant when all these arrangements would have to be reconsidered. There was no real analogy, he said, as regards the danger of such guarantees, between the case of protected States in India with a British Resident, and the case of Turkey under British protection. In India, European meddling is virtually impossible. In Asia, it would be certain. If a European agent appeared at Mysore or Hyderabad, it would not be long before he was removed. But the great Powers will have, as before, their ambassadors in Constantinople, and their consular staff everywhere in Asiatic Turkey, and they will not only interfere in local administration, but interfere with a new spirit of jealousy against England, on account of her exceptional position under the Asiatic Protectorate.

To this Lord Salisbury replied by taunting Lord Derby with his devotion to destructive criticism, and with being the kind of statesman who would inevitably have resisted the extension of our empire to India, if he had lived in the days when the Indian Power was gradually growing up; and by saying that the obligations of the new Protectorate are not half so alarming as the obligations under which we already lie to defend any portion of the Queen's own territories, if attacked. "If you have made up your minds to avoid responsibility altogether, you have made up your minds to renounce empire." He added that the Congress endeavoured to improve the condition of the Turkish Empire without favouring the policy of partition, their objects being to provide Turkey with a defensible frontier, to give her an empire which her resources would enable her to defend, and provide her with allies who would support her in the hour of danger.

In the course of this debate an encounter took place between Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, on which it would be scarcely possible to comment too strongly, were it our part to comment, in condemnation of the latter. The late Foreign Minister took the occasion to explain more fully the course which he had taken three months before, when he had been obliged to announce his retirement from the Cabinet. After that part of his speech which dwelt unfavourably on the acquisition of Cyprus, he added, "Now, I must readily admit that there is the widest possible difference between the plan finally adopted, and what was originally agreed upon three

months ago. When I quitted the Cabinet in the last days of March, I did so mainly because it was said it was necessary to secure a naval station in the eastern part of the Mediterranean; that for that purpose it was necessary to seize and occupy the island of Cyprus, together with a point upon the Syrian coast. That was to be done by means of a Syrian expedition, sent out from India, with or without the consent of the Sultan, although undoubtedly part of the arrangement was that full compensation should be made to the Sultan for any loss he might incur. Now I will not waste your lordships' time by arguing in detail against the arrangements which have been come to. I will only now say, that I cannot reconcile it to my conscience, either as a matter of justice or of policy, to land troops in time of peace, and without the consent of the sovereign, upon the territory of a friendly ruler. Only the necessity of self-defence could justify such a step, and no such necessity did or could be alleged to exist. Undoubtedly that move would have been followed by the countermove of the Russian army entering Constantinople. This was the state of affairs which I had in my mind, when speaking, more than three months ago, in this House, I expressed to your lordships a fear which, in the light of subsequent events, may seem to have been unfounded. I need hardly say that my lips were closed on this subject as long as the negotiations were going on. I have heard the most improbable reasons assigned for my silence, but now that the matter is settled, no harm can be done by stating what has become historical fact, and by availing myself of that discretion which is allowed to an outgoing Minister, to state what has really happened." To this remarkable statement Lord Salisbury replied by one of the most elaborate and direct insults which, so far as we know (we quote here from the Spectator), has been launched by any orator of our time at the head of his opponent. "And now I go, my Lords, to the question of Cyprus. With respect to that question, my Lords, we have had an advantage, which we have frequently enjoyed in recent times, of revelations from the dark interior of the Cabinet. In fact, whenever my noble friend speaks, he has a stock of revelations This is the third time my noble friend has spoken since he left the Cabinet, and on each of these occasions we have had an instalment of the fatal tale. The same objection occurs to me in regard to my noble friend as was made to Dr. Oates, when he brought forward successive fragments of his disclosure. taunted with the fact, his answer was that he did not know how much the public would endure. But, my Lords, I venture to point out on this occasion that there is great inconvenience in revelations from the interior of the Cabinet. Of course, my noble friend must treat his obligations in the spirit which pleases himself. I do not know that I should like to pronounce as broadly and palpably as he has to the world, that everyone who serves with him in a Cabinet must be prepared to have what passes introduced publicly, in spite of the rule which has heretofore been observed. But in the present

case, I have only to deal with the statement my noble friend made, to the effect that a resolution was come to in the Cabinet to take the island of Cyprus and a point on the coast of Syria, by a secret expedition, and that that was the ground on which he left the Cabinet, and to say that that is a statement which, as far as my memory goes, is not true." Of course here Lord Salisbury was called to order, whereupon Lord Salisbury remarked that the statement he made "did not necessarily impugn the veracity of the speaker," and he substituted for the words he had used, "not correct." Further he declared, on behalf of the Prime Minister and all his colleagues, that that statement was "not correct." But he added, by way of explanation, that "it is obvious that these revelations as to conversations that passed, and of which no record was made, must in the nature of things be exposed to error, and more especially as to an assembly that very seldom comes to a definite or clear decision until the time for action has arrived. All possible suggestions are made, all possible policies are examined, and it is possible that my noble friend may have mistaken some project put forward by this member of the Cabinet, or that. For my part, I am at a loss to know what my noble friend alludes to, but certain it is that no such resolution as that which he describes was, within our memory, taken by the Cabinet." Later in the debate, Lord Derby, who had spoken of no "resolution," said that Lord Salisbury, though disavowing any imputation of untruth, yet "appeared to carry the meaning considerably further," adding, "Everyone knows that the business which is discussed at Cabinet Councils is not put on paper, and therefore there may be considerable confusion and doubt in one's recollection of what has been said in a Cabinet Council. But I am still of opinion that what I stated an hour and a half ago represented truly what occurred. That I have made a statement according to the best of my recollection, I am sure your Lordships will not doubt. Foreseeing the possibility of having to give an explanation in connection with the subject, I made a memorandum of what I understood to be the effect of what had been said with reference to it."

We hold it part of our duty, as we have said, to avoid much comment. But this incident of debate, at such a crisis, is one which ought to be recorded. The comparison of a former and an honourable colleague to "Titus Oates," is one which should be set down and remembered as a warning. In old days, such a forget-fulness of the simplest rules of taste and courtesy would have led to consequences of a gravely personal kind. With such an example set in the highest places, it is not strange if men grew violent everywhere. As a pendant to Mr. Hanbury's charge of "treason" against Mr. Gladstone, it may be noted that Mr. Cowen was called upon to present to the House a petition from a number of persons in London, Bolton, Macclesfield, and other towns, praying for the exhibition of articles of impeachment against Lord Beaconsfield, and his arrest for the commission of high crimes and misdemeanours.

Lord Hartington, however, the recognised Liberal leader, had no stronger motion to announce than an expression of "regret" about Greece, about the new liabilities in Asia Minor, and the manner in which Parliament had been kept in the dark till the measures of the Cabinet were accomplished. That secrecy was their object and policy, Lord Beaconsfield frankly avowed. "I shall be able to show," he said, "not only by precedents, but I hope by very good reasons also, that secrecy was the object of the Government, and that the objects we had to attain could not have been realised, except by secrecy." To the Southwark Liberal Association, meanwhile, in the Drill Hall of Bermondsey, Mr. Gladstone spoke his mind. After speaking of the duty of organisation, and the emergency which should induce Liberals to sink their various differences as much as possible, he went on to remark on the difference between Tory Governments which lived "on Liberal charity doled out to them from day to day," and a Tory Government backed by "a perfectly inflexible and impenetrable majority," and opposed by a comparatively feeble and divided Liberal party. The Tories, thus backed and opposed, had calmly raised the question whether or not the English were to be governed, their future pledged and compromised, their engagements enormously extended, and the necessity for taxation vastly increased, "not only without their assent, but without their knowledge;" and not merely even without their knowledge, but with the utmost expenditure of pains to keep the truth from them, till all the arrangements had been completed for burdening them, without remedy, with the care of a new continent, in the utmost state of disorganisation, at the distance of two or three thousand miles. "I venture to say," declared Mr. Gladstone, "that there is not in Europe a Government—no, not even a despotic Government," that would have dared to do the like. The covenant to defend Asia Minor Mr. Gladstone pronounced deliberately an "insane covenant." Of all the statesmen he had known,—the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne,—" not one would have been induced to put his name to such an arrangement." Mr. Gladstone also characterised the recent Anglo-Turkish arrangement, reserved from the Powers at the time when we were keeping all Europe in hot water on the ground that the whole of the new engagements between Russia and Turkey should be brought frankly before the Congress at Berlin, as an act of "duplicity," "not surpassed, and I believe rarely equalled, in the history of nations." At about the same time the annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held at the Ship Hotel at Greenwich, under the presidency of Mr. W. E. Forster, who delivered a weighty speech, chiefly concerned with the question of the day. When he observed that no opposition discouraged Cobden, no Parliamentary majority alarmed him, there were loud cheers; and he was cheered still more when he intimated that the Liberal front bench might have been thought too careless about

party-divisions during the last few months, and too reluctant to seem to hamper the Government. Perhaps, he said, if he had foreseen what was to happen, he might have thought so too; but now, at any rate, peace having been coucluded, and any danger of Russian misinterpretation being out of the question, there was no longer any reason for reticence, and a strong protest against "the most unwise and most reckless act which any Government has ever committed" had become essential. Mr. Forster insisted powerfully on the madness of turning England into a great Continental Power,—Continental, as regards the real effect of what had been done, not merely in relation to Asia, but to Europe; of giving England a long land frontier, conterminous with Russia, across which Russia could move troops at any time, and compel us to go to war; of obliging us to choose between a guarantee of its possessions to the worst Government of the world, or annexation on a vast scale; and last, not least, of the complete contempt evinced by Government for Parliamentary privilege. He believed that if we did our duty under the Protectorate, we must come to an army of conscripts, and he would even prefer that, to relying on Asiatic armies of other and dependent races. Mr. Fawcett, who was present as a guest, took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Forster with great emphasis on his remarks concerning the duty of boldly facing Parliamentary majorities, and hoped that the Liberal leaders would stand by that policy much more in the future than in the past. 'He also described Lord Beaconsfield's language concerning Greece, in the House of Lords, which we have quoted, as language of "contemptuous insolence," and declared that the Greeks, "relying on the promises of a great and magnanimous people, had been grossly and basely deceived."

Thus broadly did opinions differ on the policy of the day. The Houses were glad to unite in granting the usual provision on the announced marriage of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Louise of Prussia; and the appointment of the Queen's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, to succeed Lord Dufferin in the Viceroyalty of Canada, was received with some pleasure. The presence of a Princess of the blood-royal in the great colony promised to knit yet closer the bonds between her and the mother-country, which the ablest and most popular of Canadian viceroys had welded so

well.

CHAPTER IV.

Banquet at Knightsbridge—Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone—Lord Rose-bery—Lord Hartington's Motion—Debate upon the Motion—Mr. Gladstone's Speech—Great Majority for the Government—Freedom of the City of London presented to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury—Ceremony at the Guildhall—Conservative Deputation—Supplementary Estimates—Education Estimates—Russian Mission to Cabul—Close of the Session—The Queen's Speech—Domestic Legislation of the Session—The Indian Budget—Mr. Fawcett's Amendment—The Spectator on the Session—The Bradford Liberal Association—Rule 15—Mr. Forster and Mr. Illingworth.

On July 27, pending the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution. a congratulatory banquet was given to the two British Plenipotentiaries, in the Duke of Wellington's riding-school at Knightsbridge, by the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, "long to be remembered," said the Standard, "as one of the most interesting incidents in our recent party history." The guests numbered five hundred, as many as the hall would hold. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry presided, and in proposing the health of the Premier spoke of him as a "conqueror who had conquered war and brought back peace." In returning thanks for the Duke's speech, Lord Beaconsfield said that his colleague had pulled the labouring oar, and to him chiefly was the English share in the result of the Congress due. He described Lord Hartington's resolution as "a string of congratulatory regrets." Of the Government policy towards Greece at the Congress he said, "it is charged against them that they have particularly deceived and deserted Greece. Now, this is a subject which is, I think, capable of simpler treatment than hitherto it has encountered in public discussion. We have given at all times, in public and in private, to the Government of Greece and to all who might influence its decisions but one advice—that on no account should they be induced to interfere in those coming disturbances which two years ago threatened Europe, and which concluded in a devastating war; and we gave that advice on these grounds, which appear to me incontestable. If, as Greece supposed, and as we thought erroneously supposed, the partition of the Ottoman Empire was at hand, Greece - morally, geographically, ethnographically - was sure of receiving a considerable allotment of that partition when it took place. It would be impossible to make a resettlement of the East of Europe without largely satisfying the claims of Greece; and great as those claims might be, if that were the case, it was surely unwise in Greece to waste its treasure and its If, on the other hand, as her Majesty's Government believed, the end of this struggle would not be a partition of the Ottoman Empire, but that the wisdom and experience of all the Powers and Governments would come to the conclusion that the

existence and strengthening of the Ottoman Government were necessary to the peace of Europe, and without it long and sanguinary and intermitting struggles must inevitably take place, it was equally clear to us that when the settlement occurred all those rebellious tributary principalities that have lavished their best blood and embarrassed their finances for generations would necessarily be but scurvily treated, and that Greece, even under this alternative, would find that she was wise in following the advice of England and not mixing in a fray so fatal. Well, has not the event proved the justice and accuracy of that view? At this moment, though Greece has not interfered, fortunately for herself —though she has not lavished the blood of her citizens and wasted her treasure, under the Treaty of Berlin she has the opportunity of obtaining a greater increase of territory than will be attained by any of the rebellious principalities that have lavished their blood and wasted their resources in this fierce contest. should like to see that view answered by those who accuse us of misleading Greece. We gave to her the best advice; fortunately for Greece she followed it, and I will hope that, following it with discretion and moderation, she will not lose the opportunity we have secured for her in the advantages she may yet reap. been said we have misled and deserted her, because we were the Power which took steps that Greece should be heard before the Congress. Why did we do that? Because we have ever expressed our opinion that in the elevation of the Greek race—not merely the subjects of the King of Greece—one of the best chances of the improvement of society under the Ottoman rule would be found, and that it was expedient that the rights of the Greek race should be advocated by that portion of it which enjoyed an independent political existence. All this time, too, let it be recollected that my noble friend was unceasing in his efforts to obtain such a settlement of the claims, or rather, I should say, the desires, of Greece with the Porte as would conduce greatly to the advantage of that kingdom. And not without success. The proposition of Lord Salisbury for the rectification of the frontiers of Greece really includes all that moderate and sensible men could desire; and that was the plan that ultimately was adopted by the Congress, and which Greece may avail herself of if there be prudence and moderation in her councils."

With respect to the convention with Turkey, Lord Beaconsfield denied that the responsibility of England was increased by it. On the contrary, he maintained that the convention diminished our responsibility, because whatever Ministry might be in power it would eventually see the necessity of preventing the conquest of Asia Minor by Russia; but there might have been hesitation for some time, and want of firmness and decision. Now there could be no doubt as to the policy of England. He had ascertained at Berlin as an absolute fact what he had always suspected, that neither the Crimean war nor the war which had just terminated

would have taken place if England had spoken with the necessary firmness. Lord Beaconsfield continued:—

"I was astonished to learn that the Convention of Constantinople has been described as 'an insane convention.' That is a strong epithet, but I do not pretend to be as competent a judge of insanity as the right hon. gentleman who used it. I will not say to the right hon. gentleman what I had occasion to say in the House of Lords this year, 'Naviget Anticyram;' but I would put this issue to an intelligent English jury—Which do you believe most likely to enter into an insane convention, a body of English gentlemen, honoured by the favour of their Sovereign and the confidence of their fellow-subjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence and not altogether without success, or a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and to glorify himself? My lords and gentlemen, I leave the decision upon that Convention to the Parliament and the people of England. I believe that in that policy we have deeply laid the seeds of future welfare, not merely for England, but for Europe and Asia, and, confident that the policy which we have recommended is one which will be supported by the country, I and those who act with me can endure these attacks."

Lord Salisbury, in his turn acknowledging the toast of his health, said it was owing to most earnest importunity on his part that Lord Beaconsfield undertook the office of chief Plenipotentiary, and he said that the Premier's presence at the Congress produced an effect such as no other living man could have produced.

"When the Congress was approaching its termination (continued the speaker), when the prospect of separating was near, it was the favourite subject of conversation what sort of reception the various Plenipotentiaries would get in the countries to which they were about to return. I am sorry to say that the surmises were generally gloomy; but these sad anticipations were not shared by the English Plenipotentiaries. They knew they had to deal with a people who judged those who served them earnestly with indulgence, and they knew that there were many instances which would tend to bias that judgment in their favour. In the first place, probably no Ministry has ever passed through a difficult crisis of foreign affairs amidst such a storm of abuse as we have encountered. Every calumny, every misconstruction that malignant ingenuity could invent was paraded forth in order to lessen our influence and hinder our efforts; and at the precise moment when it was of vital importance that Europe should understand England was in earnest, every nerve was strained to make England seem infirm of purpose and impotent in action. We in our diplomacy had to struggle against a loud-mouthed diplomacy, struggling in another

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direction out of doors. There is another reason which, apart from any details of these negotiations—apart from the details of the settlement which we have arrived at—has, I think, predisposed the English people in our favour. They have felt that, however imperfectly, we were striving to pick up the thread—the broken thread—of England's old Imperial traditions. For a short time there have been men eminent in public affairs who have tried to persuade you that all the past history of England was a mistake that the duty of England, the interests of England, was to confine herself solely to her own insular forces, to cultivate commerce, to accumulate riches, and not, as it was said, to entangle herself in foreign politics. They were men who disdained empire, who objected to colonies, and who grumbled even at the possession of India. Even for their own low purpose the policy of these men was a mistake. The commerce of a great commercial country like this will only flourish—history attests it again and again—under the shadow of empire, and those who give up empire in order to make commerce prosper will end by losing both. I do not know, gentlemen, if you observed it, but it struck me with a thrill of congratulation when I saw that, in taking possession of Cyprus, not one voice, not one hand, was lifted up to resist that transfer, and the proclamation of Queen Victoria's name was everywhere received with enthusiasm; while other nations, perhaps militarily more powerful than ourselves, have to struggle with the deep reluctance of the peoples whom they profess to free. What is the reason of the difference? It is that we, at all events in the cause of civilisation, have won our spurs before the world. We have shown, in governing India, that where English rule and English interest exist, peace, order, and prosperity are the result, and therefore it is that the prospect of English rule was welcomed by men of every race and of every creed. Have we a right to throw away, to hide under a bushel, to conceal in a corner, such power and influence as this, merely because we might at some distant time, and in some conceivable circumstances, add to our responsibility? I am told that, in the task of aiding and counselling the Ottoman Empire to bring the blessings of civilisation to some of the fairest portions of the earth we shall be hampered by the jealousy of other Powers. I utterly refuse to believe it. When they find what our policy really is, that we are there merely to extend to others the blessings we ourselves enjoy; when they find that we welcome their competition, that we invite every trade, that we grudge success to no nationality; that the one object we have in view is that peace and order should be maintained, and that races and creeds, which for centuries back have lived in feud, should henceforth live in amity and goodwill, then I believe all idea of jealousy will vanish, and that they will heartily co-operate with us in our civilising mission. At all events we will not recoil from such a task because it may seem to add to our responsibility and to increase our labours; and if we are able in ever so small a

degree to accomplish these results, we at least shall have no cause to repent of the labours we have undertaken, and you will have no cause to be ashamed of us."

The "sensation" of the banquet was no doubt the Premier's extraordinary personal attack on Mr. Gladstone, for which he was afterwards challenged in the House of Lords. "Something worse than innuendo," said Lord Granville, "abuse." The Premier was not ashamed of it, however; and in answer to a courteous letter from Mr. Gladstone, beginning after the fashion of politeness, "Dear Lord Beaconsfield," and asking for references to the alleged personalities, he answered in the third person, "Lord Beaconsfield presents his compliments to Mr. Gladstone," declined research over the speeches of two years and a half, produced strong political criticism of his rivals on his policy, but no single instance of Knightsbridge personality, and admitted that the word "devilish" had not been used by Mr. Gladstone, either in the Oxford speech or elsewhere. But he said that a friend of Mr. Gladstone's had once asked him "how to get rid of this Mephistopheles?" which was clearly Mr. Gladstone's fault. The whole of this piece of courtesy supplied a curious pendant to the "Titus Oates" episode in the House of Lords.

In the House Lord Rosebery called attention to the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Memorandum, in a speech of much liveliness, saying that the policy of the Government being so great, the greater was the need of some explanation. "As it is, the policy of the Government has been a policy of obscurity enlivened by sarcasm." The other day, he continued, the Peers did receive some information as to that policy, but it was from the late Foreign Secretary, not from the Government; and when they asked the Government for bread, they not only received a stone, but a stone thrown at them with considerable vigour. Nothing could induce the Government even to give them the exact text of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff Agreement, though Lord Salisbury had denied altogether the trustworthiness of the first summary published, and the other Ministers had afterwards carefully agreed upon the words in which, in both Houses, the defects of the full version, when it appeared, were described. Lord Rosebery commented also on a curious passage in the despatch to Lord Odo Russell, which assumed that the Government was still free to decide as it should think fit concerning matters upon which its decision was already pledged by Lord Salisbury's own agreement with Count Schouvaloff. He said it was like nothing so much as the conversation between "Starveling" and "Bottom" in Midsummer Night's Dream, where Starveling suggests that, after all, the killing must be left out, and Bottom replies, "Not a whit, not a whit," but that a prologue shall be written to seem to say, "We will do no harm with our swords, and that Pyramus is not killed indeed, and for the more better assurance, tell them that I, Pyramus, am not Pyramus, but Bottom the weaver. This will put them out of fear."

Lord Salisbury was kindled into anger by Lord Rosebery's exposition of the matter. He contended that it was quite fair to describe the first summary of the Anglo-Russian Agreement as unauthentic and unworthy of the confidence of the House of Lords, because it left out the stipulation which was the centre and keystone of the British policy,—that Great Britain would insist in Congress on the Sultan being left at complete liberty to defend the frontiers of Eastern Roumelia at his own discretion. Lord Salisbury further maintained that the secret agreement was nothing more than one of those confidential communications to which all Governments must resort, as part of their diplomacy; to which Lord Carnarvon replied that such confidential communications did not usually prejudge and forestall the decisions to be come to by any Power at a Congress held for the purpose of deliberating fully on these very issues. Lord Carnarvon and the Marquis of Bath both joined in condemning the underhanded policy of aggrandisement pursued by the Government; and Lord Granville concluded the discussion, by remarking that but for the surreptitious report in the Globe, we should have been simply dupes as to the policy of the Government, and as to the real unmeaningness of the histrionic display which they had gone through.

The "congratulatory regrets" of the Marquis of Hartington took before the House of Commons the shape of the following motion:—"That, whilst this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without a further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and selfgovernment of some of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal in a satisfactory manner with the claims of the kingdom of Greece and of the Greek subjects of the Porte; that by the assumption, under the Anglo-Turkish Convention, of a sole guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia, the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that the undefined engagements entered into by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of those provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities upon the State whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfilment; and that such engagements have been entered into, and responsibilities incurred, without the previous knowledge of Parliament."

The Leader of the Opposition argued that in the main the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were not repugnant to the views expressed on his side the House, inasmuch as self-government was to a great extent given to the races lately subject to Turkey. But he could not approve the conduct of the Government towards Greece; and he thought the result of that policy would be that in future Greece would do as Servia and Montenegro had done, and seek the liberation of her occupied territories by force. Referring to the secret agreement signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and

Count Schouvaloff, and to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the noble Marquis said these private transactions had been arranged in a spirit directly opposed to that which the Government declared ought to animate international arrangements. In the spring it was loudly proclaimed that the Treaty of San Stefano was objectionable because it was secretly negotiated. How could the secret Convention with the Sultan, then, be regarded as consistent with our obligations towards Europe? The occupation of Cyprus, too, was objected to, as it had not been accomplished in an internationally legal manner, and as no adequate reason had been given for its acquisition. Dealing with the non-necessity of guaranteeing to protect Turkey in Asia from further Russian attack, the Marquis of Hartington certainly seemed somewhat burdened by the lesson he had set himself; but he warmed up when he came to any salient point. Thus Liberal cheers followed his remark that the British Navy would be found, in case of need, in the Persian Gulf to resist any Russian approach to India. Again, he met with encouragement from his supporters when he deprecated the use by the Prime Minister of the Scriptural words, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther," as taking the words of Omnipotence in vain. The result of this Convention would be that, if a war should break out between England and Russia, it would give Russia an incalculable advantage, inasmuch as our actual base of operations would be at least a thousand miles away, whereas her resources would be close at hand. If such a Convention was not rightly described as "insane," he would like to know what name should be given to it. Lord Beaconsfield's retort on Mr. Gladstone for the use of this term "insane" he thought was not un-Parliamentary; but, said the noble Marquis, with marked impressiveness, noticing the words which he had spoken of his great rival—"When the noble lord so described my honourable friend, I think he insulted the Sovereign of whom my right hon. friend had been for no inconsiderable time the chief adviser, the Privy Council of which he is still a member, the House of which he was long the leader, and the people of this country whose confidence he at one time possessed—(here the Ministerialists broke in with loud cheers)—and a large portion of whom still give him their confidence." The cheers were now taken up by the Opposition, and kept up for some seconds. In conclusion, Lord Hartington said it would have been easier, and perhaps more politic, if the Opposition had bowed their heads to the breeze of popularity which was now maintained in favour of the Government, and waited the inevitable time when there would come a reaction. But they had thought it more patriotic not to shrink from their duty, or to be deterred by any personal considerations from placing the country in full possession of the whole bearings of this great question.

Languid at first was the debate which followed. The amendment adopted by the Government was moved, for instance, by Mr. Plunket, in a speech of much less than his usual animation; but Sir Charles Dilke's statement of the case against England in regard to Greece was made with considerable power, and listened to with much attention. He showed how long Greece had had to suffer from the atrocities of the Turks upon Hellenic populations, how completely the case for putting Greece in possession of Crete, Epirus, and Thessaly corresponded with the case for putting Bosnia and Herzegovina in the possession of Austria, and how England had discouraged the French proposals on behalf of Greece. Grant Duff made a keen and graphic speech, in which he described the Treaty of Berlin as the Treaty of San Stefano in disguise, accused it of settling nothing, and of leaving the great question of all, the question of Constantinople, to be a standing menace to the peace of Europe. He illustrated the unprecedented use made by the Crown of the Treaty-making power to withdraw such a question as that of the Asiatic Protectorate from the consideration of Parliament, by a story of the Italian politeness of Torlonia to the late Prince Metternich,—to whom, when he was praising the most valuable picture in his collection, Torlonia, in compliment, offered it, though he was horrified when the offer was accepted, and always ended in future his account of the transaction by saying, "Et le coquin l'a pris!" Constitutional historians would say the same of the Ministers who had used their technical right to make a treaty for such a purpose as this. They would say of them that the rogues had availed themselves of a right which, in relation to such a matter as this, was not really, but only formally, theirs to use.

Mr. Bourke, in defending the Eastern policy of Ministers, remarked that the object which they had in entering the Congress was to build up and not to destroy. Sketching the proceedings which had led up to the Congress, and reviewing the main provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, he held that the result was successful in protecting other races besides the Slavs. As to the conduct of the Government towards Greece, from the first the language they had held was that her claims were not to be attained by insurrection, which was rather calculated to perpetuate than remedy the evils of which Greece complained. At the same time their advice to Turkey was to deal generously towards Greece; and it was doubtful if Greece would have been heard at all at the Congress but for Lord Salisbury. Adverting to the connection with Turkey, and the responsibility of the protectorate which we had assumed over Asia Minor, the hon. member contended that it was justified by the menacing position which the transfer of the Turkish fortresses would give to Russia. If Russia were to take possession of Asia Minor it would only be with one aim—that of extending her conquests still further. But our guarantee was conditional, and if the conditions were not fulfilled it would cease, the Sultan would be left to his fate, and England would have to reconsider her position. To the objection that the agreement with Turkey had been concluded in an unconstitutional manner, he replied that it was never intended to be secret, that it would have

been laid on the table after ratification, and that the precedent of the Treaty of 1856 had been followed. On the whole, he believed the settlement come to was regarded with satisfaction by the country. It had not added to the responsibilities of the country, but by taking time by the forelock had saved us from future difficulties, and he was confident they need not fear the verdict of history upon either the Berlin Treaty or the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

Lord Sandon spoke of the Turkish power in Europe as now "concentrated," and therefore probably stronger than it had ever previously been,—an unlucky expression which gave rise to a retort from Mr. Gladstone, that it was concentrated much as a man's physical strength is concentrated in his trunk, when all the limbs are lopped off it. Lord Sandon declared that during his many wanderings in the Valley of the Nile and over Syrian plains the cry had always been, "When are you coming?" And now, he said, England had come at last. Here there was a laugh from Members opposite who remembered the burden of Lord Beaconsfield's "Contarini Fleming,"—supposed to be a psychological study of himself,—who is received everywhere with the cry, "You have been long expected!" and who replies finally, "I am come at England, however, was to arrive in these regions "not to dispossess the legitimate Sovereign, but to strengthen his hands." Lord Sandon insisted that neither by joining in the Berlin Memorandum, nor by the policy of coercion, could England have prevented war; he contended that great advantages had been practically secured for Greece, as Turkey must consent to the rectification of her frontier, and that Russia would not have entered Congress without the secret agreement, and quoted precedents such as the conditional guarantee of Norway and Sweden, the cession of the Ionian Isles, and the Declaration of Paris, as having been made without the consent of Parliament. The interest of the debate—the speech of Mr. Gladstone—followed. One report (in the Illustrated London News) described it as a long and eloquent address, unsurpassable for its comprehensive grasp of the subject, its lucidity, point, and the high tone which animated it through-"A terse and vivid specimen," said the Spectator, "of statement, argument, and denunciation." The House was everywhere crowded, even through the dangerous period of the dinner-hour, and presented, said another reporter, a scene of animation and intense interest peculiar to its great occasions. The member for Greenwich began by referring very briefly to the "repulsive subject" of the Premier's attack upon him. "When I read it, I reflected with considerable pleasure and comfort upon the fact that it gave a much better account of me than was given in a speech delivered by the same noble Lord at Aylesbury about two years ago." So far from desiring to abridge the liberty of speech, Mr. Gladstone asserted that "if you forbid members of this House to denounce when they see cause the policy of any Government as dishonouring the country, you may as well shut the doors of this House."

Coming to the broad question under consideration, he acknowledged that we ought to be thankful that the Congress had brought about peace, but he could not be grateful to the Government for that, as the only obstacles in the way of peace for many months past had been created by her Majesty's Government. The work of the Congress was then succinctly summarised. Eleven millions and a half out of seventeen millions had been freed in European Turkey; and yet it was said that Turkey was but concentrated. "Yes, Sir; it is concentrated as a man's body is concentrated when his limbs have been amputated."

Apart from verbal criticism, he cordially and thankfully acknowledged that a great work had been accomplished by the Congress in the direction of diminishing untold and wide-spread human suffering. But he drew an effective contrast between the reward of the Sclavs and the disappointment of the Greeks. Sclavs, looking to Russia, and standing by her, were, when the hour of settlement came, freed. The Greeks, "who looked towards England," remained with all their aspirations unsatisfied. Gladstone proceeded to point out how Russia had benefited, inasmuch as she had got her indemnity subject only to hypothecations. She had got the option of war at her own time and convenience; she had got Bessarabia, and she had got the strong places of Armenia. He pointed out that in cutting Bulgaria in two, leaving the population of the southern portion in a position of disadvantage by comparison with their brethren on the northern side of the Balkans, the Treaty of Berlin carefully provided the seeds of future disruption. A study of the Protocols led Mr. Gladstone to the conclusion that the admission of the Plenipotentiaries of the smaller States was not worth the cost of their railway fare, or the amount of their hotel bills. They had been courteously received, their arguments had been attentively listened to, and then they had been bowed out, their representations not having the most infinitesimal effect upon the action of the Congress. As far as those representations were in favour of the extension of freedom, Mr. Gladstone declared that their failure was due chiefly to the action of the British Plenipotentiaries, who had uniformly opposed everything that tended in the direction of enlargement of freedom. In this Congress, for the first time as far as he knew, the voice of England had not been heard in unison with the habits of thought and the instincts of the English people. "The British Plenipotentiaries had spoken, (he added, amid cheers) in a tone of Metternich rather than in those of a Canning or a Palmerston."

Mr. Gladstone next devoted some time to showing how Greece had been thwarted by the action of the English Plenipotentiaries. Touching upon the Schouvaloff-Salisbury agreement, he asked how it could be reconciled with the declaration of the Government. They had categorically, solemnly, and frequently declared that the whole matter of the treaty of San Stefano was for the consideration of Europe, and that till it was laid in its entirety before the

Congress they would not enter the Congress. Even in their rejection of the Berlin Note this principle was in operation, and, without saying that they had been specially influenced by that consideration, Mr. Gladstone affirmed that the support they had received from the people of England in respect of the matter was because a natural objection was felt to a preliminary undertaking. How would the Government reconcile their signing the Schouvaloff-Salisbury agreement with the enunciation of this wholesome principle, and with the good faith that should prevail between one Power and another?

Turning in conclusion to the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, Mr. Gladstone emphatically protested that he had known and sat in council with many English Ministers, from the time of the Duke of Wellington downward, and he did not hesitate to say that there was not one of those statesmen who for one moment would have looked at such a scheme as that which had been concocted in the dark by the present Ministry. The cession of Cyprus was a violation both of the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Paris. What he objected to more than anything else was the tendency on the part of the Government to lay down the rule that there was one law for them and another for other Powers. If Turkey was entitled to give Cyprus to England by secret treaty, was she forbidden to give over Mytelene to Russia by another and equally secret agreement? The treaty-making power of the Crown was an anomaly; but it had been maintained because it had been used in moderation, in accordance with precedents, justice, and the instincts of the English people. But when it was not so used it was, Mr. Gladstone emphatically said, intolerable. One result of the action of the Government in respect of this secret agreement was that we had lost the sympathy and respect of the nations of Europe. We had been accustomed to be proud of our insular position. What he dreaded was that by acts like this England would be reduced to a condition of moral insularity. Foreign Powers had a right to complain of the Government, but not in less degree had Parliament the right to protest. This agreement and much else had been done in the dark, behind the back of Parliament, and he was unable to remember any case in English history where an important treaty had been negotiated in the dark, ratified in the dark, and then produced to Parliament. Emphatically Mr. Gladstone declared he was perplexed with an apprehension that so long as these things were supported by a Parliamentary majority, so long as the country had no opportunity of declaring its opinion upon them, so long would they be repeated, and even in a more damaging form. The absence of any strong desire on the part of the Government to bring forward the estimates of the extra charges which had been incurred led him to the suspicion that all was not known yet. But, however that was, these "operations" on the part of the Government (he would not use a stronger word) would lead to an increase of responsibility without an increase of strength; they would administer a check to our institutions at home, and would increase the burdens laid on the back of a too-confiding people.

It was a quarter-past eight when Mr. Gladstone concluded a speech which had extended over two hours and a half, and was listened to from beginning to end with undisturbed attention.

Of those who followed the most noticeable were Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Cross. The speech of the Home Secretary was an able defence of the Government. Justifying the part taken by the English representatives at the Congress, Mr. Cross said, in the absence of any other reasonable solution of the Constantinople difficulty, it was resolved to maintain the sovereign power of the Sultan there, and to retain for him a considerable though diminished dominion in Europe. As for Bessarabia, our Plenipotentiaries did object to it; but the country would be with them in not going to war to prevent the retrocession. The cause of Greece was strenuously advocated, he said, by Lord Salisbury. Justification for the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be found in the fact that it led to a peaceful issue of the Congress. What was there unreasonable in the Anglo-Turkish Convention? Without it the various tribes in Armenia would gravitate towards Russia. With it, Turkey, guaranteed by England protection from Russian attack, would reform her provinces in Asia Minor. further stated explicitly that the Government had taken steps to secure good government for these provinces, so that English and European capital might flow into those fair parts of the earth. As for the charge of secrecy in the matter, the Home Secretary reminded the House that the Tripartite Treaty of 1856 was made, signed, and ratified before Parliament knew one single word about Mr. Lowe moved the adjournment of the debate, and on resuming it he laid down at the outset of his speech the principle that the issue before the House was not the question of the general policy of the Government, but of their conduct since the Treaty of San Stefano. The object of the Government he described as simply being to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, and he thought that in this respect they had signally failed. Turkey had been not only partitioned, but dismembered. No fewer than seven nations had shared its territory among them. In respect of Greece, Mr. Lowe observed that it had been the misfortune of that country to seek the alliance of If she had done otherwise, she would not have been in the position she now occupied. This sentence, as being capable of two constructions, was loudly cheered from both sides of the House: but what Mr. Lowe meant he made clear by the quotation of the verse from Byron, beginning—

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
They have a king who buys and sells.
In native swords and native ranks
The only hope of freedom dwells.
But Turkish force and Latin fraud
Would break your shield, however broad."

Coming next to what he described as the most disagreeable portion of his task, Mr. Lowe referred to the secret treaties. He had originally intended to speak of two only, but "something had occurred this morning" that led to the suspicion that there was a third secret treaty, and he hoped that an honourable gentleman on the other side of the House would rise and say whether it was true that there were more secret treaties, and if so, how many. might, he added, amid laughter, be a childish wish on his part, but he should like to know how many there were. During the struggle in the East of Europe there had been two litigants (he would not say which was the defendant and which the plaintiff), and England had entered the Congress with two secret treaties, one in each pocket. That might be a very amusing thing in a play, "but," said Mr. Lowe, amid loud cheers, "think of it in public life!" Turning to the protocols of the Congress he read by the light of the subsequent information touching the Schouvaloff-Salisbury Agreement, the instructions of Lord Salisbury to Lord Odo Russell. If there had been anything to get by this manœuvring Mr. Lowe could have understood it. But it appeared to be done for no other reason than to see how many falsehoods

might be put down on a single page.

This remark was greeted with a storm of angry cries from the Ministerial benches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thus aroused, called upon Mr. Lowe to retract the offensive word. Mr. Lowe, rising again and examining his notes, with the evident intention of proceeding with his address, was greeted with cries of "Withdraw!" amid which the Speaker rose and said that if the right hon. gentleman had meant to apply his remarks to any member of the House he must of course withdraw it. Mr. Lowe again rising, and once more focussing his glasses on his notes with the intention of continuing his discourse, the cries for withdrawal rose again from the Ministerial benches. "The Speaker has ruled I am not bound to withdraw," Mr. Lowe said, and went on searching for the note at which he had stopped. But the Ministerialists would not allow him to proceed, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, again interposing, pointed out that the charge had been made collectively against the Government, and therefore must include members of that House. Mr. Lowe protested that he had said nothing about the Government, a denial greeted with laughter and cries of "Oh, oh," and renewed demands for withdrawal. The Speaker again rising pointed out that unless Mr. Lowe affirmed the understanding that the word was not intended to apply to the Government, he must withdraw it. Mr. Lowe, rising hastily, said, "Well, I withdraw," and, having at length discovered the portion of his notes which he had so long sought, proceeded to consider the second secret treaty, that between England and Turkey.

It appeared to him that the acquisition of Cyprus was simply due to a desire to have something to flourish—something to gratify what Lord Salisbury called "our Imperial interests." In

respect of the acquisition of that island, he contrasted the conduct of the British Government with that of the Good Samaritan. When the latter found by the wayside a man sick and wounded, he took out his purse and gave him twopence. The British Government finding Turkey in the same position, had gone up to him and said, "You haven't such a thing as half-a-crown about you, have you? If so, hand it over." But Mr. Lowe's severest censure was reserved for the conduct of the Government towards the House of Commons and the people. "What has the House of Commons done," he indignantly asked, "that this thing should be forced upon us without giving us the opportunity of saying a single word on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of persons whom we represent?" In a passage vigorously cheered from the Opposition benches, he raised his voice against the growing abuse of the prerogative of the Crown. The power of prerogative had been left in the British Constitution because it was thought it was too rusty to be used. People had been too confiding. They had believed that the abuse of the prerogative was so improbable, that it did not differ essentially from an impossibility. There was no doubt about the legality of the thing. The Queen had the prerogative of treaty making, and she might, if she liked, to-morrow cede the Isle of Wight to France. She had the prerogative of the disposition of honours, and she might, if she pleased, make an earl of any cobbler in London—a pointed allusion resented by angry shouts from the Ministerialists. But Mr. Lowe, perfectly undisturbed, endeavoured to show how the prerogative of the Crown is really a more dangerous thing now than it was in former times, when the King governed as well as reigned. If the Sovereign stretched the prerogative too far, the people, less patient than they appeared to be now, took it upon themselves to change their King. But whilst. prerogative was virtually in the hands of the Ministry, the danger of its abuse was increased, because Ministers knew the worst that could happen to them. They would, in the natural course of things, be dismissed within a given time, and a year or two earlier did not greatly matter. The present Ministry had put the prerogative face to face with the people, and had done much to bring Royalty into collision with the subject. "If," said Mr. Lowe, by way of a parting shot, "this state of things might be regarded as permanent, the liberties of this country are not worth a day's purchase."

Lord J. Manners said it would be so much the worse for the right hon. gentleman if he entered upon a revolutionary campaign on the question of the prerogative. Ministers had acted with strict precedent in the Convention with Turkey, whilst the Berlin Treaty, supplemented by that of Constantinople, had rendered Turkey sufficiently strong to maintain the guardianship of the Dardanelles. If Greece had accepted the advice of Russia, she would have been plunged into all the horrors of war. Lord Napier of Magdala differed from the right hon, gentleman as to the usefulness of

Cyprus for the purpose for which it had been acquired. Mr. Gladstone, in his last speech, had attempted to sow discord between this country and France and Italy; but he would not succeed, because those countries knew that the right hon. gentleman did not represent the opinions of the English people, and that the more he vilified the Ministers of the Crown the more he offended

the people.

On the last day of the debate Mr. Forster commenced by calling upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say whether there was or was not any secret treaty or arrangement with Turkey, Russia, or other Power which affected the Anglo-Turkish Convention; because if there were, they were debating in the dark, and it was as well that the House should know that that was the case. He then proceeded to criticise the provisions of the Convention as the question which more immediately required consideration, and in doing so combatted the assumption that Russia either desired or was able to overthrow Turkey in Asia. Even supposing that that was her wish, which he did not believe, it should be remembered that Asia Minor was a Mahomedan country, inhabited by a hardy and warlike race, whose hatred of Russia was centuries old. Moreover, it was a Mediterranean country; France and Italy were Mediterranean Powers, and we had no right to assume that they would quietly allow Russia to become the paramount Power in that country. In his view of the matter, then, the taking of Asia Minor by Russia was an altogether improbable contingency. Next, he asked, where was the proof of our interests being endangered? If they were in peril, what (he would like to know) were the Government doing during the war? Why had they not warned the Russian Government, and added a fifth condition of neutrality? No British interests were, in his opinion, at stake to justify our taking upon ourselves the heavy responsibilities involved in the Anglo-Turkish Convention. At any rate he did not think that this instrument would avert the Russian advance, or protect our interests in case it was the wish of Russia to attack Asia Minor. By it, in fact, the foreign policy of England had been put beyond our own control, and given first to Turkey, whom we had bound ourselves to defend, and next to Russia, whom we had bound ourselves to meet under circumstances of her own choice, at a vast distance from home, and under conditions most embarrassing to us. If he could imagine that we were going to take upon ourselves to ensure the establishment of good government in Asia Minor, he might not have objected to it, heavy as was the responsibility; but he predicted that whilst the Government would endeavour to induce the Porte to undertake the necessary reforms, and would be met by the fairest promises, the promises would never be performed, and the result would be that the Government would be furnished with two excuses for deserting Turkey in her need, and for keeping possession of Cyprus. Further, commenting upon the action of Ministers in concluding

and ratifying the Anglo-Turkish Convention, Mr. Forster maintained that it was practically revolutionary, inasmuch as the "new departure" (as Lord Sandon had described it) had been taken without giving Parliament the opportunity of considering whether it should be sanctioned or not.

The debate was continued by Mr. Hamond, who reminded Mr. Gladstone that when, in his Bermondsey speech, he attacked the Government for making a secret treaty, Russia had entered into a secret convention with Roumania to protect her integrity, yet six months after proposed to England to rob Roumania of Bessarabia. England, having been deceived by the personal pledges of the Czar that he did not covet an inch of Turkish territory, although he subsequently endeavoured, by the infamous Treaty of San Stefano, to despoil her of nearly everything she possessed, was fully justified in making the Anglo-Turkish Convention. He deeply regretted that the Powers had allowed Russia to take Bessarabia and Batoum; but so far as Greece was concerned, he was wholly at a loss to know what claim she had upon England or any other country.

Sir W. Harcourt thought that none of the results which had been attained would have been possible without war, and the Opposition, therefore, was justified in the steps which they had taken to prevent the Government thwarting it. The Opposition approved also of the treaty, though it must be difficult for the Ministerialists to accept, inasmuch as for the future the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire was no longer a part of the British policy. The treaty, however, was not a final settlement—which could only be effected by the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire—and especially it was incomplete in regard to Greece; but on the whole it was a fair settlement as far as it As to the Convention, the Opposition did not complain of the grandness of the conception so much as of the smallness of the means proposed to carry it out; for hitherto conquest had been the only mode of civilising Asia. But the Government did not themselves believe in this Asiatic danger, which they alleged as the reason for the Convention. It was not one of the landmarks of British neutrality mentioned by Mr. Cross; it was ridiculed by Lord Salisbury last year, and he believed it to be an unworthy afterthought intended to cover the acquisition of Cyprus. the pinch came hereafter it would be thrown aside, for no guarantee of this kind could bind posterity to go to war. In the course of his speech Sir William pressed very strongly the absurdity of supposing that Turkey would do in Asia, under the moral pressure of England alone, what she had resolutely refused to do in Europe, under the sustained pressure of all the great Powers, and what Lord Salisbury had in vain urged her to do in 1877, though Russia was then already in arms upon the frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote's reply consisted chiefly in alleging very strongly that the Anglo-Turkish Convention was a reality, from which the Government expected great things, and in the execution

of which they looked for great help from our Anglo-Indian statesmen,—in frankly admitting in so many words that our Plenipotentiaries at Berlin did resist the French and Italian proposals for Greece;—and in declaring that we had no support from the Governments of Europe in regard to the Asiatic side of the Turkish question, but that there we were expected to act alone, on the ground that our interests were so much greater than those of any other European Power. Mr. Butt made a furious attack on Russia, intended to carry the Home Rulers for the Government, as to a great extent he did,—though Mr. Sullivan made a very vigorous stand for Lord Hartington's resolution, declaring that Irishmen ought everywhere to sympathise with States fighting for their freedom, and that to these States the policy of the Government had been at Berlin steadily hostile. Lord Hartington's resolution was rejected by the immense majority of 143,—195 votes against 338 for the Government. The Liberal papers expressed their opinion strongly. "Reason," said the Spectator, "prudence, and patriotism have hardly ever in our time been voted down with so little show of argument or even of plausible suggestion." There were many voices loud in condemnation; but the vote was decisive in its way.

The analysis of the vote shows that in Scotland alone did the Liberal party obtain a majority. The Government professed to command 351 votes, in a House of Commons of 652 Members, so that, allowing for tellers, they had only 11 less than their full number, and counting the pairs (24 in number), they obtained 13 votes more than their full strength. Of the 66 so-called Irish Liberals, 31 stayed away unpaired, 16 voted for the Government, while 13 voted and 6 paired for the Opposition. In other words, the so-called Irish Liberals gave only three more votes to the Liberals than they gave to the Conservatives. Of the 231 English and Scotch Liberals, 184 (including tellers) voted for Lord Hartington, while 18 paired for him, giving him, in all, a support of 202 followers from Great Britain. "An Observer," writing to the Times, stated that of the remaining 29 British Liberals, 5 deserted to the Government, 5 were unavoidably absent, and 18 stayed away unpaired, and were, therefore, in all probability, disaffected to Lord Hartington's motion. Excluding the Irish vote, then, the Liberal party in Great Britain fell short of its full strength by 23 or 24 votes, of which 5 were given to the enemy. The Conservatives had no deserters; and gave their usual evidence of being the party of discipline. The Parliamentary triumph of the Government was complete.

Without the walls of Parliament a more appropriate time could not have been chosen to present the two heroes of the day with the time-honoured "freedom of the City of London." The City authorities decorated for the occasion the site of the now razed Temple Bar with two silvered griffins rampant, on pedestals supported by side-archers, Lord Beaconsfield's words, "Peace, with

honour," being inscribed on the band which connected the rampant griffins. The crowd cheered chiefly for Cyprus, for Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury, and occasionally gave groans for Russia. Many flags were hung out in Fleet Street and further along the route; and St. Dunstan's and other church bells were set ringing. The carriages were escorted by a small detachment of City police. At Guildhall the front court-yard was partly inclosed and covered with an awning. This formed a spacious pavilion, with tiers of seats for twelve hundred spectators. Its interior was decorated with mirrors at the four corners, emblazoned shields, trophies of flags, masses of verdant shrubs, and garlands of bright flowers.

The City Library, where the Lord Mayor received the illustrious visitors of the Corporation, is a beautiful modern Gothic hall. The scene here, as well as in the entrance pavilion or vestibule, was bright and splendid, with plenty of rich dresses of ladies, municipal robes, official and military uniforms; while the bands of the Artillery Company and of the London Rifle Volunteers supplied the music. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, who wore Court levée dress, with the ribbons, George and Star of the Garter, were greeted by the Lord Mayor, Sir T. S. Owden, in his robes of office, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. After the due salutations, their lordships passed into the Great Hall, through an avenue of palms and ferns in every room, staircase, and corridor.

The Great Hall was prepared for the ceremonial by erecting a dais, under a canopy decorated with arabesques, for the principal personages concerned; and there were ten tiers of seats for members of the Common Council, and at each end of the hall twenty tiers of seats for other spectators, to the number altogether of nearly two thousand. Banners of the City Companies were ranged above the doors, and the sunlight through the stained glass windows, falling on the marble statuary, had a beautiful effect. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in the Music Gallery. The two Ministers of State, conducted by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and some other Aldermen and Common Councilmen, took their seats on the dais. The Court of the Common Council was opened in due form, the Lord Mayor presiding; and the Town Clerk read the resolutions, that the freedom of the City, in a gold box, should be presented to each of their lordships, for their conduct at the Congress of Berlin. The necessary formal documents were produced—certificates of their admission in 1874 to the Merchant Taylors' Company, and a voucher from the "Compurgators" that both were honest men, who would pay scot and bear lot, and not defraud the City or the Queen. Each of their lordships then made his solemn declaration of allegiance, loyalty, and fidelity; after which the City Chamberlain addressed first Lord Beaconsfield, and secondly Lord Salisbury, in set terms of special commendation, referring to their late political achievements. He gave the Premier a short history of himself; reminded him that his grandfather was a merchant trading successfully in the City, and suggested with some humour that had Lord Beaconsfield remained among the citizens, instead of seeking fame and fortune elsewhere, "he might have been—who knows—now Lord Mayor of London." Lord Salisbury, too, said the City Chamberlain, claimed descent from no less than three City Aldermen, the last of whom—Sir Crisp Gascoyne—was in 1752 the first occupant of the present Mansion House. The Premier and the Foreign Secretary made answer in the usual form of gratitude.

At the banquet which followed, Lord Beaconsfield referred to the peace which had been concluded, the "well-founded fears" that "the balance of power in the Mediterranean might be subverted," that "Russia might establish ports on the Ægean," and that "the restrictions on the navigation of the Straits might be removed," and again, to "the apprehensions, and well-founded apprehensions," that Asia Minor might be conquered, and that "the establishments and influence of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf might be seriously endangered," and took credit to the Government for having put an end to all those fears and apprehensions, by securing, at Berlin, a peace which he hoped would be "enduring." The ground of this hope was that everyone was benefited. Turkey was benefited, by having so much which she had lost in war (nominally) restored to her, especially as, according to the bold statement of Lord Beaconsfield, the Sultan of Turkey had "scarcely a square mile left in Europe" under the Treaty of San Stefano. Austria was benefited, by obtaining Bosnia and Herzegovina, and so checking,—Lord Beaconsfield hoped for ever,—the "Panslavist Conspiracy." Russia is benefited, by "the great check administered to the restlessness of the military authority of Russia," and by being allowed to retain what could not be denied to a conqueror whose troops were at the gates of the metropolis of her opponent. France and Italy are benefited, by knowing that "the balance of power in the Mediterranean is not to be disturbed." Germany is benefited, by securing peace,—her great object. And England has been benefited, by the acquisition of Cyprus, and the right of interference she has gained in Asia Minor. Lord Salisbury spoke in like terms of our Asiatic Protectorate, as a great and most important measure, full of great results for the future; and eulogised the Sultan, -- "an enlightened and powerful Prince," he had termed him, when receiving the freedom of the City,—as a Sovereign whom it would be easy to direct aright. The note of both speeches was the pledge that "the Power which had occupied Cyprus" was about to inaugurate a new era in the East—heralding, said Lord Salisbury, the dawn of a period of order and prosperity for the fairest regions of the world.

A few days afterwards the two Ministers—the rest of the Cabinet having been for the time effaced—received at the Foreign

Office a deputation, numbering, it was variously calculated, from nine to fifteen hundred members, from the Conservative Associations of England and Wales. They turned the occasion to account for an address on the value of party discipline, illustrated by the Premier by the Macedonian phalanx, the Roman legion, and Cromwell's troopers. "Nature herself is organised," he said, and added that "if there were not a great controlling power which controls and guides and manages everything, you would have nothing but volcanoes, earthquakes, and deluges." The philosophy seems rather wild, but the words are worthy of record as containing the one single allusion in all the speeches of the Premier throughout the events we have been recording, as far as we have been able to discover, to the possible existence of some higher power beyond the sphere of politics. Lord Salisbury added a remarkable comment on party discipline. "Lord Melbourne," he said, "used to define a supporter as a man who could support him when he was wrong." He did not ask for so stringent a definition, but he did ask his party supporters to trust its leaders when they did not understand them, and to believe that the event would justify their confidence.

To Sir Stafford Northcote, meanwhile, fell the less gracious and less grateful task of dealing with the accounts. Introducing the supplementary estimates, he said that he had expected when he brought forward his Budget of 83,230,000l. that that revenue would have covered all the supplementary expenses incurred owing to the complications in the East. But the expenditure had proved larger than he anticipated. In addition to the 748,000l. for the transport of the Indian troops to Malta, he had to ask for 2,618,000l. This sum would be absorbed in this way:--"1,845,000l. for the Army, 678,000l. for the Navy, 75,000l. for the Civil Service, and a balance of nearly 20,000l. for winding up the old Abyssinian accounts." Nor was this all. The right hon. Baronet intimated that a further vote for the Kaffir War would probably have to be asked for. To gild the pill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his opinion that this abnormal expenditure had prevented war. To make good the deficiency he proposed to issue Exchequer Bonds to the amount of 2,000,000l. and before March next it might be necessary to renew the 2,750,000l. of Exchequer Bonds which would then fall due. In fact he proposed to continue to raise the deficit, and not to call upon the country too soon for its bill for the new foreign policy. This putting off for to-morrow what he thought should be done to-day did not satisfy Mr. Childers, who went through a careful argument to show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was establishing a dangerous precedent. In 1859, Mr. Childers argued, there was a similar War broke out between France and Austria, and the increase in our naval and military expenditure raised the deficit to over five millions. The Liberals came into power, Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and though the Budget

came late in July, the whole deficiency was provided for by the taxation of the year. Mr. Disraeli, who was then in Opposition, said, "To raising the sum by taxes, not by loan, I give my unqualified support." In 1860 the case was even worse. The China war had broken out, and late in the session it was found that the deficiency would be considerable, and again, late in July, Mr. Gladstone raised the spirit duties. Once more, when the Abyssinian war broke out, the first year was expected to cost 2,000,000l., and the second 3,000,000l. (though they did cost a great deal more). The Conservative Government of that year imposed, as late as November, an additional penny on the income tax, and in the following year a further addition of twopence, so that there was no shrinking then on the part of the Conservatives themselves from the duty of meeting the cost even of actual war out of the revenues of the year. Again, in 1870 a great war broke out late in the session, and it became necessary to add to the military expenditure at a late period of the session. What course was taken? A second penny of income tax was added to the taxation. The new financial policy the speaker therefore characterised as timid and dangerous, while of course he was directly at issue with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the Government having "averted" war. Mr. Gladstone, in supporting Mr. Childers, declared that the Conservatives of the present day seemed to have no more respect for the "finance of Sir Robert Peel than for that of William Law." The Government, he contended, were sapping all the principles of financial control by concealing expenditure and under-estimating, and the practice of "spreading" charges over a number of years was a delusive method, and contrary to all the precedents of old British finance. The Government, it appeared, had so little confidence in the glory which they had achieved that they thought it better not to try the patience of the people by a small addition to their taxation. The Opposition, however, could only protest, and no doubt the magnificent majority which had supported the Government hitherto would show the same unflinching courage in meeting the deficit.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster at about the same time warned Lord George Hamilton against the increasing expenses shown in the education estimates which that Minister now introduced, and which showed an increase of 178,000l. over last year's, amounting now to 2,149,000l. The member for Bradford maintained that 15s. a head was as high as they ought to go for educational purposes. The vote was however sanctioned, as were votes of 307,414l. for the Science and Art Department, 331,812l. for public education in Scotland, 84,790l. for the British Museum, 9,233l for the National Gallery, and 1,500l. for the National Portrait Gallery.

The announcement that the administration of Cyprus would be in the hands of the Foreign Office created much adverse criticism, especially from Mr. Lowe, who pointed out that the Colonial

Office was even over-manned for work of this kind. The answer, however, was that Cyprus was no colony, but a possession of the Sultan. Sir Stafford Northcote at the same time explained that the troops had been moved to Malta in apprehension of war: that a defensive alliance with Turkey had for the same reason been formed, and that Malta being then found insufficient for its purpose, it had been thought necessary to occupy the larger island and the more convenient post. One of the first results of the movement of the troops to Malta and the occupation of Cyprus, was the dispatch by Russia of a formal embassy to Cabul, though she had bound herself by previous agreements not to do this. An English advance on Afghanistan, in the shape of a mission of General Chamberlain, was reported immediately afterwards. In Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Sir Charles Dilke asked for explanations, and also for information as to the state of the negotiations between the Porte and Greece as to the rectification of frontiers.

Mr. Bourke replied that the Government had not heard of the Russians having crossed the Oxus, and did not believe they had; but he was not in a position to say where their forces were. had also heard that a Russian Minister had reached Cabul, but they had no official information about his mission there. General Chamberlain had been sent to Cabul on a mission of which he could say no more than that it was of the kind which seemed to be called for by the circumstances, and for which the Government was ready to take the responsibility. An interference by Russia with Afghanistan would be objected to now just as much as when the question of a neutral zone was discussed between the two Governments; and, considering that Russia had then pledged her word that Afghanistan was outside her sphere, the House would understand that the Government could not look with indifference on the acts which had recently been done in Central Asia. regard to Greece, he maintained that we had done as much for her as could be done by any Power which was not prepared to go to war for her—as no Power in Europe was prepared. The views of our Government had been stated in the Protocols and the Treaty of Berlin, and if they were called on to mediate between Greece and Turkey, they would mediate in the spirit of those declarations.

Sir William Harcourt read an extract from a speech of Mr. Disraeli in 1872, ridiculing the "Central Asian scare," and was of opinion that the Government were troubling themselves unnecessarily as to Russian advances in Asia. Not so the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who insisted that it was the duty of the Government closely to watch what was going on in that part of the world. As to the dispute between Turkey and Greece (to which the hon. Baronet had also alluded), Sir Stafford Northcote declared it to be the wish of the Government that the arrangements come to at the Berlin Congress should be carried into effect, though he added that Turkey looked on the proposed rectification of the

Greek Question with a certain jealousy.

On August 16, this session of surprises ended. "My Lords and Gentlemen," ran the Queen's speech, "when, in a critical condition of public affairs, you assembled at the commencement of the year, I pointed out to you that, in the interest of my Empire, precautions might become necessary, for which I appealed to your liberality to provide. At the same time I assured you that no efforts in the cause of peace should be wanting on my part.

"Your response was not ambiguous, and contributed largely to a pacific solution of the difficulties which then existed. The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte, so far as they affected pre-existing treaties, were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the Powers; and their councils have resulted in a peace which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory, and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from a disastrous war without severe loss; but the arrangements which have been made, while favourable to the subjects of the Porte, have secured to it a position of independence which can be upheld against aggression.

"I have concluded a Defensive Convention with the Sultan, which has been laid before you. It gives, as regards his Asiatic Empire, a more distinct expression to the engagements which in principle I, together with other Powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practically effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect the measures necessary for securing the good government of those provinces. In order to promote the objects of this agreement, I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the island of Cyprus.

"In aiding to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and by land, by the alacrity with which my Reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the Colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian Army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire, a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta.

"The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the native Governments in India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards my Crown and Person which has been displayed in many previous instances.

"My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

"Although the condition of affairs in South Africa still affords some ground for anxiety, I have learnt with satisfaction from the reports of my civil and military officers that the more serious disturbances which had arisen among the native population on the frontiers of the Cape Colony are now terminated.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

[&]quot;I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Act which has been passed for amending and greatly simplifying the law relating to factories and workshops will, I trust, still further secure the health and education of those who are employed in them.

"I have had much pleasure in giving my assent to a measure relating to the Contagious Diseases of Cattle, which, by affording additional securities against the introduction and spread of those diseases, will tend to encourage the breeding of live stock in the country, and to increase the supply of food to my people.

"You have amended the law as to highways in a manner which cannot but improve their classification and management, and at the same time relieve inequalities in the burden of their maintenance.

"I trust that advantage will be taken of the means which you have provided for dividing Bishoprics in the more populous districts of the country, and thus increasing the efficiency of the Church.

"I anticipate the best results from the wise arrangements which you have made for the encouragement of intermediate education in Ireland.

"The measure for amending and consolidating the Public Health Laws in that country is well calculated to promote the important object at which it aims.

"The measure passed in regard to Roads and Bridges in Scotland and for the Abolition of Tolls will greatly improve the management of highways in that part of the United Kingdom; while the Acts relating to Education and to Endowed Schools and Hospitals cannot fail to extend the benefits of education and improve the administration of charitable endowments in that country.

"In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labours, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

The speech summarised simply enough the year's results in domestic legislation, which were fewer even than the year before. But this was as much the fault of the country as of the Govern-"While the Eastern Question absorbed all interest," said ment. the Times in its summary of the Session, "the business of lawmaking remained in a state of suspended animation. Government started fairly enough with the Factories and Workshops Bill—a measure mainly for the consolidation of existing Mr. Cross deserved and received high praise for his conduct of this Bill, which passed the second reading on the 11th of February and the third reading on the 29th of March. It met with little criticism in the House of Lords, where Lord Shaftesbury warmly eulogised it, and it received the Royal assent before the end of May. This was a solitary example of legislative vigour. The County Government Bill was read a second time on the 18th of February, but some opposition was offered to the motion for going into committee three weeks later, and nothing more was heard of the measure until it was withdrawn in the middle of July. The Criminal Code Bill, a vast work testifying to the industry and constructive power of Sir James Stephen, was introduced three months ago by the Attorney-General, and was read a second time on the 17th of June; but there was manifestly no time to give it the discussion it merited, and its reference to a Royal Commission of three eminent jurists has been universally approved. A Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill was brought forward in March, but received no attention. An Irish Grand Jury Bill, introduced by Mr. Lowther, which met with little favour from Irish members, was read a first time, but got no further. The Highways Bill was more fortunate; though introduced early, it was not thoroughly debated until its recommitment in June, when some opposition was shown among the Conservative county members. It passed through all its stages, however, before the end of July, and was pushed quickly through the House of Lords. The best progress, however, was made with the measures that were brought forward by the Government in the Upper House—the Cattle Diseases Bill, the Irish Intermediate Education Bill, and the Bishoprics Bill.

"The Duke of Richmond brought forward the Cattle Diseases Bill early in the Session to redeem the pledges which the Government had given to the agricultural interest, and to carry out the recommendations of the Report of the Select Committee of last Lord Ripon in the debate on the second reading approved the provisions for consolidating in the hands of the Privy Council the powers previously confided to the local authorities, who had shown themselves unable to cope with a dangerous outbreak of Cattle Plague in 1877; but he objected strongly to the proposed slaughtering of all imported cattle at the ports of debarkation. The Bill was, however, read a second time without a division, and was then referred to a Select Committee. The measure came again before the House after Easter, when Lord Ripon proposed an amendment, which was negatived by 133 votes against 36, giving the Privy Council a discretionary power over the enforcement of the slaughter and quarantine clauses. It was evident that the Bill would not be modified in the House of Lords, and in the first week of June it was brought down to the Commons. debate on the second reading showed that there was much difference of opinion on the question of the compulsory slaughter of foreign cattle, and Mr. Forster's amendment condemning such a provision received the support of some Conservative members for urban constituencies. It was rejected, however, after four nights' debate, by 319 against 162. But the contest was far from being at an end. On going into committee, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, in opposing an amendment moved by Mr. Torrens, announced that the Government were ready to assent to a change giving the Privy Council a discretion to suspend the operation of the compulsory slaughter clause in the case of the Peninsular and Scandinavian

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kingdoms. Mr. Forster contended that this would leave the Bill in an illogical position, but he did not oppose progress. Some days later Sir H. James raised an objection which had not apparently been anticipated on either side. He pointed out that the exceptions to the rule of compulsory slaughter would be regarded by Belgium, France, Austria, and other countries having commercial treaties with us, as an infraction of the "most favoured nation" clause. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson declined to admit this view, and the greater part of two nights was spent in objectless wrangling, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer surprised opponents and supporters alike by announcing another concession, accepting the principle of putting all countries on an equality, and giving the Privy Council a discretionary power with respect to all imported cattle. The form in which the concession was to be expressed was reserved for further consideration, and the Bill made its way slowly through committee. Towards the end of the discussion, when the revised provisions with respect to compulsory slaughter were announced, Mr. Forster protested, and attempted to change the presumption against the freedom from contagion of imported cattle into the contrary presumption. His amendment, however, was rejected, and the Bill passed rapidly through its remaining stages.

"Of the other Government measures introduced in the Upper House, the Irish Intermediate Education Bill was the most important. It was not brought forward until the end of June, but it was read a second time, not only without opposition, but with the concurrent applause of every section of the House, and upon the 28th, in committee, no amendments were moved, and the third reading also passed without comment. The measure was sent down to the Commons within a fortnight from the date of its introduction. It was not, however, to be presumed that it would have an equally smooth and rapid course in the Lower House. It proposed to employ in aid of intermediate education in Ireland the sum of one million sterling taken from the Irish Church surplus, and to distribute the income arising from it partly in prizes given to pupils under a certain limit of age who might successfully compete at public examinations, and partly in result fees distributed among the managers of intermediate schools in proportion to the number of pupils passed through those examinations. As the greater number of the secondary schools in Ireland are subject to the control of religious bodies, it was certain that many Irish Conservatives and many English Liberals would object to what they regarded as an approach to concurrent endowment, and that they would especially protest against the change in the destination of the Church surplus, which in 1869 had been expressly set apart for non-sectarian uses. On the motion for going into committee, Mr. C. Lewis moved an amendment insisting that the names of the Commissioners who were to carry out the scheme should be at once communicated to Parliament, and, though before

the third reading the Government consented to do this, the amendment was at the time resisted and rejected. Mr. Courtney's proposal to abandon the payment of result fees altogether was also defeated, as was Mr. Fawcett's providing for the inspection of schools obtaining such fees. Attempts to strengthen the Conscience Clause also failed, and on Monday last the House, on an appeal from Mr. Lowther, allowed the Bill to pass the third reading without a division. The most noticeable fact in connection with the progress of the Bill was the proof it afforded of a good understanding between the Government and the Home Rulers. This might have been otherwise inferred as well from the comparative quietude of the Obstructionists during the later part of the Session as from the vote upon Lord Hartington's recent resolution.

"The Bishoprics Bill (providing for the creation of new bishoprics in different parts of the kingdom) described by the Primate in the debate on the second reading as 'the greatest ecclesiastical reform that had been proposed since the Reformation,' excited little interest outside the Episcopal Order. It passed without material amendment through all its stages, and was sent down to the House of Commons in the middle of May, but was not discussed until nearly two months had elapsed. In spite of a strong opposition, it passed through all its stages in time to be added to the results of the Session. The Medical Act Amendment Bill, brought in to satisfy another of the learned professions, fell through, owing chiefly to a radical change in its principle, introduced long after the second reading. The Duke of Richmond's amendment in committee, establishing a Conjoint Examining Board in each of the three kingdoms, made the measure in substance a new one, and it requires to be fully reconsidered as such before it is again brought forward. Among minor measures may be mentioned the Matrimonial Act Amendment Bill, in which a provision, inserted at the instance of Lord Penzance, established the right of a wife whose husband has been convicted of an aggravated assault upon her to claim what is equivalent to a judicial separation from an ordinary police magistrate.

"The Home Rule party started, as usual, with a large number of measures and motions, but they succeeded in obtaining the attention of the House for very few of them. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Meldon, in favour of equalising the borough franchise in Great Britain and Ireland was only rejected by a majority of eight in a fairly full house. But this, with the exception of the Sunday Closing Bill, was the only success obtained by the Irish members. The debate on The O'Conor Don's motion for an inquiry into Irish University Education was cut short on the day originally selected for it by the sudden death of Mr. Wykeham Martin within the precincts of the House, which led to an adjournment. The motion was subsequently thrown out on the ground, alleged by Mr. Lowther, that the Government, having taken the question of intermediate education in hand, could not be expected to deal at

the same time with the University question. Various attempts to meddle with Irish land tenure were rejected or dropped. An important report, however, was adopted by a Select Committee over which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre presided, recommending changes with a view to the more effectual working of the "Bright Clauses" of the Irish Land Act of 1870.

"The Irish Sunday Closing Bill was a measure upon which Irish opinion was itself so much divided that its failure could not be attributed to the selfishness of the Saxon. It appeared probable, however, that when the conduct of Irish business fell into Mr. Lowther's hands the scheme would not meet with any special favour. But the advocates of the Bill had accepted the amendments which Sir M. Hicks-Beach had insisted upon, and the Government was thus in some degree pledged to give it at least fair play. The second reading was carried without a division as early as January 21, though the representatives of the most populous towns and the largest counties in Ireland opposed it. But in committee it quickly appeared that the enemies of the Bill were prepared to imitate the tactics of Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell in the preceding Session. On April 1 no less than nine divisions were challenged, and on most of the amendments the minority went into the lobby. On May 13 ten divisions were actually taken. In every one of the five following sittings the House was divided, and the vehemence of the conflict was such that Major O'Gorman was drawn into the use of language for which he apologised, deploring the while that 'another adjective was gone.' The consideration of the Bill as amended on July 11, was the occasion of another sharp fight, with no less than five divisions. But the measure had now almost reached maturity, and the hopes of its opponents would have vanished if it had not been for the accident of a 'count-out,' which delayed the third reading. It was not expected that the Government would go out of its way in order to give any special facilities for the passing of a measure against which strong feeling was shown among a section of the English Conservatives; and the assignment of a special sitting at the very last for the consideration of the Bill, which had been handed over by Mr. R. Smythe to the charge of The O'Conor Don, took the House by surprise. Then, at length, the resistance of its pertinacious opponents collapsed; the Bill was read a third time, and was sent up to the House of Lords, where it has not been opposed at any of its stages. The exemption of the five largest towns in Ireland from the operation of the Bill and the limitation of its working to a term of years give it a tentative and experimental character. It will soon be seen whether popular opinion in Ireland is favourable to its principle or not.

"The debates on the Sunday Closing Bill afforded the most remarkable instance during the Session of that spirit of obstruction which in 1877 had formed so serious an element in all calculations of parliamentary work. The Government at the beginning of the

Session had obtained the nomination of a Select Committee to consider what new rules could be devised to further the despatch of public business. At one time, indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to protest against the inordinate amount of criticism which Mr. Parnell and some other members were expending upon the votes in Supply, and to threaten that morning sittings of the House should be begun at the end of May, if a more practical line of conduct were not adopted. But it did not appear how the proposals approved by the Select Committee, or the measures suggested by the Speaker, Mr. Raikes, and others could apply a remedy to mere dilatory disputations. The report of the Committee will probably form the basis of some resolutions to be brought forward next Session with the authority of the Government, but at present public opinion has scarcely arrived at any clear judgment either upon the ends to be sought, or the means to be employed. Though the Session has been so remarkable for military and naval preparations, the topics of general interest discussed in connection with the Army and Navy have been few. A sharp controversy has arisen in respect to the pay and allowance of the Reserve Forces when called out, as they were during the recent crisis. There is a strong opinion that we ought not to allow a feeling of discontent to prevail, which at some future time might fatally impede the work of mobilisation."

The discussion of the Indian Budget was postponed to the last week of the Session, and was taken upon a day when the Naval Review at Spithead competed for the attention of the few members of the House of Commons remaining in town on August 13. Bearing in mind the large deficit occasioned by the famine, Mr. Stanhope's statement was remarkably hopeful. Premising that the proposals of the present year formed a new point of departure in Indian finance, he proceeded to group his figures, as usual, under three heads—first, the actual expenditure of 1876-77; next, the probable expenditure of 1877-78; and, finally, the Budget estimate of 1878-79. With regard to the first, the revenue was 55,995,785l., and the expenditure 58,178,563l., the deficit being entirely due to famine expenditure. The figures for 1877-78 show an expenditure of 62,018,853l., and a revenue of 58,635,472l., being a deficit of 3,383,381l. On the revenue side there was a great increase in the guaranteed railways; there was also an item of 50,000l. for the sale of the Cinchona plant, and the only important decrease was in the land revenue, amounting to 837,000l., due entirely to the The expenditure on the famine had considerably exceeded the estimate; but if the whole cost of that calamity had been eliminated from the account, it would have been at least a million and a quarter better than it seemed. The whole famine expenditure was 9,750,000l., of which 6,250,000l. was expended in the last year; and in contradiction of a statement of the Times' correspondent that 6,000,000 persons had perished in the famine,

he quoted the Government returns, which made out that in Bombay 260,000 lives had been lost; in Madras, 690,000; and in Mysore 400,000; in all, 1,350,000 lives. The famine, however, had not been without its lessons; and the Government of India, acknowledging the periodicity of these calamities, admitted that in every ten years a sum of 15,000,000l., or 1,500,000l. a year, ought to be raised in order to meet the certain famine charges without incurring debt. This famine insurance fund could not be provided by reduction of expenditure, and additional taxation became necessary. Some 400,000l. had been produced by the decentralisation schemes of Lord Mayo, and for the remainder a licence tax and additional taxation on land had been imposed. Other changes also had been made, and in touching on these Mr. Stanhope described the measures which have been taken for the abolition of the local Customs line, the equalisation of the salt duties, the abolition of the transit duties on sugar, and the reduction of the Tariff. With regard to the first, he said it was removed on the 1st of this month, and an uniform salt duty of 2 rupees 8 annas has been established, the gross product to the revenue being almost the same. There have been removed from the Tariff twenty-seven articles, among which materials for railways and fruit and vegetables are the chief, and the coarser fabrics have been removed from the cotton import duties. Passing then to the figures of the coming year, 1878-79, he estimated the revenue at 63,195,000l., and the expenditure at 61,039,000l., showing a surplus of 2,156,000l., or, taking into account the loss on the salt duties, in round numbers 2,000,000l. This is exclusive of other expenditure on reproductive Public Works of 4,533,000l., and the revenue arising therefrom. The result is an improvement of 5,500,000l. on last year, and, excluding from the account all the items relating to the famine, the increase in the revenue was 4,500,000l. and in the expenditure 3,750,000l. Enlarging on the details of the changes effected, he showed that the new licence tax would produce 675,000l., and the new land tax 450,000l., and the increased salt duty is taken at 95,000l. On the other hand, there is a remission in the sugar duties of 155,000l., and the reforms in the tariff stand for 77,000l. The excess in the Land revenues is 1,968,000l.; the excise shows an increase of 248,000l. The Opium revenue has fallen by 480,000l., and the Mint revenues by 269,000l. On the other hand, the guaranteed railways show an increase of 869,000l. In regard to the expenditure, there is a decrease of 632,000l. in the Army charges; but the loss on the Exchanges this year amounts to 3,000,000l. Touching next on the Conversion of the Debt and the satisfactory progress of the guaranteed railways, Mr. Stanhope then gave some interesting statistics as to the trade of India, which he said had more than doubled within the last twenty years, and the increase he expected would become permanent, by reason of the opening of the Suez Canal and the reforms in the Tariff. During the last year the wheat exports had increased 13 per cent. in amount, and 46 per cent. in value. The absolute value was 2,857,000l., of which four-fifths had come to this country; and, taking a general survey of the circumstances of India, he held that the prospect for the future was of the most satisfactory character.

Mr. Fawcett, after the customary complaint of the lateness of the period at which the Budget was brought on, proceeded to contend that Mr. Stanhope's statistics were fallacious. So far from the general picture which he drew being correct, he maintained at great length that the Revenue was continually falling off and the Expenditure increasing; that the people of India were so poor that it was impossible to obtain an increased revenue without resorting to taxes which would produce so much discontent as gravely to imperil our position in India; and that circumstances had happened recently which must lead to a large increase of Expenditure. Under this last head, Mr. Fawcett referred to the movement of troops from India to Malta, and concluded by moving a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Dillwyn, declaring that the House regarded with apprehension the present position of Indian finance, and that in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of her Majesty's dominions, there is no sufficient security against the military expenditure of India being unduly increased. In the desultory discussion which followed, Mr. Hubbard criticised the form of the Indian accounts, and made some observations on the new loan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to some complaints of the state of the House, which was attributed to the Budget being fixed upon the same day as the Naval Review, interposed to protest against the suggestion that a thin attendance on these occasions meant a lack of interest in Indian affairs or diminished the usefulness of the discussion. Mr. Jacob Bright next insisted on the possibility of a reduction of taxation. Mr. Hayter attacked the large military expenditure. Mr. Charley and Sir G. Bowyer also made some remarks, and Sir G. Campbell discussed the various points of the Budget at length, admitting that additional taxation was unavoidable, and that a reduction of expenditure was not possible, except by abandoning some of our most civilising departments, and by conducting the Government in a rough and ready Mr. E. Stanhope replied generally, and on a division Mr. Fawcett's resolution was negatived by 59 to 20. The House then went into Committee on the Indian Accounts, and the Budget was agreed to.

The Indian Budget was the last chapter of the Session, which, allowing for the uncertainty cast on the opinion of the country at large by the results of some of the bye-elections, seemed to leave Lord Beaconsfield more securely in his seat than ever. It is the longest in modern Parliamentary history, having lasted seven months to a day. The nearest recent approach was in 1855, when Parliamentary history.

ment was called together on the 23rd of January. In their novel manipulation of the Houses, for good or for evil, the Government of Lord Beaconsfield initiated a revolution. "He called Parliament together," said Sir Wilfrid Lawson, "not to consult, but to insult it." The leading newspapers, however, chorussed approval, and at this time a general immigration to Cyprus seemed the least thing to be expected. The more quiet of the Liberal statesmen and Liberal journals, however, held their own.

"Unquestionably," said the Spectator, "this is the chief feature of the Session which has just passed away,—that for the first time for a hundred years, at a very great crisis of English history, Parliament has been treated, as Napoleon III. used to treat his Senate and Corps Législatif, as a mere supplement to the Crown and the Administration, instead of as the keystone of the Constitution. As Andrew Johnstone treated Congress, when he termed it 'a body hovering on the skirts of the Constitution,' so Lord Beaconsfield has treated Parliament; and Parliament by a vast majority has declared that it rather prefers the lower rank to the higher,—that it has far more confidence in her Majesty's Government than in itself. A more significant feature than this in our political history can hardly be imagined. Especially when it occurs in a day of diminished attention to Parliamentary debates, when the newspapers are avowing that the full reporting of Parliamentary discussions does not pay them, and that their daily increasing number of readers prefer graphic accounts of races or reviews to the best speeches of statesmen and orators,—when, too, as a consequence of this change in the taste of the masses, Members train themselves with far less care than they did for the work of effective political exposition,—such a slur cast on Parliament, and such a humble attitude in the Parliament which receives that slur. becomes a critical matter. It is not so much the freak of Lord Beaconsfield, but the causes which co-operate to make a freak of Lord Beaconsfield's important, that we have to fear. And we cannot deny that there is a method in Lord Beaconsfield's freaks. He discovered the inertia,—inertia which will always lend itself to the passive support of prejudice and the glorification of political fireworks,—in great Democratic constituencies; and he saw his way to use it so as to enhance the importance of the Crown, and to increase, while he gratified, the levity of the people. Mr. Grant Duff, in the brilliant speech which he made the other day at Bath, put this dangerous side of Lord Beaconsfield's policy pithily enough. 'Lord Beaconsfield,' wrote a friend of mine recently, has taken John Bull to Cremorne, and the old fellow rather likes it,—but there will be a to-morrow to the debauch.' It is not only John Bull, but Parliament, which appears 'rather to like' the visit to Cremorne, and which applauds Lord Beaconsfield all the more because the bill which is already come in, is a long bill, in both senses of the term, a bill which need not be cashed for three years. Now, when causes like these, which tend intrinsically to

depreciate the intellectual calibre and importance of Parliament, coincide with such an Administration as Lord Beaconsfield's, the danger is really great. Lord Beaconsfield himself cannot influence the British Constitution much longer. He must go where glitter will not pass for gold; but he will leave behind him many to study his lessons and rehearse his arts. This it is that makes us anxious for the future of the Constitution. The same causes which made France for twenty years endure, if she did not prefer, a Sovereign who kept representative institutions at a very low ebb, yet made much of the people, and studied carefully their least noble instincts and tastes, may bring upon England a régime of Parliamentary inertia and decay, in which Ministerial authority will greatly outgrow the authority of the representatives of the people, and the Crown be led to suppose that a return to the policy of the Tudors, if not to the policy of the Plantagenets, may be possible, in an epoch in which neither Tudors nor Plantagenets are to be found."

One episode of political interest occurred outside Parliament as the Session closed. Many Liberal leaders had been long urging on their party the adoption of some system of organisation, to prevent the multiplicity of candidates which threw so many seats into the hands of their opponents. The Bradford Liberal Association was now one of the first of the recognised bodies organised for this purpose, consisting of three hundred representative members, elected upon the plan followed by Birmingham, Leeds, and other large towns. Among their rules the 15th ran as follows:—
"It shall be required of the proposer of any intending candidate for the representation of the borough in Parliament that he shall, at the time of making such proposal (having previously obtained the consent of such intending candidate), give an assurance to the General Representative Committee that the candidate he proposes shall abide by the decision of the Association."

Mr. Illingworth, the chairman of the Association, had with other leading Liberals of the borough of Bradford opposed the return of Mr. Forster, in 1874, on the ground of some of the features of his education policy; and had resented his return by a mixed Liberal and Conservative vote. Now, however, he wrote to Mr. Forster to offer to be his proposer in the Executive Committee of the Three Hundred, subject to the provision of Rule 15. By that rule Mr. Forster answered that he would not be bound, in a correspondence which was published by the Observer:—

"I am sorry," he wrote, "that I cannot give the assurance, and I think that my reason for declining to do so can hardly be misunderstood.

"I am perfectly aware that my name, proposed by you, and supported, not only by those who have always voted for me, but also by those who act with you, would, as you say, in all probability be accepted by the committee. But I cannot bind myself to a rule which, even theoretically, enables any association to stand between me and the constituency I have so long represented.

"Do not suppose that I forget the necessity of organisation, or underrate the importance of the Liberal Association, or that I question its right to exercise that influence over the representation of the borough which is due to the number as well as to the individual earnestness and sincerity of its members; nor need I say that I should give any resolution to which the committee might come my most respectful consideration. But I cannot forget that I am a member for the borough, and I cannot think it right to make myself the nominee or delegate of any organisation within the constituency, however important that organisation, or however I may agree with it in political opinion."

And in another letter he added—

"With regard to this Rule 15, I cannot but think that you lose sight of the difference between a new candidate and a sitting member. It appears to me that until a sitting member gives notice that it is his intention to withdraw from the representation he has a right to consider himself, and his constituents have a right to consider him, a candidate for re-election; but this rule demands that he should bind himself beforehand to withdraw at the bidding of a majority, however narrow, of a committee. Surely this is not a reasonable demand. It might be that the committee might be mistaken in the grounds of their decision. It is possible that the member might be able to persuade, not merely the majority of the constituency, but the majority of his party, that he is right, and yet the condition to which this rule would have bound him would prevent him from appealing to his constituents or to his party, or even to the second thoughts of the committee.

"I say nothing of my own personal position, and pass over any claim I may have for long service; but I cannot but think that compliance with such a condition would be intolerable to the self-respect of any politician who rightly regards political duty, and that if such a rule became general, it would greatly injure the political life of the country."

CHAPTER V.

Speeches in the Country—Prospects in the East—Matters in Cyprus—Sickness of the Troops—Accounts of the Island—Afghanistan—Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission—Mutterings before the Storm—Advance of the Mission—Reported Insult to Major Cavagnari—Opinions at Home and Abroad—Retrospect of the relations between England and the Ameer—Letter of Lord Lawrence to the Times—Newspaper Views—Sketch of Afghanistan—Letter of Earl Grey—Preparations in India—Letter of Sir James Stephen—Minute (1874) of Sir Bartle Frere, published—Sir John Adye—Lord Lawrence again—Telegrams from India—Contradiction of the reported "Insult"—Visit of Mr. Smith and Colonel Stanley to Cyprus—Sir Stafford Northcote in the Midland Counties.

No sooner had Parliament adjourned than the "extra Parliamentary utterances," as the newspapers call them, began with fresh vigour. But there was as yet nothing new in the text; for

while the Ministers and their friends, headed by Lord Sandon and Mr. Cross in Lancashire, who took up their platform-parable within a week of the closing of St. Stephen's, claimed for them-selves that they had saved England from a dangerous war, the Opposition speakers maintained as strongly that there never had been any danger of war except what the Government had raised, either through a policy of blunder or for the sake of winning the appearance of a diplomatic victory. There were those of them who thought with Mr. Gladstone in one of his polemics in the Nineteenth Century Review, in which his restless spirit had of late made him very prominent as a political pamphleteer, "that they have been hindering peace by wanton obstructions, and frightening away the gentle messenger of heaven by the tramp of armed men." The Liberals predicted failure for the Treaty of Berlin somewhat too soon in a case where time was so obviously needed. But at first, certainly, the prospects of peace were not bright in the East, whatever the Plenipotentiaries might have brought back with them to England. Bosnia and Herzegovina resisted the Austrian occupation by force of arms. Turkey refused to consider the advice of the Congress in the claims of Greece, and the latter country appealed to the Powers in vain. Eastern Roumelia, consigned to Turkish rule, began to intrigue at once, if the word be appropriate, for union with the free Bulgaria from which her new division was purely arbitrary. Rebellion broke out in Albania, where Mehemet Ali, the Turkish General and Plenipotentiary, was treacherously murdered by the rebels whom he was sent out to conciliate, carrying out the Berlin Treaty. Roumania pleaded hard against the retrocession of Bessarabia, and protested against taking the Dobrudscha in enchange; and a commission appointed under an order of Congress to enquire into "atrocities" in the neighbourhood of Rhodope, proceeded to report upon Russian atrocities and reprisals instead, which wore a black look. "In the execution of the Berlin Treaty," wrote the summarist in a weekly journal in mid-September, "we find fresh difficulties springing up daily in almost every quarter. There are some territories to be ceded, and others to be retroceded; some to be occupied, and others to be organised. In scarcely a single instance have any of these operations yet been effected, and in most instances new arrangements will have to be come to if they are to be effected at The only exception to the general grating is the case of Servia, which may by this time be considered permanently settled. The accession of territory to this principality is very small, and, even if the whole of Old Servia had been restored to her, the people would have offered no resistance. As it is, the small piece of land allotted to Servia by the Berlin Treaty has quietly and cheerfully submitted to the rule of Prince Milan, and is to be represented in the Skruptchina, the same as the rest; and there the matter ends.

"In all the other territories affected by the Berlin Treaty—in

Bessarabia and the Dobrudscha, in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at Batoum and Erzeroum, in Thessaly and Albania, we meet with nothing but discontent, strife, and bloodshed. Roumania adheres to her 'case' to the last of not yielding up her part of Bessarabia save under compulsion, but she spoils it by taking over the Dobrudscha, which at first she refused to have anything to do with. In this way she is placed in the inconsistent position of the boy who wants to eat his cake and have it. Bulgaria north of the Balkans is quiet enough, but in Eastern Roumelia, which is waiting to be organised by a European Commission, the Russians and the native Slavs are working together to exterminate the whole of the Moslem population, and the majority of the commissioners of the Powers sent to the Rhodope district have reported on massacres perpetrated by the Russians equal to any laid at the door of the Turks in the atrocities of 1876. At the same time an undercurrent is skilfully kept up by the Russians between the two provinces north and south of the Balkans, so that in due time they may be rolled into one, on the Roumanian precedent.

"Greece wants Thessaly and the whole, or at least part, of Epirus, and Turkey does not see any reason for giving them up. The negotiations between the two for the 'rectification' of their frontier have hopelessly failed, and now 'the Powers' are again to be appealed to. But the Powers are themselves divided on the subject, and only Germany feels inclined to put the screw on Turkey in the shape of a casus belli. So the matter rests in suspense for the present, but the factitious insurrection in Thessaly In Albania the loyalty of the semi-savages who incontinues. habit that inhospitable district goes so far that they have actually assassinated Mehemet Ali, who had been sent to appease the district, which by the Berlin Treaty is to be annexed to Monte-The Sultan will now have to send troops to that district, first to pacify it, and then to hand it over to an hereditary foean operation equally repugnant to all parties concerned, save the

Montenegrins.

"In Bosnia and Herzegovina the resistance of the Moslems to Austrian occupation continues as obstinate and implacable as ever. All the large towns are now in the hands of General Philippovitch; but in the open country and in the mountains a kind of guerilla warfare is kept up, which bodes to last fully as long as either of the Carlist wars did in the Basque provinces, the natural configuration of which is somewhat similar to that of the districts invaded by Austria. It appears that General Philippovitch, who is looked upon as an organ of the Jesuit Camarilla of the Vienna Hofburg, treats the Roman Catholics of the provinces kindly, the Greek Schismatics indifferently, and the Mahomedans very harshly. This is the safest means of keeping up a permanent war in Bosnia, which will keep the monarchy in a state of chronic bankruptcy. In the extreme East the resistance of the Lazes has for the time

been overcome, and Batoum has been occupied by the Russians, who will evacuate the territory that remains Turkish as soon as it suits their convenience."

In Cyprus meanwhile the situation became curious. As the Government, in pursuit of their policy, would not admit the island to be English, it was said that Sir Garnet Wolseley doubted whether he served Queen or Sultan. He hesitated to take the State lands, and to remedy the admitted defects in the administration of justice. The Turkish judges getting no bribes, struck for more pay, the criminal law was badly enforced, and one Cadi calmly continued to reject Christian evidence, and was not punished. The Turkish Government granted, in view of the cession, all manner of rights over forests and other public estates, and the Christians asserted that the Farmers-General had received payment of taxes in advance. Moreover, it was doubtful whether goods imported from Turkey ought not to be admitted duty free, as Cyprus in theory was Turkish. As at Batoum, however, so in Cyprus, the rise in values consequent on the abolition of direct Turkish rule was soon enormous. In Batoum land and houses were tripled in value in a week, and in Cyprus the rise was sevenfold. One banker, M. Zarify, of Constantinople, who had early information of the cession, bought for 40,000l. real property, which now became saleable for 300,000l. Meanwhile the troops at Cyprus suffered terribly, though perhaps not more than has been the case more than once in history, when Englishmen have first entered upon new quarters in such treacherous climates, under all the difficulties of bad drainage, and other unhealthy conditions of life. One outbreak of fever followed another; twenty-one deaths were reported up to September 17, and a telegram from Larnaca said on the 24th: "The sickness amongst the troops has increased, principally caused by relapses and debility resulting from past fever. present there are about 400 in the hospitals, and hitherto there have been 14 deaths. This month it is rumoured that some of the sick will proceed to Malta for change of air. Most of the men in the hospitals are to appear before an invaliding board, arrangements for which are being made by Commissary Downes and Dr. McEwen. Another hospital has been opened in Larnaca, and twenty-four patients have been admitted already. The others are full. Hospital and other huts are being disembarked rapidly from the 'Abbotsford,' and another steamer is daily expected with the remainder. The principal medical officer at Dali has been examining men of the 71st Regiment, who are proposed for invaliding. Extra blankets, bedding, and preserved vegetables have been issued, and much has been done to increase the comfort of the men who are encamped, as the days are warm and the nights cool. The Greek labourers unloading stores struck to-day for higher pay. At present they receive 1s. 6d. per diem. The Greek and Turkish merchants express unlimited dissatisfaction at the treatment they have received, saying that they now feel themselves

utter strangers here, and that their wants and representations are ignored by the present civil and municipal commissioners, who are unable to understand the people or their languages through the defective existing dragoman service. The merchants say their treatment is becoming unbearable."

The Turkish convicts were removed from Nikosia to Kyrenia, thence to be carried to different penal establishments in the Turkish Empire. The Times correspondent wrote of the removal: "The marching out of the convicts from the gaol, their passing through the streets, the unshackling of the heavy chains from their limbs, and their formation into the parties of sixty in which they were marched away, formed a strange and touching scene. These men have been kept in a lax and easy custody, they have been permitted to work and to sell their work in the bazaars, and many times one has heard the clank of chains and seen the murderer passing through the streets unguarded, bearing back to prison the money for which he has sold the produce of his labour. So remunerative was the work of the convicts, that when they left Nikosia they were owed some thousands of piastres, for which they had given credit, and which they were unable to recover. debtors were principally the zaptiehs, the police set to guard them —a strange fact, and one well illustrative of the discipline of the Turkish Government. These men had thus money to give away, and as they passed down the streets, or were halted near the gates, here and there a wife or one or two little children would run up to a prisoner, and he would put money into their hands."

The most contradictory accounts of the island were written and printed at home. On the one hand, Mr. Lang, ex-consul, and therefore a credible witness, contributed a glowing account of its prospects and capacities to a leading magazine; on the other, Mr. Forbes, the most famous special correspondent of the day, who had first won his great name by his letters to the Daily News during the Franco-German war, returned from a mission to the scene to record in an article, under the title of the "Fiasco of Cyprus," a spirited and sweeping condemnation of the policy of the occupation, describing the island as a pest-house, and its use

for the purposes designed as vain.

But a new and other crisis in the East was now to divert the English mind even from events so fresh as the Congress and the occupation. We have said that just before Parliament separated questions were asked about an advance of the Russians upon the Oxus, and a Russian mission to Cabul. The step was in contravention of an old agreement; but Mr. Grant Duff was justified in speaking of it, as about this time he did, as a natural countermove on the part of Russia to the movement of our Indian troops. However, it led at once, on the part of the Ministry, to a demand made upon Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, to receive an English mission, which was to be headed by Sir Neville Chamberlain, a native envoy being first sent to sound him upon the subject.

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India whom Lord Beaconsfield had appointed to succeed Lord Northbrook, avowedly to act more directly under orders from the India Office than previous viceroys had been content to do, carried out the new policy, which amounted to an entire inversion of the Indian frontier policy of many successive viceroyalties, including those of Lords Lawrence, Mayo, and Northbrook—a policy which has been called the policy of "masterly inactivity"—with ready promptitude. The news came fast of the events which suddenly, as far as she was concerned, plunged the country into a new Afghan war. At the beginning of September the Times correspondent at Calcutta stated that the Government was understood to have insisted on the Ameer of Cabul receiving a permanent Resident in his capital, and intimated that the Indian press strongly advised the collection of a force upon the frontier, with orders to march, if the British demand were refused. In a few days' time the same correspondent declared it to be indispensable that England "should possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Cabul, Ghuzme, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Hindoo Koosh." The "strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Hindoo Koosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmund, Girishk, and Candahar, to the Arabian Sea. War would be an evil," he added, "of infinitely less gravity than Russian influence in Cabul." It was proposed to guarantee the Ameer in territory and dynasty, but to demand the dismissal of the Russian Mission, to insist on the reception of a British Mission, and to plant agents in Balkh and Herat. correspondent urged the Foreign Office to support Lord Lytton, and congratulated the Empire on a "Viceroy specially gifted with broad, statesmanlike views, the result partly of most vigilant and profound study, partly of the application of great natural intellectual capacity to the close cultivation of political science, and the highest order of statecraft."

The first news of the mission from Simla to Cabul was favourable. The Ameer of Afghanistan received the native agent in a friendly manner, and it was believed that Sir Neville Chamberlain, with infantry and cavalry escorts amounting to 1,000 men mostly armed, would be allowed to reach the chieftain's capital. Sir Neville was well chosen. He was described as "an officer of the highest class, a man carefully selected for the command of a separate army, and an experienced man in politics." He was said, too, to be likely for personal reasons to be acceptable to the Ameer. What might have been the result had time been given cannot be known. But time was not given. Lord Lytton left no doubt of the gravity of his intentions, and confined nothing this time to the secret department. Before the native envoy could return from Cabul, he pressed the mission forward,—"too large for a mission," said Lord Carnarvon, "too small for an army,"—to the entrance to the Khyber Pass. The necessity of a decision before the winter appears to have been his plea. No sooner had Sir Neville crossed the frontier at Jumrood, than he was informed by a trusted officer of the Ameer, who had just received special instructions from his master, that its advance would be resisted by force, and the force was displayed on the hills commanding the defile. Sir Neville's agent, Major Cavagnari, conferred with the officer for three hours, and pointed out the direct and terrible responsibility of the Ameer, but without effect, and as a further advance would have caused a useless loss of valuable lives, and perhaps have ended in a massacre which would have sent an electric shock throughout India, the envoy took his cavalcade back quietly to Peshawur, there to await orders from the Governments of India and Great Britain.

It was at Ali Musjid, the first Afghan fort in the Khyber Pass, that Major Cavagnari demanded permission to proceed; and the report of a Times telegram, that the Ameer's officer told the Major that but for personal friendship he would shoot him dead, kindled a flame. There was a chance at last of fighting somebody. Indeed there was in any case now no alternative left but the recall of Lord Lytton or an invasion of Afghanistan. Thus rapidly arose the third Afghan war, with associations fraught with the catastrophe of General Elphinstone, and the success of General Pollock. In the letter which Sir Neville Chamberlain sent to Faiz Muhammed Khan, the Commissioner at the Fort of Ali Musjid, he wrote: "I expect to receive a reply not later than Sept. 18, so please understand that the matter is most urgent. At the same time it is my duty to inform you in a frank and friendly manner that if your answer be not what I trust it will be, or if you delay to send an early reply, I have no alternative but to make whatever arrangements may seem to me best for carrying out the instructions I have received from my Government."

"Not the faintest shadow of a doubt," said the Times correspondent, "is entertained that this officer was acting under full instructions from the Ameer, inasmuch as Mufti Shah and Akhor, two responsible officers of the Ameer, have been dispatched from Cabul to Ali Musjid within the last few days. Both of these officers have been mentioned in Cabul newsletters as favourably disposed towards and engaged in direct communication with the Russian Embassy. Two important facts require to be noted—the first that this insolent rebuff occurred in presence of the two Indian Princes attached to the mission, who were personal witnesses of the interview between Major Cavagnari and the Ameer's officer; the second is that the Russian Envoy is still residing at Cabul. The mission will now be withdrawn. In view of the long-continued ungracious and hostile conduct of the existing ruler of Afghanistan, aggravated as it is by the present contemptuous slight offered to our national dignity, all possibility of renewing friendly relations with this uncompromising and morose barbarian is utterly hopeless; and, even if the prospects were still hopeful, their realisation could only be accomplished at the complete sacrifice of proper self-respect and at the grave risk of very considerable loss of prestige in the eyes of our Indian subjects and of our feudatory Princes. In consequence, therefore, of the present conduct of Russia, and the future policy for us which this conduct now decisively indicates, and against which, fortunately for India, the Government and the English people are most fully and completely warned, this important question of frontier policy will henceforward cease to be treated from a merely Indian standpoint. It at once travels out of the domain of provincial into that of Imperial considerations, and those of the very highest magnitude. No one is more keenly alive than the Viceroy to this new development of the question, and he clearly discerns that it is only by the united efforts and energetic cooperation of the English and Indian Foreign Offices that this dangerously complex state of matters can be finally brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Indian Government are backed by ample military resources to enable them promptly and severely to punish the Ameer for his insulting attitude of disrespect, but the significant fact is fully recognised that the Ameer is but the puppet, while Russia stands behind as the deus ex machina. The measures, therefore, to be adopted in view of the Ameer's conduct cease to be a question of Indian policy, but are at once resolved into a serious problem of English foreign politics, which can only be dealt with in strict accordance with the settled principles of the English Cabinet. Meanwhile, the immediate object of the Viceroy is to endeavour to make it clearly understood that we have no cause of quarrel with the Afghan people, and to endeavour to win over and secure all the border tribes. The Khyberees have on the present occasion behaved well, and have shown every disposition to remain friendly."

The Daily News special correspondent at Simla telegraphed to the like effect with reference to the rejection of the British mission to Cabul; and in a subsequent telegram he stated that "the mission has been dissolved, and the Viceroy's emissary to Cabul has been recalled. The garrison of Quettah is to be reinforced by 3,000 additional troops, and a mixed European and native force of 4,000 men is to assemble immediately at Thull, at the entrance to the Kurrum Valley. A reserve force of 6,000 will be formed at Sukkur early in November. The route by the Kurrum Valley is through an open country to Cabul, and a force might advance to within seventy miles of that town, entirely avoiding the Khyber Pass. The intention of this demonstration is not an attack on Cabul, but to show the Ameer his helplessness. At the same time, by friendly treatment, an attempt will be made to conciliate the frontier tribes, who are weary of his oppression."

The Standard published a telegram from Bombay of the same date which said that "a special meeting of the Viceroy's Council

was held at Simla, and General Roberts, the commandant of the frontier forces, has started for Peshawur with secret orders. A large force is ordered to be in readiness on the frontier, where 12,000 men are already massed. The Indian newspapers universally consider that the affront to the mission demands an apology or the occupation of Afghanistan. A war feeling is prevalent among the Europeans, trade is disturbed, and Government securities have fallen."

The Telegraph had a despatch from Simla, dated the next day, as follows:—"Orders have been issued for the concentration of troops at the Thull entrance to the Kurrum Valley, and also at Quettah above the Bolan Pass. The Commissioner at Peshawur is engaged in negotiations which have for their object to detach the Khyberees from the Ameer; and the authorities are hopeful that the end will be attained, as the Khyberees, by their friendly bearing to the mission, have incurred the severe displeasure of Shere Ali. The mission itself is now broken up, and Sir Neville Chamberlain returns at once to Simla."

The Indian papers published the two letters, dated August 14 and August 23, sent by the Viceroy to the Ameer, the first announcing that it had been decided to send a mission to Cabul, and asking for it a safe conduct and proper reception; the second, offering condolences on the death of the Ameer's heir. To neither of these letters was any answer returned. The Standard published their text, together with that of the letter which Sir Neville Chamberlain addressed to the Afghan commandant at the Khyber Pass.

However much opinion might differ as to the new Frontier Policy, and this its immediate result, it was generally felt that the prestige of England must be maintained. The Times, indeed, maintained that there was no change of policy. "We have just done," it said, "what a year ago we had no intention of doing, and we have elicited proof of an unfriendly feeling on the part of the Ameer of Cabul which a year ago we were willing to persuade ourselves did not really exist. Our Afghan policy is, nevertheless, the same now that it was then. Its aim has never varied, and the changes it has undergone have been brought about under the pressure of changed circumstances. Russia has engaged herself not to meddle with the affairs of Afghanistan, and it is by her breach of this engagement that she has forced us to a course which we should not otherwise have followed. Our desire is and will be to respect the Afghan ruler, and to maintain as far as we can the integrity of his dominions. But it is one thing to leave the Afghan ruler to himself and another thing to leave him to Russia. We are compelled now to assert a counter-influence, and to make sure that it shall prevail. To do nothing would be to surrender Afghanistan to Russia, or, in other words, to allow the gateway of India to pass into the hands of a rival and possibly an unfriendly Power, who could select his own time for turning his position to

account. Russia may extend herself as she pleases in another direction. She must leave Afghanistan alone. If the Ameer of Cabul is not sensible of the danger which he is courting by his intimacy with Russia, we must be wise for him and for ourselves. The Ameer must make his choice between England as his enemy and as his friend. He cannot continue to be independent in name while he is becoming in reality a tool of Russia, which she may use for her own purposes. It is this which we are now minded to prevent, and we shall not shrink from employing whatever means we may find necessary for so doing."

The first Liberal daily paper, the Daily News, presumed that unless events should take a very unexpected turn, unless Shere Ali should disavow the act of his servant, and explain or apologise in some satisfactory way, the Viceroy of India would have to prove that when England invites herself to a conference with an Asiatic prince, it is not in the power of such a prince peremptorily to decline the interview:—

"But on the very principles which we may assume Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton to have adopted, this new intervention in the affairs of Cabul is especially indefensible. It is supposed that we have a powerful enemy in Asia who is watching for an opportunity to assail us, and we forthwith thrust ourselves into a quarrel with a smaller enemy, in order, it might seem, to give the greater one the chance of deciding for himself whether we are in a difficulty sufficient to tempt him to make the attack."

However much it blamed the policy which Lord Lytton had pursued since his accession to the Viceroyalty, and which had brought about the grave situation in which he now found himself, the Daily News fully recognised the impossibility of acquiescence in the affront which had been administered by the Ameer of Afghanistan. "A St. Petersburg telegram denies that any understanding exists between Russia and Afghanistan. The statement, so far as it goes, is satisfactory, though it needs further explanation to reconcile it with notorious facts. If the intentions and action of Russia have been misunderstood, it is well that the misapprehension should be rectified. If they have been rightly appreciated, we may hope that the announcement conveys the purpose of reconsidering and reversing them. The News trusts that, if this be so, our Government will also reconsider its intentions. Instead of challenging the hostility and distrust of the Ameer, and so throwing him into the arms of Russia, its business should be to court his goodwill and to guarantee his independence conditionally upon his practising the duties of friendly neighbourhood. If a different course is adopted, we shall simply advance from one folly and imprudence to another."

On the Continent, meanwhile, some excitement arose upon the subject of the Afghan difficulty, and it was variously commented upon by the Press of the different capitals. At Vienna, the *Presse* in a leading article expressed the hope that Russia would be careful not to kindle anew, by yielding to any passionate inspirations, an Eastern war which might have results similar to the conflict which prevailed before the peace of San Stefano. The Deutsche Zeitung remarked that Russia is not in a position at present to carry on another war, and will probably desert her new ally. In the other event it would happen that the Treaty of Berlin would be destroyed in Asiatic battle-fields. The Tagblatt blamed England for having rather lost sight of the recent evident movement among the Mahomedans of Central Asia, which has almost tempted Russia to try to recover in Asia what she has lost in Europe. The Frie Presse said that, from Khiva down to Afghanistan, Russian policy is one of broken promises. England, it adds, is bound to protect her prestige by avenging the offered affront.

At Paris Le Temps seemed to think that the British Government had acted with some precipitation in the measures it had taken. If the Ameer has not said his last word, it questions the wisdom of cutting him off from all retreat. Would it not be more politic, it asks, to accept the idea of the independence of the mountaineers, and to make an arm of it against the Ameer? Is it not an excellent occasion to propose to him a settlement of the frontier questions, and if, as is probable, he should reject it, would not a complete and definitive occupation of the Khyber Passes suffice to secure British interests? If war is inevitable, every effort should be made to localise the conflict. The gravity of the situation lies entirely in this fact—that England, in laying the responsibility of the Ameer's acts upon Russia, might stretch, at the risk of producing a diplomatic rupture, the bond which joins the Anglo-Indian Question to the Eastern Question in general.

The Journal des Debats did not see how the honour of Great Britain could escape from the alternative of the Ameer making excuses for the occupation of Afghanistan by English troops. In any case, it says, there is no reason to hurry; and the English seem inclined to take advantage of that great diplomatist, Time. Doubtless, adds the journal, this would be all well and good if it were only a question of the Ameer; but it must not be forgotten that the Russians are behind him, and if the English take their time the Russians will not lose theirs.

The same journal, most thoughtful in France, said if, as is to be hoped in the interests of humanity, the quarrel is circumscribed between the Ameer and his powerful neighbour, the result, thinks the above mentioned organ, could not be doubtful. It does not, however, believe that the result would be a total, or even a partial, annexation of Afghanistan. It is more probable, it adds, that England will content herself with inflicting a severe chastisement upon Shere Ali, and with taking possession of the passes which form the key to Afghanistan. If she were actual mistress of these passes, England would morally have control of the whole country, and would no longer have reason to fear any intrigues which might agitate Cabul. The journal seems to imagine that war is

inevitable, and expresses a strong hope that if it does break out, Russia will take no part in it, and that England will confine herself to such precautionary measures as those above specified. Unfortunately, it says, when a plague is once let loose it is difficult to assign to it a definite field of action, and in the existing state of feeling in Russia and England no one can foretell how far its ravages will extend.

At St. Petersburg, the Golos, referring to the rejection of the English mission to Cabul, said:—"It will excite no wonder if English diplomacy, after the failure of its mission to Afghanistan, attempts, for the purpose of distracting Russia's attention from England's 'sore point,' to give a sharp turn to all the complications that have of late arisen in the politics of Europe." Referring to the Convention with Austria, the same paper continues:—"Probably no one in Europe supposes that Russia ought not to take advantage of these complications as she may think fit. It is not our fault that in Vienna it has been found necessary to strike a German-Hungarian wedge between the Slavonian Duchies."

The St. Petersburg News considered a war between England and Afghanistan simply a local one: -- "Our Government," it says, "will probably not interfere in the struggle between Shere Ali and England. An alliance between Afghanistan and Russia is indispensable to Shere Ali, who desires to feel secure as regards Russia in his war with England. Such an alliance by no means compromises the relations between Russia and England. Britain found it possible morally to support Turkey in her recent war against Russia. In London it was considered requisite to bring native troops from India to Europe, which is in itself a proof that England is unable without foreign aid to cope with Russia on land. It would be an unnatural and thoroughly senseless piece of disinterestedness not to take advantage of such an occasion for the purpose of giving Eastern affairs a turn, and paralysing the anti-Russian clauses introduced into the Berlin Treaty by Count Andrassy and Lord Beaconsfield."

The Novoe Vremya said:—"The English Press will probably either urge the disaffection of England's numerous Indian subjects as an excuse for putting up with the insult, or it will advocate a war with Shere Ali. In either case the situation in India removes every probability of Great Britain's interference with the results the Berlin Conference."

The Nord of St. Petersburg, briefly adverting to the rejection of the Cabul mission, said it was somewhat difficult to reconcile that news with that recently received respecting the friendly reception of the emissary sent forward by Sir Neville Chamberlain. It was known that a reply was expected from the Ameer to the Viceroy's letter announcing the departure of the mission; and if that reply was a favourable one, it is not easy to explain the hostile reception accorded to the mission on the frontier of Afghanistan. If it was unfavourable, it is equally difficult to

understand how it was that Sir Neville Chamberlain disregarded it. Perhaps, continues the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, he pushed on before receiving the Ameer's reply, and before the authorities on the Afghan frontier had received orders to permit the mission to proceed. The large military escort which accompanied it, and which imparted to it rather the appearance of an army than that of a pacific mission, would, moreover, explain the refusal of the authorities on the frontier to permit the mission without the formal order of the Ameer to enter the territory of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile the journals of the day supplied a brief retrospect of the relations between England and the Ameer. When Dost Mahomed, the father of the present Ameer, died in 1863, Lord Lawrence recognised Shere Ali as his successor. The throne, however, was soon shaken under him, and two usurpers in succession ruled in Cabul, Shere Ali being meanwhile an exile in Turkestan, and Lord Lawrence recognised first one and then the other as Ameer, on the principle of recognising the de facto ruler. Shere Ali, thanks to his son, Yakoob Khan, regained the throne, and though he in his turn was again greeted as Ameer by the Indian Government, he had not forgotten that an equally ready recognition had strengthened his two predecessors against him. Indeed, the remembrance of that policy was so vivid in the Ameer's mind in 1869, when he visited Lord Mayo at Umballa, that he did not hesitate to speak bitterly of it to the Viceroy. This was his first grievance against us. But Lord Mayo won the Afghan's heart by the royal welcome and entertainment that was extended to him, and Shere Ali returned home pleased for the time, if not contented. But the first question asked of him on his arrival at Cabul was, "Did the Indian Government recognise Abdullah Jan as your heir?" and Shere Ali had to confess that the chief object of his visit to Umballa had not been obtained—that, indeed, he had not even seriously broached the subject of the heirship at the durbar. The diplomacy that had thus baffled him, Shere Ali in time grew to look upon as a personal wrong, and in his formal catalogue of grievances against the Indian Government it stood second on the list. Five others found a prominent place, namely, the despatch of an embassy direct to the Mir of Wakhan instead of through himself as that chief's suzerain; the mediation of Lord Northbrook for Yakoob Khan when he was imprisoned by his father; the Seistan arbitration, when that province, in dispute between Cabul and Persia, was adjudged to the latter; the hearing refused to his complaints at the Peshawur Conference in 1876; the occupation of Quettah. "A few words," added the writer of this retrospect, "will illustrate the validity or the reverse of each of these 'grievances.' The mission to Wakhan was undoubtedly a breach of international etiquette, a Political Office blunder, and Shere Ali was justified in his complaint. The mediation in favour of Yakoob Khan was without the province of the Indian Govern-

ment, and, therefore, as all unnecessary interference in the private affairs of foreign potentates, must be considered ill-advised. Lord Northbrook, by implication, reproached the Ameer for imprisoning the son to whom he owed his throne, but the Russian General then on the Cabul frontier congratulated him upon having got under lock and key so dangerous a rebel. 'You are not a kind and grateful father,' said the one. 'You are a wise ruler,' said the other. And Shere Ali, comparing the two together—for both letters arrived in Cabul within a few hours of each other—found the Russian congratulation more to his taste than the English admonition. On the next point, the Seistan arbitration, it can only be said that the matter before the Commission was a very delicate one, and that they decided as they thought right. That many were found at the time, and many since, to quarrel with the award, does not strengthen Shere Ali in his attitude of discontent at the results of an arbitration to which he had voluntarily referred his claims. The next 'grievance' of the Peshawur Conference has been fairly stated by Sir Lewis Pelly himself. The negotiations, he tells us, came at once to a dead-lock because, on the British side, a preliminary discussion of the Ameer's complaints against us could not be agreed to, and on the Afghan, because Shere Ali's representative would not listen to our preliminary condition for future friendship—the presence of a British official at the Cabul Court. His last grievance on the list, the occupation of Quettah, cannot, even with the most indulgent advocacy of the Ameer's privilege to see faults where he chooses, be entertained as a cause of complaint. Shere Ali himself agreed to that occupation when in prospect, and described himself as pleased at it. Now that it is an accomplished fact, and he finds it to be a strong bit in the mouth of Cabul, the Ameer protests. But the time for protest has passed. When the two countries were on friendly terms, any opposition from him would no doubt have been received with deference; but now that the immense strategic value of the position has been made prominent by the rupture of those friendly relations, objection to our presence at Quettah must be futile.

"Such, then, are the seven immediate causes of the present situation. On sentimental grounds the Ameer may have much to reproach us with, but, since 1869, there has been nothing in our relations with Cabul to justify Shere Ali in the charge he brings against us of political or international immorality. On our side, however, we have distinct breaches of faith to complain of. Both the Ameer and Russia have long known that the Indian Government, representing England, will not tolerate Russian influence at the Court of Cabul, and each has formally promised, not once but often, that such influence should neither be extended to nor admitted into Afghan councils. In 1869, 1874, 1875, and again in 1876, Russia explicitly declared that Cabul should never come within the limits of her Asiatic enterprise; and, over and over again, Cabul has promised that if Russia ever attempted negotia-

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tion she would not listen. Yet a month ago a Russian embassy visited Cabul and was honoured with an ostentatious display of The guns that saluted General Abramov and his escort proclaimed the overthrow of British influence beyond the Suleiman range, and their voice resounded throughout the length and breadth of India. In the East rumour is often as fatal as disaster, but Lord Lytton, with an admirable promptitude, proclaimed on the instant the preparation of a counter embassy, and so through all the bazaars of India the two announcements sped side by side, the energetic action of the Viceroy counteracting the mischievous effects of Russia's successful step. The political value of this spirited procedure was very great."

The excitement increased in England, and a Cabinet Council was called at once, to produce fresh rumours of disagreement in the Cabinet which events did not confirm. In spite of what had passed grave protests were not wanting against prosecuting the quarrel to war. Lord Lawrence, the famous Governor-General whose heroism in the mutiny had with his brother's been the principal cause under Providence of saving the empire, which might at least have secured so great a man from the sneers which "irresponsible frivolity"—a phrase presently to become historical—now levelled at him at home, wrote strongly to the Times. "The news from Peshawur," ran his letter, "which appeared in the Times of the 23rd inst., telling us that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to receive the proposed Mission on its way to his capital, and had forced Major Cavagnari to turn back from Ali Musjid, is no doubt a serious rebuff to the Government of India, more particularly as the Mission had actually started. It seems to me to have been a serious mistake organising a Mission to Cabul before we had ascertained whether Ameer Shere Ali was prepared to receive our overtures or not, and a still greater mistake dispatching the Mission until we had received his consent to our Had these precautions been observed, the affront which we have met with would not have appeared to have been so flagrant as it now does. But, however vexatious is the Ameer's conduct in this matter, it ought not to lead us to force our Mission on him. still less should it induce us to declare war against him. appears to me to be contrary to sound policy that we should resent our disappointment by force of arms; for by doing so we play the enemy's game, and force the Afghans into a union with the Russians.

"We ought not, indeed, to be surprised that the Ameer has acted as he has done. From the time of the Treaty of 1857 the late Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan refused to allow us to have a Mission at Cabul, or even to send one there as a temporary arrangement, solemnly assuring us that such a step would lead to mischief, and not to peaceful relations with the Afghans. We accepted his excuses. In 1869 the present Ameer affirmed the same policy. Whatever may be his own faults and shortcomings. he has never concealed from us his views on this subject. What occurred at the meeting in Peshawur towards the end of 1876 between the Ameer's agent and Sir Lewis Pelly has not actually transpired, but I believe that our wishes on the subject of a Mission to Cabul were at that time reiterated, though in vain.

"The old policy was to bear with the Afghans as far as we could reasonably do so, and to endeavour by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations, gradually leading them to see that their interests and ours did not conflict. Of late, however, we have seemed to think that we understood the interests of the Afghans better than they did themselves. We appear to think that we can, in short, force our policy on them without their taking offence at such conduct.

"What are we to gain by going to war with the Ameer? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us? Can we follow the policy of 1838-39 without, in all probability, incurring similar results? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, who can we put in his place? And how re we to insure the maintenance of our own creature on the hrone, except by occupying the country? And when is such an occupation to terminate?

"I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them.

"The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India.

"Such are the political and military considerations which lead me to raise my voice against the present policy towards Ameer Shere Ali. Are not moral considerations also very strong against such a war? Have not the Afghans a right to resist our forcing a Mission on them, bearing in mind to what such Missions often lead, and what Burnes's Mission in 1837 did actually bring upon them?

"I have heard it contended that no nation has a right to isolate itself in this way and refuse to have intercourse with its neighbours. This may be a reasonable objection among civilised nations, but ought not to apply, I submit, between civilised Governments on the one hand and barbarous peoples on the other.

"No doubt, Ameer Shere Ali has aggravated his offence by the mode in which he has resisted our overtures, more particularly in

the threat of his Mir Akhor at Ali Musjid to shoot Major Cavagnari if he did not turn back. But we should not bear too hardly on the Ameer on this account. I have no doubt that if we promise to give up forcing a Mission on him he would make any apology that we could reasonably call for. I urge that we were wrong in the outset in our policy to the Ameer in many instances which could be pointed out, and therefore ought not to be over-hard on him in accepting his excuses. I insist that there will be no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with him; whereas, by pressing on him our own policy, we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters.

"The last telegrams from India are that three considerable bodies of troops are to be concentrated, one at Quettah, one at Thall, on the river Koorum, and the third in reserve at Mooltan, as what are called 'precautionary measures.' I should call them very offensive measures. The same impulses which have brought us into the present complications and troubles will almost certainly lead us to still more decisive movements, unless very speedily checked by the people of England.—Yours faithfully,

" LAWRENCE."

Commenting upon this letter, the Times contended that "it is manifest that if the old policy has been changed, it has been changed, not by any alteration in our friendly disposition towards Shere Ali, but by the proof which he himself has afforded that he rejects our friendship, and prefers the alliance of a Power whose interests, to say the least, are not identical with ours. Very little, perhaps, is to be gained by going to war with the Ameer, but we have received an affront to which it is impossible to submit. Even if, left to himself, Shere Ali should make an apology, we should still be in an embarrassing condition, as Russia would probably continue to be represented by an embassy at Cabul. We must make the Ameer feel that we do not mean to be trifled with. We are still ready to respect his independence so long as he remains on friendly terms with us, and keeps clear of Russian intrigues. At present he seems disposed to do neither. He rejects our advances, he entertains a Russian envoy, and he recommends a Russian alliance to the Sultan. In such a case Lord Lawrence's plea for the right of barbarous nations to isolate themselves and refuse intercourse with their neighbours is clearly out of court. nation which respects itself will undertake a war with a light But if it has confidence in the substantial justice of its cause, it will not be deterred from defending this cause by the difficulties which stand in its way. If we are to submit to insult through fear of the consequence of resenting it, we shall be disgraced both in our own eyes and in the eyes of all our Indian subjects. As to the question of cost, and the poverty of India, it seems unworthy of a great and wealthy Power like England, with an Imperial mission to discharge—and the phrase has a real meaning, though it has been somewhat discredited of late—to let

questions of policy wait on questions of finance. If we are forced into a war on behalf of India, it is probable that Parliament will feel, now as in the Persian war in 1857, that India's interest is England's too, and that we have no right to shrink from a necessary war because India is too poor to bear the expense."

The rumour was already spreading that it was the purpose of the Government to make India pay for the new war. On this point the Pall Mall Gazette, which suffered at this time from a very severe attack of Russophobia—indeed, to an extent which robbed it of much of the self-restraint which gives to journalism its best value—none the less spoke out strongly. "To throw the burden of the Afghan war upon India," it said, "would be the meanest policy conceivable, if it were not also the maddest. It is almost saved from being disreputable by the gravity of the danger incurred in following it. England is a very wealthy country; India is a very poor country. England is very lightly taxed; India is very heavily taxed. England, as Mr. Fawcett pointed out, can raise 12,000,000l. yearly by a 6d. income tax, and hardly feel the burden; India, by the same expedient, could only raise 1,200,000l., and it would be raised at the risk of an insurrection. England is steadily paying off her debt; and the only reason why she does not pay it off more quickly is that her people prefer to spend their money in other ways; India has of late been steadily adding to her debt, and seems likely to go on adding to it, merely to meet what may be called her daily expenses. England commands so vast an area of food-supply that the price of the necessaries of life scarcely vary from year to year; India is so frequently visited by famine, and even now has such an imperfect system of carriage from province to province, that only an effort on the part of the Government extraordinary in the demand it makes on their resources, but ordinary in the frequency of its recurrence—can prevent millions of her people from dying of starvation. These are the pictures which the two countries severally present; and yet it is rumoured that, having looked at each, the Government propose to treat the Afghan war as a matter of purely Indian concern. The meanness of such a course lies in this, that it would be a distinct evasion by the richer country of a liability which is in the strictest sense her own. This is not a question of helping or not helping India to bear her own burdens; it is a question of forcing her by dint of superior strength to undertake a burden which is not hers. No one pretends that if the Afghan question only concerned Afghanistan, if the only danger to be apprehended were the hostility of a barbarous ruler, or the raids of a frontier tribe, half brigands and half soldiers, it would be necessary to insist upon sending a mission, or to provoke such a refusal as that which has now to be dealt with. If there were no Russia standing behind the Ameer, he might have been left to sulk until such time as it pleased him to invite the visit which the Indian Government would then have had no special desire to send. The Afghan war has been brought upon India by

Imperial policy; it will be waged in pursuance of Imperial requirements, and to ward off an Imperial danger; and by every consideration of justice it ought to be paid for out of the Imperial treasury." Nobody, maintained the same journal, could doubt that in this case Russia was the instigator and abettor of the Ameer, Shere Ali. "She has still her Agent at Cabul, to operate as the exigencies or conveniences of her policy dictate. And elsewhere she has an unfinished programme to fulfil—a programme the success of which may be more or less affected by a continuance of ability to cozen or command her Majesty's Ministers. gentleman in a position to be exceptionally well-informed said to a newspaper correspondent, who we happen to know is himself wellinformed, Russia is using the Afghan incident to distract attention from another quarter; or rather, as we should put it, as a promising means of bullying the Government into a bargain for 'concessions' in another quarter. This well-informed person thinks that Russia 'will show herself quite disposed to leave Afghanistan to the mercy of England, providing the negotiations that have lately been entered upon at the Porte with regard to the war indemnity are allowed to take their course;' we should add, and provided that England makes no serious objection to some other things desired by the Czar, such as concession to his wishes as to the organisation of Roumelia, the occupation of that province, and of the autonomous Bulgaria, and so forth. In any case, masterly inaction before Afghanistan all through the winter will leave ample scope for some new 'preliminary understanding' like that which, after dishonouring and crippling the country at Berlin, led immediately to this Afghan imbroglio."

On the other hand, a St. Petersburg letter in the Berlin Conservative Kreuz Zeitung told a very different story. "The London Times," it ran, in allusion to the similar tone which that journal was taking on the subject, "is perfectly mistaken in speaking of a Russo-Afghan alliance, or attributing to Russian influence the Ameer's refusal to receive the English Embassy. The English Government have to thank themselves for their high-handed practices, which have made the Ameer suspicious. England's continued intrigues have at last resulted in making the potent Shere Ali her open enemy. The Russian officers despatched to Shere Ali from time to time were never commissioned to set Afghanistan against England. Their only object was to promote friendship and amity, and develop commerce. Among other proposals of the like nature, they mentioned the plan of a railway between Central Asia and Afghanistan, which was very favourably received by the Ameer. The Ameer never had any injury to sustain nor threat to endure from Russia; and if Russian Missions appeared at his Court, their suite was too small to inspire fear. But English conquest and greed of territory, as displayed in Beloochistan, and enforced under the most futile pretext, at the cost of the petty princes of the region, had long set Shere Ali thinking as to his

own possible fate. Add to this the mischievous attempts of the English to interfere in the domestic concerns of Afghanistan, and the numerous escort that was to have accompanied their Embassy, and Shere Ali's conduct needs no further explanation. This escort being far too numerous for friendly purposes, it was naturally concluded at Cabul that General Chamberlain's companions were only the van of a force ordered to occupy the Ameerate. Hence Shere Ali was fully entitled to shut his door against a corps which, contrary to the laws of nations, was to have invaded his country on the pretext of a pacific mission. In any circumstances, England, acting in her usual rough and offensive style, would soon have discovered a plea for declaring war against the Ameer. But whatever may befall, Russia will conclude no alliance with Afghanistan. Only, as England supplied Turkey with arms and ammunition in the last Eastern war, so Russia will throw no obstacles in the way of Russian foreign traders who may wish to sell rifles or cannons to the Afghans. Russia will do nothing against England, unless, indeed, she should be attacked by England, when energetic reprisals may be expected. The Russo-Afghan alliance is nothing but an English fable designedly invented to serve ulterior purposes."

While the game of war and politics was thus discussed, maps and plans of Afghanistan succeeded at once to maps of Cyprus; and the Illustrated London News supplied its readers with the following brief account of the geography and history of our Asiatic neighbours:-- "Afghanistan is, on an average, about 430 miles from east to west, and 460 miles long from north to south. the north it is bounded by the Oxus till a few miles below Kilat, and thence the boundary line dividing it from Khivan territory runs east and by south to a point a few miles west of Sarrakhs. On the west it is bounded by Persia, on the south by Khelat. From its south-easternmost extremity the frontier runs in a northeasterly direction along British territory as far as Swat. On the east it is bounded by Swat, Kaffiristan, and Kashgar. A glance at the map shows that there is a long narrow promontory, as it were, of Afghan territory, which is bounded on the south by Kaffiristan, on the east by Kashgar, and on the north by some minor khanates, more or less subject to Kokand and Bokhara. At one point this promontory is only 200 miles distant from Cashmere. As, however, we do not anticipate invasion from Afghanistan, we may leave out of consideration the above-mentioned tongue of territory. The main features of Afghanistan are the mountain chains, the general direction of which is east and west, but which throw out buttresses to the north and south. Afghanistan is traversed across the centre from east to west by a chain of mountains, which may be viewed as an offshoot of the Himalayan system. This chain, called the Hindoo-Koosh, or more properly the Hindoo-Koh, ends in the Koh-i-Baba, a huge mass north-west of and at no great distance from the city of Cabul. It is covered with perpetual snow and its loftiest peak is nearly 18,000 feet high.

Thence run two parallel chains, one called the Safed Koh, the other—the southernmost one—the Siah Koh. The northern range terminates just north of Herat; and the southern range, when it reaches a point just south of that city, trends off to the south-west and by south. These mountains are of no great height. North of the Koh-i-Baba and the Safed Koh is a high plateau, intersected by minor ranges, and called the Huzareh district. Running in a south-west direction from Cabul past Kandahar to Girishk is another chain of mountains. Practically, almost the whole of Afghanistan is a mass of mountains, interspersed with valleys, of which some are of considerable size. The main watersheds of the country are, however, the crests of the two chains which run, one from east to west, and the other diagonally from north-east to south-west.

"The chief rivers of Afghanistan are the Murghab, the Heri Rud, the Balkh, the Cabul, and the Helmund. The Murghab, rising near the north-eastern extremity of the Safed Koh, flows to Merv, a little beyond which the stream, whose waters in its course have been greatly drawn off for purposes of irrigation, loses itself in the sandy desert of Khiva. The Balkh, rising in the northern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, is exhausted in a similar manner soon after it reaches the town of Balkh, and before it can effect a junction with the Oxus. The Cabul river rises in the mountains near the city of that name, and, passing by Jellalabad, makes its way through the Khyber Pass into British territory, falling into the Indus close to Attock. The Heri Rud, taking its rise in the north-easterly slopes of the Siah Koh, traverses the long narrow valley formed by the Safed Koh and the Siah Koh, runs close to and south of Herat, a few miles past which it turns to the north, following for some distance the boundary of Afghanistan; then, quitting that country, turns north-west and falls into the Tojend. The Helmund rises in the south-eastern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, near Cabul, and, running in a south-westerly direction to Girishk, about one hundred miles south of that city, makes a sudden turn to the west, and, after flowing in that direction another hundred miles, emerges from Afghan territory. There are other rivers besides those we have named, but they are of no great importance. As a whole, it may be said that Afghanistan is well watered, and that in consequence the valleys are fertile. Unfortunately, we are able to give but scant details of even the principal rivers. Murghab is described as a clear and rapid mountain stream. the Balkh River we can say little. Of the Cabul River we know that from Tezeen the body of General Elphinstone was, at the end of April, sent down on a raft to Jellalabad. We also know that in the same month the Cabul River was forded by cavalry with great difficulty opposite Lalpoora, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass. It is probable, therefore, that the river throughout the greater part of the course from Cabul to the Indus is navigable for small boats even in the spring. According to Captain Marsh, who travelled from Meshed to Herat about five years ago in the month of April, the Heri Rud, where he crossed it at the Afghan frontier, had very little water in it, being exhausted by the irrigating canals higher up. The stream itself was only two yards wide and I foot deep, but the bed was more than 1,000 yards broad. The plain of Herat is watered by canals from the river, and one of these enters the city. The same author says that during the winter, which sets in early and lasts four months, all the streams near Herat are frozen. Concerning the Helmund, which would have to be crossed by an army marching from the Bolan to Herat, Captain Marsh, who passed it at Girishk in the beginning of the month of May, says that at that season it is 100 yards broad and 3½ ft. deep. It is then at its lowest, and split up into many small streams. At the end of May or beginning of June, when the river is swollen by the melting of the snow, its breadth is computed at about a mile. The left, or south bank, is higher than the right, or northern bank.

"The climate and soil of Afghanistan are very variable. the valleys the climate is very hot in the summer, and fruit and grain are abundant. There is also a good deal of cultivation on terraces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Throughout the country, however, and especially in the north, there are frequent tracts of desert or rough rock-strewn plateaux, where nothing is cultivated. The valley of Cabul is remarkably fertile and highly cultivated—at all events, near the city of that name. The climate is, however, colder than that of Afghanistan generally, but is very regular. There are three months of the winter, three of spring, three of summer, and three of autumn. During the winter, which sets in about the beginning of December, the town is regularly blockaded by the snow, which completely blocks up the streets, so that business is at a standstill. The present ruler of Cabul, who bears the hereditary title of the Ameer, is Shere Ali, one of the sons of Dost Mohammed, our enemy from forty to forty-five years ago, but who afterwards became a peaceful neighbour. The Ameer, Shere Ali, once visited a late Governor-General of India at Lahore, and received large gifts of money and guns from the Indian Government.

"It seems that history first recognises the existence of the tribes called 'Afghans' when they were settled at Ghor, in Western Khorassan, in the eighth century. Here they were invaded by the Mahomedans, and, embracing Islam en masse, continued to flourish. About two hundred years later a Tartar invasion of Cabul proper succeeded in driving out thence the Hindoos, who then possessed it, and in establishing a Tartar dynasty at the city of Ghuzni. The Afghans assisted the Tartars in the work of conquest, and with them spread, not only over the present Afghanistan, but across the Suleiman range into the present British districts of Moultan and Rohilkund, where their descendants still form a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. In time,

however, they grew stronger than the conquerors, and in the twelfth century overthrew the Tartar dynasty of Ghuzni. One portion of the Afghans settled down as rulers of Cabul, while another entered India, where they founded at Delhi a dynasty that ruled in Upper India until 1526, when the Mogul conqueror, Baber, overthrew both kingdoms. After his death Western Afghanistan fell to the Persians, the eastern portion remaining nominally under Delhi. But in 1740 Nadir Shah brought the whole under his sway, only, however, for seven years, for he was assassinated in 1747. His commander-in-chief, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, at once seized the vast treasure which the Persian army was carrying home from the plunder of India, and, proclaiming himself King of the Afghans, readily united under him all the tribes of that name, and established within its present limits the independent kingdom over which Shere Ali now rules. Between the dates of Ahmed Shah and Shere Ali a hundred and forty years have elapsed, marked throughout by violent internal dissensions and resulting in frequent temporary changes of dynasty and frontier. The most important of these was the overthrow of the Suddozai family in 1839, which led to British interference. Under the impression that the restoration of the Suddozai dynasty would be pleasing to the Afghans, the British Government attempted the reinstatement of the deposed Ameer, Shah Shoojah, hoping also, by thus constituting a friendly Power in Afghanistan, to obtain a permanent guarantee against the intrigues of Russia, then threatening to occupy Khiva and to disturb the peace of Afghanistan. The history of that attempt and its results is now recalled to memory. The British invasion of Afghanistan in 1839, with an army commanded by Sir John Keane, was for the time a brilliant Ghuzni was taken by storm—the citadel being captured after a desperate combat of three hours' duration, and Hyder Khan, the Governor, one of the sons of Dost Mahommed, the then ruler of Cabul, being taken prisoner. The consequence was that Dost Mohammed, on receipt of the news of the fall of Ghuzni, abandoned his throne, and fled, with only 600 horsemen, to seek a refuge beyond the Oxus. When Shah Shoojah, under the protection of the victorious British army, made his formal entry into his former capital of Cabul the Afghan war appeared to be at an end. But the disasters which subsequently befell the British forces in Cabul, isolated and surrounded by hostile tribes—the assassination of Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir William Macnaghten, the convention under which Major Pottinger and Captains Laurence and Mackenzie were delivered up as hostages to Akhbar Khan, and the massacres which ensued—are also matters of history. Twenty-six thousand men, women, and children fell in the rocky defiles and mountain gorges of Afghanistan, partly under the incessant attacks of the Afghan troops and the wild hill tribes, but more from hunger and the deep snows and wintry blasts of that region. Of all that host only one, Dr. Brydon, made his way alive

to Jellalabad, bringing the news that the army of Cabul had ceased to exist. Seven or eight only of the survivors were taken prisoners; the rest were killed. The campaign of 1842, conducted by General Pollock and General Nott, vindicated the superiority of British arms, and compelled the Afghans to submit to the terms imposed on them. A brief account of events in Afghanistan after Dost Mohammed's death we have already given. The wild and warlike tribes of hillmen on the north-west frontier of the Punjaub, and in the bordering mountains of Afghanistan, compose several distinct confederations, of which the Wuzerees and the Afreedis are the most considerable. The country of the Afreedis begins from the right bank of the Cabul River, and extends for fifty miles nearly due south, in contact with British territory the whole distance. A tongue of Afreedi territory interposes between Peshawur and Kohât, directly interrupting the communication between these two principal frontier stations. This tongue is known as the Kohât Pass, some fifteen miles in length and three or four in Instead of holding and fortifying the pass for ourselves, we chose, on the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849, to subsidise the Afreedis to keep it open for us for the sum of 570l.per annum, subsequently increased for a time to 1,370l. But scarcely a year has passed since then without some act of robbery and murder on the part of the Afreedis and reprisals on ours. Numerous military expeditions have been taken against the Pass Afreedis, the last one during the cold weather of last year. The various divisions, including the numerous Ozukrai clan, that make up the Afreedi nation, can muster between 30,000 and 40,000 fighting men."

Paragraphs and columns on the Afghan question now filled the newspapers, and prominent among the letters written upon the subject was one addressed to the Times by the veteran statesman Earl Grey, who, in support of Lord Lawrence's contention, deprecated war, denied that the refusal of the Ameer to admit our Envoy should be treated as a casus belli, as every independent nation had a right to make such a refusal; declared that the Viceroy had only himself to thank for the insult he had received through his own discourtesy and haste, and added that "unless it can be shown that an offensive alliance or hostile measures against the Anglo-Indian Government were contemplated by the Ameer and by Russia, we have no right to make war on either on account of what has lately occurred." Firmly, too, Lord Grey urged that the country had nothing to gain by going to war. But the country was not with Earl Grey, and the only open question seemed to be whether Cabul should be invaded at once or the advance deferred to a more favourable season of the year. On the report that instant action was proposed the Daily Telegraph was very satirical and severe. "The imaginative or lying spirit," it wrote, " is again abroad, and unscrupulousness imputes all kinds of mad schemes to Lord Lytton, apparently to gratify a wanton appetite for censure, or an inordinate self-conceit. A march on Cabul at this season could only have entered into the mind of a lunatic, and when such a move is described as the Viceroy's policy the allegation betrays a perverse and discreditable animosity." In spite of these ferocious words (which, as the advance was made after all in spite of the season, hit the Viceroy harder than anybody else), the Daily News quietly maintained that it would be much surprised if it turned out that the policy of the Prime Minister and the Indian Viceroy had no other object than that of teaching the Ameer a lesson in politeness. "We may greatly doubt," it said, "whether Lord Beaconsfield feels deeply wounded in spirit by the fact that the Ameer declined to receive the visit of our envoy, or would be perfectly satisfied if Shere Ali said he had made a mistake and was willing to apologise for it. We know that the annexation of Sind was resolved on by our Indian authorities whether the Ameers of that day made acknowledgment of their shortcomings or not; and the annexation of Sind was accepted, although every member of the English Cabinet would gladly have opposed it if there were any way of undoing what had been done. The purpose of the Government in their present policy is, we may be sure, far too ambitious to be satisfied with Shere Ali's saying that he was sorry if he had given offence. The wish for delay which seems to possess so many is probably, in some cases at least, the result of a conviction that the longer decisive measures are postponed the more comprehensive they must be in the end."

The preparations in India were decisive and serious enough. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Paul Haines, made ready to take the field. An army of 35,000 men was collected; the transport and commissariat searched India for beasts of burden, and mountain guns were sent out from the arsenal at home. Officers on leave from regiments stationed in the North were ordered to rejoin their posts, and the regiments to be employed were rapidly brought up to their full strength. The preparations were everywhere on a large scale, and picked men were nominated ad interim for high commands. Everything pointed to a serious invasion of Afghanistan; and whilst Lord Lawrence and others raised their voices in protest at home, the Government and Viceroy found a powerful ally as a writer in Sir James Stephen, who came forward with a letter to the Times in support of them. It put their case well. "The question to which I wish to address myself," he wrote, "is, whether the advance of Russia and the probability of a Russian and Afghan alliance make the strengthening of our frontier (if it requires strengthening, and if it can be strengthened) a matter of pressing importance? The question thus stated and qualified I should answer decidedly and unequivocally in the affirmative. If I am right, it does not, of course, follow that we ought to go to war with the Ameer, or to refuse any offer of peace which he may make; but it does follow that we are in a position of danger, against which whatever precautions may be proper should be taken whenever the opportunity for

taking them occurs. The danger which I apprehend is that the Russians may, partly by force and partly by persuasion, obtain an ascendency throughout Central Asia, including Persia and Afghanistan, which would enable them at any time to form an army resembling our Indian army in its composition, but composed, as far as the native troops go, of better materials than any part of our native army, except the Sikhs. Our very best soldiers would feel that Afghans or Pathans, officered and led by Russians, would be worthy antagonists. If such an army were formed, and if our frontier then remained as it now is, India would be open at any moment to an invasion which would tax the strength of the empire to the utmost, and which might easily prove its ruin. guard against such a catastrophe it would, upon the formation of such an army—our present frontier being retained—become necessary to increase enormously our present army, and to spend immense sums on fortifications. This would not only grievously impoverish a very poor country, but it would lock up in India a large part of our necessarily small English army, and it would enable the Russians at any time to bring pressure to bear upon us in Europe by threatening to invade India. If we were known to lie under such a threat, our position in India would be scarcely Such fears are often treated as chimerical. tenable at all. distance between the Russian and the Indian frontiers, and the nature of the obstacles to be traversed before a Russian army could invade India, are enumerated as if the danger apprehended were the concentration of a great Russian army at Orenburg, or even at Tashkend, and their march upon Peshawur or Shikarpur. reasonable person entertains such apprehensions. The danger lies, not in a single march, but in a succession of conquests or alliances; such alliances as a great European Power can impose on native States, each of which would give Russia a new recruiting ground and a new base of operations. Surely we may learn, if from nothing else yet from our own history, how possible this is. Who, when the Sikhs all but defeated Lord Hardinge at Ferozeshah in the beginning of 1846, would have imagined that in 1857 the Punjaub would form the basis of our operations against the North-West Provinces, and that the great instrument of victory over the mutineers at Delhi and Lucknow would be an army marching from the north southwards, largely composed of Sikhs officered by Take, again, the conquest of the Punjaub itself. Englishmen? How easily it might at one time have been proved to be utterly impossible that the English should ever take Lahore! It might have been demonstrated that India could not be conquered without a great army; that England never could or would collect a force greater than the one sent on the Walcheren expedition for the invasion of India, land it at Bombay or Calcutta, and march it to Lahore, and that the attempt, if made, could only result in failure. The demonstration would have been correct, but irrelevant. land performed the operation in quite a different way.

"A handful of Englishmen obtained political power in Bengal, and by raising native armies and forming native alliances gradually subdued the whole country. That is just what the Russians can do, and probably are doing, in Central Asia. It is perfectly true that General Kaufmann has a small Russian force under his orders. It was reported the other day that he proposed to collect 20,000 men on the Oxus. I should be surprised to hear that he could do so; but, however that may be, his force is probably as large as the European army which was in India in 1841. It is also perfectly true that the Russian head-quarters in Turkestan are still at a considerable distance from Afghanistan; but the British frontier was quite as far from the other side of Afghanistan when Afghanistan was occupied by British troops.

"In short, the difference between Russian power in Central Asia and British power in India is, in my opinion, principally this. General Kaufmann is now at the stage at which Lord Wellesley was at the beginning of the century, though he has in the background an infinitely greater military power than ever Lord Wellesley had. Lord Wellesley's position in 1803 was in many ways anxious and insecure enough, but several comparatively old-estab-

lished dynasties found him a terrible enemy.

"Look, then, at the present position of the Russians and see what light is thrown on their probable intentions and policy. Their position in Central Asia is much more anxious and precarious than ours in India. Their head-quarters in Turkestan are at Tashkend, which is separated from the Caspian by the Khivan and from Orenburg by the Kirghiz Steppe. They have no communication between Turkestan and the Caspian, but they are making great efforts to get one, as is shown by the fact—for a fact I believe it to be—that they retain an establishment at Krasnovodsk (on the eastern coast of the Caspian), although their attempt to communicate with Khiva from it was found too expensive for their purposes, and that they have advanced from Krasnovodsk to Kizyl Arvat, which is on the road to Merv, on the west, and from Turkestan to Charjoui, on the Oxus, which is about 130 miles from Merv, on the east. These movements can have no other object than that of connecting the Caspian with Turkestan; and the result, if the plan is carried out, will be to establish a communication between the Caspian and Turkestan along the Afghan frontier, through populations either bitterly hostile or recently subjugated, and desolate steppes. The distance from Tashkend by Merv to the Caspian is about 750 miles. It is about as far as from Calcutta to Delhi; rather further than from Dover to Cape Wrath, How, then, it may be asked, can a small number of Russians, struggling with such difficulties as these, and far distant from all reinforcements and from their base of operations, be objects of fear to such a Power as British India? I answer, for reasons exactly similar to those which ought to have led the successors of Akbar and Aurungzebe to look with dread upon Colone

Clive, his handful of Europeans, and his wretched Bengalee allies. Great enterprises are undertaken by unsettled, anxious people with their fortunes to make, not by those who have made their fortunes; and the Russians in Turkestan fulfil these conditions. Whatever our objects may be, they beyond all doubt wish to gain a definite frontier. They have been in search of one for much more than 100 years. They have crossed the Kirghiz Steppe, they have conquered or humiliated the Khanates, in search of it; they are now face to face with a country and a population which exercise their utmost vigilance, and they must feel that their only safety lies in an advance which will give them rest for the soles of their feet. Such a frontier they would find in the Hindoo Koosh and its passes. This is still at some distance; but if in the meantime they can arrange an alliance with Afghanistan, it will be a great step towards their object and a great security to them. It must be remembered that if it is reasonable for us to be afraid of them, it is not quite unreasonable for them to be afraid of us. Peshawur and Tashkend are about the same distance from the Oxus, but Peshawur is much nearer to the resources of England than Tashkend to the resources of Russia. The Turcomans do not love the Russians, and a defeat on the Oxus might mean expulsion from Central Asia. One of the many newspaper reports lately circulated said that General Skobeleff (I think) inquired whether it was true that an English division had been sent to raise Central Asia on the Russians. If such a step were taken it might inflict awful calamities on the Russians, though I do not believe that it has ever been proposed. In such circumstances a prudent and courageous man commanding in Turkestan may well think that a forward aggressive policy is the road to safety, and that the readiest way to obtain such a position as I have sketched is by an Afghan alliance. The inducements to such an alliance which the Russians can hold out to the Afghans are very great indeed. In the first place, the Afghans within living memory possessed a considerable part of the Punjaub, which we afterwards conquered from the Sikhs. In the second place, from the earliest time the plunder of India has been the ideal—not unfrequently realised—of the northern tribes individually and collectively. In the third place, if the choice is to be made between a Russian and an English alliance, there is absolutely nothing to be got in the way of plunder by attacking the Russians; nor do the Russians, or indeed we or anyone else, want anything from the Afghans except military positions. Are not these just the elements out of which an offensive alliance is likely to be formed? Is not such a contingency one against which we ought to take precautions, not dependent on the good faith or goodwill of either Russians or Afghans?

"One more observation must be added in order to appreciate fully the position of affairs. When we speak of 'the Russians' in Central Asia, what we really mean is the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan and his advisers for the time being. How-

ever little may be known of these gentlemen personally, some points in their position are both notorious and obvious. They are at an immense distance from head-quarters. They have no Parliament and no public opinion adverse to war and conquest to hamper them. It is highly improbable that either the Emperor or his Ministers exercise over them anything approaching to the same degree of control that the India Office exercises over the Viceroy. In the crisis through which Russia has lately passed they have, probably, been left very much to their own discretion, and is not this just the sort of position in which active, enterprising, courageous men, passionately anxious to distinguish themselves by war and conquest, undertake and carry out great enterprises? Clive and Lord Wellesley were similarly situated. We need not, however, look at historical parallels. We have notorious facts before our eyes. If the Embassy to Cabul was not a step to an alliance against England, what did it mean? If its object was purely commercial, why was our Embassy rejected? Even in judicial inquiries the absence of satisfactory explanation is sometimes equivalent to proof of guilt, and surely it would be pedantry to require in political affairs that a hostile intention should be proved more strictly than guilty knowledge is required to be proved in courts of justice.

"I should be sorry to join in all that is said in the press about Russia. I do not think that it is either dignified or just to find fault with others for looking after their own interests without regarding ours. If General Kaufmann sees his way to taking up a position, and so making an alliance which will give him the upper hand over us, I do not see why he should abstain from doing so; but I do see many cogent reasons why, if we can, we should

defeat his plans.

"The more the matter is considered the more distinctly will it, I think, appear that the real question is this: inasmuch as England and Russia must meet in Central Asia, where is the frontier between them to be drawn? And how can we take security for its being so drawn that Russia shall not have the means of invading us at pleasure? Our past experience, both Russian and English, appears to me to prove to demonstration that barbarism and civilisation cannot be coterminous permanently. England, Russia, and China will, sooner or later, divide Central Asia between them; and Afghanistan, like many other countries, will, sooner or later, either form part of the dominions of England or Russia, or else become practically dependent and subordinate.

"Without the smallest feeling of hostility or ill-will to Russia, I think the English people ought to say, quite quietly, but also with unmistakable firmness, we do not mean to lie at the mercy of our neighbours. We have already more territory and wider responsibilities than we want. We should be sorry, indeed, to add to either; but we intend to retain our hold upon India, and to take, if necessary, by force of arms, whatever may be essential

to the maintenance of our power there.

"If a defensible frontier is required, and can and ought to be obtained, it is hardly likely that we shall have a better opportunity hereafter of getting such a frontier than we have at present. If everything now falls back into the drifting position in which it has been for a series of years, Russia and Afghanistan will at once be in alliance, and the difficulty of any advance on our part will increase by every year that passes. I do not doubt that whenever the enterprise of securing the frontier is undertaken, it will involve a very serious effort; but I do not see why we should expect to be stronger hereafter than we are now, and we are not now under any special difficulties. I do not think that, as matters stand, the Russians will interfere. They will do all they can to frighten us; they will give any amount of sympathy, and, perhaps, underhand, some arms, some money, and a certain number of officers to the Afghans; but it seems to me most unlikely that just at this moment they will go to war with England upon such a quarrel, unless, indeed, the Turkestan authorities manage to commit the Emperor to the step. As for the special threats of the Russians, they do not impress me very much. Their papers seem to dwell principally upon the native princes and their armies; the population 'eager to throw off the British yoke;' and the disaffection of the native troops. These seem to me to be ignorant, conventional commonplaces. If British power were upset no native prince in India would be sure of anything whatever, except that he would be plunged into a bottomless whirlpool of war and confusion, whereas under British rule his position is perfectly secure, though it may not be absolutely satisfactory. If any native prince tried to upset British power and failed, he would certainly be dethroned, and would in all probability be hanged. Every native prince in India knows all this perfectly well. These are plain and strong reasons for fidelity. As to the army, it is not during war that mercenary troops are untrustworthy. They are faithful enough in the face of the enemy. An enormous number of native levies, of one sort or another, were raised during the Mutiny, and the mutineers had no more relentless enemies than men of their own colour. As to the mass of the population, my belief is that if a Russian army crossed the Indus to-morrow, the first and last thought of the bulk of the people would be to hide their valuables safely and to wait to obey the winning side. In one word, I am far from wishing the English to take up a position of hostility to the Russians. I believe that we are destined to be neighbours in Asia, and I see no reason why we should not be thoroughly friendly neighbours; but perfect independence is the condition upon which alone friendship and cordial good offices are possible, and if we meet upon terms which give them great military advantages over us we shall not be independent."

All that had happened in the past Sir James Stephen dismissed in his letter as unimportant to the present issue—the reported insult offered to Major Cavagnari, for instance, which had

been so much insisted on, but was now contradicted. It was now known that the Ameer's officer had been courteous in his refusal. though immovably firm. "One would say," observed the newspaper Le Nord, "that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton understand the Imperial policy after the fashion of the Second Empire. It was under pretence of a similar offence which had never existed that the Government of Napoleon III. engaged upon the war of 1870. In the Anglo-Afghan difference things have happily not gone on so quickly as to have shut the door to a peaceful solution. It remains, however, to be seen," adds the same journal, "whether the incidents which have succeeded each other since September 21, and the publicity which has been given to the projects that the Anglo-Indian Government seems to have conceived relative to Afghanistan, will not have exercised a regrettable influence on the reply that Gholam Hussein is now bringing to the Viceroy from Shere Ali."

It was said meanwhile that the Sultan had written to the Ameer, calling upon him to come to an arrangement with England. The El Jawaib of Constantinople published a leading article deprecating Shere Ali's hostile attitude to this country, and remarking that war between England and Cabul would profoundly disturb every Mahomedan kingdom, and that Shere Ali, by making war against England, the sole ally of Islam, would draw upon himself the censure, not only of all Mahomedan sovereigns, but of every Mussulman. The El Jawaib expressed its conviction that if Shere Ali would frankly declare his grievances, England would not refuse to give them a fair hearing.

Another notable Anglo-Indian, one of the "old Indian Wardens of the Marches," as Sir Bartle Frere has called them, now came forward with his experience, in the shape of Sir Bartle Frere himself, from whom a long review of the Frontier Situation, written so long ago as 1874, but singularly appropriate now, found its way to the editor of the Times, who devoted five columns to its reproduction in full. The Minute so precisely sketched the line of policy that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton followed, that it was at once received as having been their basis of action. "But," said a writer in the Week's News, a journal especially interested in Indian affairs, "it is true the policy of Sir Bartle Frere has been the basis of action, but the mode of procedure has not been Sir The skilful carrying out of details, the quiet caution which would have avoided the failure of the Mission, the unequivocal exhibition of a 'frank, cordial, and generous spirit' towards the Afghans, which Sir Bartle Frere recommends, have been conspicuous by their absence. But that is to little purpose now." We extract from the same journal an analysis of Sir Bartle's Minute, too long to reproduce in full:—

"Sir Bartle Frere finds nothing new in the progress of Russia in Central Asia, except this—that officials in India had begun to be seriously alarmed, and, at last seeing a danger they had long

shut their eyes to, were on the point of acting precipitately. In 1874 he saw the doom of 'masterly inactivity,' and approved it. He is at the same time strongly opposed to picking a quarrel with Russia, which would, he concludes, be worse than simply ineffectual to check her progress to the Indian Frontier. He sees Russia pushed forward, 'as we were from Calcutta to Peshawur,' whether with or without the assent of the entire Russian people; the advanced guards on the Russian frontier coming inevitably into contact with the neighbouring uncivilised tribes.

"'If we,' he says, 'with our strong political discipline, with the earnest desire of Viceroys to obey orders, and with a still more earnest desire on the part of the nation at large to avoid conquest; if we, so favourably situated for abstention from aggressive warfare, found circumstances too strong for us, and were unwillingly forced on from the sea to the Himalayas, what chance has the Russian Government, or that party in it which dreads further conquest, of resisting the pressure of the same kind, but much greater in degree, which forces them to break up and annex the savage hordes intervening between them and India?'

"If the chief is friendly, he admits the Russian agent to his confidence; if otherwise, he gives occasion of quarrel; and when any semi-civilised 'Humpty Dumpty' gets his fall, 'all the King's horses and all the King's men' are utterly unable to set him up again. The Russians have also the religious crusade element, making them active propagandists; and Sir Bartle Frere concedes at the outset that 'while Russia is a civilised, living, and growing Power, the wishes even of the all-powerful Czar and his ablest councillors are of little avail in stopping her career of growth and conquest among the least civilised races of Asia.'

"This is, perhaps, the most charitable, not to say generous view of Russian movements in Central Asia ever yet expressed by an Anglo-Indian; and Sir Bartle continues: 'To a modern religious Russian the prospect of a war with a Mahomedan or an idolatrous Prince has the same aspect and excites the same feelings as a crusade did among religious Englishmen in the Middle Ages. only mention this because I think it is one of the forces impelling Russia onwards, of which we take less account as a political force than it deserves. It is in many ways a great source of strength to her. So is the declared policy of the Russian Government, to spare no pains to put down slavery wherever her influence extends -such slavery, I mean, as that prevalent among the Turcomans and throughout Central Asia. Contrast our feelings, or the feelings of intelligent Americans, when they heard that the slave markets in Khiva and Bokhara were abolished, with what you and I felt when we ineffectually ground our teeth as we read of what poor Stoddart and Conolly were suffering, and we may have some faint idea of the national credit, the sense of duty performed, and the impulse to do more, which patriotic Russians feel when they consider what they are doing in Asia. The work may not be very

perfect, but their feeling regarding it reckons for much in weighing political forces, as compared with the half-hearted shilly-shallying of our ordinary dealings with such questions, when we get beyond the bounds of India and the four corners of an Act of Parliament.'

"Seeing, then, that Russia will and must go on, and having built a beautiful golden bridge, not for her retreat but for her continued progress, Sir Bartle proceeds to ask what will stop her? He answers:—'Nothing that I can see, except an impassable barrier, such as we found in the mountain chain of the Himalayas; or a political barrier, such as finding herself on a frontier which she cannot pass without fighting an equally powerful nation on the other side; and where that powerful nation is civilised like herself, and able and willing to give her honest hearing and reasonable redress with regard to all frontier discussions, and to require equal justice from her.'

"The 'neutral zone' territory he considers worse than useless as a barrier; an uncivilised Power under our influence or protection would be useless, unless we undertake to support the State when right, and make the necessary amends when any provocation

is offered.

"'This forms the great difficulty of any alliance with our protectorate of Afghanistan. An alliance is illusory, as we are now finding out to our cost, unless our ally be a ruler of exceptional wisdom, experience, and foresight, like Dost Mahomed. As for a protectorate, it is an essential element in any system of protection that the protected State should be willing to be guided by the advice of its protector in all matters of foreign policy. But it is hopeless to attempt anything of the kind in Afghanistan, unless the protectorate were preceded by a thorough conquest, such as should clearly subject the ruler of Afghanistan to be guided by the advice of the British Government.'

"Again Sir Bartle Frere asks, 'What, then, is the barrier which I would propose to raise to Russia's advances towards India?' But before answering it he defines the present essential difference between Russian and British policy. The former is, 'as we all see, positive, active, and aggressive'; the latter 'purely defensive and stationary'; and so, reflects the late Commissioner of Sind and Governor of Bombay, it must continue unless we are inclined to enter the lists as rivals of Russia, and to embark in indefinite schemes of further Asiatic conquest. It is perfectly certain that nothing would be less in harmony with the whole spirit of the British nation, and almost unanimously the country supports the theory that England's attitude in the East shall be defensive and stationary.

"It requires very little examination to see that this has not been our attitude. It has been imperfectly this and something else. 'It has been not only stationary,' proceeds the writer, 'and nominally, though I think imperfectly, defensive,' but 'it has been also purely negative.' It is this line of policy that Sir Bartle

Frere combats. We are ready enough to say what we will not do, but 'any declaration of what we will do under any given or conceivable combinations' is never elicited. Hence to the Oriental mind the inherent weakness of our policy compared with that of the Russians:—

"We find it so every day in Europe; negatives do not satisfy Belgium or Denmark, Switzerland, Turkey, Sweden, or any other Power that can possibly need a good word or a friendly act from us. How, then, can it satisfy a man like the Ameer, the Shah, or any other Oriental, who understands, and may trust, a positive promise, but who can neither understand nor trust a simple assertion that, 'when the time comes and the event happens we will think about it,' and who cannot estimate, as an European diplomatist can, what, from a variety of motives, we may do in the event of a weak European Power being threatened by a strong one?

"'What, then, ought we now to do? Stand still, and do nothing? Clearly this can only precipitate events. Orientals generally misunderstand our present inaction. They suspect some deep design, some secret understanding with Russia. If it is once understood that nothing will move us till the Russians appear on our frontier, we shall certainly hasten that event by a great many years.'

"At length, after a singularly able analysis of the influences at work in ripening to a crisis events on the Afghan frontier, Sir Bartle Frere initiates the policy of action which has evidently governed recent steps. He starts with the truism that a defensive policy is not necessarily inactive nor merely stationary, still less is

it necessarily weak.

""On the contrary, a true defensive policy for India seems to me to require, now more than ever, much active exertion in many directions. Our great danger, greater than anything we can fear from foreign designs of aggression, seems to be on our own side the border, in the Indian belief that we are indifferent to, or afraid of, or connive at, the Russian conquests, in our English insouciance and distaste for the subject, which is certain to end in a sudden rude awakening to the dangers of our position, and a risk of passionate, ill-considered, violent action, which is more dangerous to peace in democratic communities than the most ambitious designs of despotic autocrats.'

"He recommends as a check to Russian movements that British officers should be stationed on the Indian side of a well-defined frontier, 'exercising an effective control over the politics of the semi-civilised races on our side of such a border, and in constant frank diplomatic communication with Russian officers on the other side.' 'But how,' he asks, 'is this to be effected without annexation, or protectorate, almost equivalent to annexation, and

supported by force?'

"" We must carry much further, and make more generally

understood, the liberal, frank, and independent policy inaugurated by Lord Mayo. Much ingenuity and eloquence were expended when Lord Mayo went out to India—to prove that in his dealings with the Ameer of Afghanistan there was no departure from our previous policy; but the fact is that Lord Mayo endeavoured, and with much success, to reverse the "masterly inactivity" policy of the previous twenty years, and to revert to that system of dealing with our powerful frontier neighbours which—when Sir George Clerk was at Umballa, and other men of like spirit in other parts of India—was so successful, and which at the present day wherever it is tried gives us all the security we can desire. Up to Lord Mayo's time our policy towards the Afghans had, with rare and fitful exceptions, been one of constant neglect and distrust. For many years after we had evacuated Afghanistan we maintained a sullen and distrustful silence, which after the occupation of the Punjab was exchanged for a policy of almost active hostility. We did all we could to weaken the Ameer's authority with his frontier chiefs, and to neutralise their power by sowing distrust and dissension among them.

"With the exception of expeditions to burn and lay waste, our Punjab officers were prohibited from intercourse with their neighbours over the border. When, after years of non-intercourse, some of the Candahar chiefs sought to renew friendly intercourse with our officers in Sind, I was severely censured by Lord Dalhousie for proposing that the advance should be received in a kindly spirit. It is true that the discussion of the arguments I adduced in support of my views, aided by the sound sense with which Sir Herbert Edwardes shortly afterwards advocated a policy similar to that which I proposed, and possibly other causes unknown to me, soon afterwards induced Lord Dalhousie to relax in some degree the system of non-intercourse, and later on we were driven by our own interests during the Persian war to cultivate better relations with the Afghans; but nothing like a cordial, a generous policy towards the Afghans was adopted by the Government of India till Lord Mayo went out, and the success of the system had scarcely become apparent when he died.

"" We must, it seems to me, act now independently and openly in the same spirit. We must not attempt to impose on the Ameer with any profession of disinterested regard for his welfare; we must let him see that we fully appreciate the danger which threatens ourselves as well as him by Russian advance, and that we intend to stop all occasion for such advance in his direction by assisting him so to govern Afghanistan that he shall give Russia

no pretence for interference.

own people on the frontier. Matters are in some respects improved since I found it difficult to persuade a Punjab frontier official that it was possible to deal with Asiatic neighbours on the principles as those professed in our dealings with Europeans,

that by a "just, conciliatory, and neighbourly policy" we did not mean a weak system of humbug, of wholesale bribery and payment of blackmail to frontier robbers; that by a "firm and strong policy" we did not intend sudden reprisals and raids into our neighbours' territory, setting tribe against tribe and family against family, ruthless destruction of the crops and trees, village burnings, and indiscriminate slaughter of all found in arms.

"'The views held on these subjects by most of our Punjab frontier officers are much sounder now than they were twenty or

even ten years ago.

"'But nothing can make up for the loss of such a noble school of frontier officers as John Jacob founded, and which the Government of India so persistently discouraged and ultimately abolished. You will find it every day more difficult to form men such as your Punjab frontier has furnished, and of which you have some still left. But if you intend to keep India, you must manage to train up men in the spirit of your Malcolms, Elphinstones, and Metcalfes of times past, and of Sir George Clerk in later days—men who, by their character and the confidence the natives have in them, can hold their own without the immediate presence of battalions and big guns.'

"The recommendations which follow embrace an advanced force at Quettah, improved communication with the Bolan Pass, and English agents at Herat, Cabul, and Candahar, picked men:—

"'I still retain my old predilection for military officers for such service; but they should be picked men, with good training in the scientific branches of their profession, hardy, active, good linguists, and, above all, men of good temper and disposition, calculated to secure the confidence of the chiefs they have to deal with. Their policy must be strictly laid out for them; it must be one of entire abstinence from all meddling with the internal government of the country, of watchful vigilance as regards all that goes on, and actuated by a sincere desire to support the ruler of the country, actively and efficiently, as long as he maintained friendly relations with us, and dealt frankly and in a friendly spirit with the English Government regarding all matters of foreign policy.

"'This need not be a costly proceeding, if we are careful to avoid the mistake of subsidising the prince, so as to make him rely more upon our treasury than on his own thrift and good

management.'

"So far the policy of Sir Bartle Frere has been the policy of the Government of India. But he foresaw a possible difficulty. And suppose the Ameer will not have our friendly interference?—

""But what if the Ameer should object to follow our advice? If the matter did not affect his foreign relations, he might be left to follow his own inclinations; but if it affected such a question as his relations with other Powers than ourselves, I would give him clearly to understand that he must not count on our support unless he followed our advice. I would not break with him save in the

last extremity, and after all hope of continuing friendly relations had disappeared; but I would clear for action, and give him unequivocally to understand that we held ourselves free to act as might seem best for our own interests, which were to give foreign

Powers no good ground for interference with him or us.

"'If, as we are told, the Ameer already evinces dislike and distrust towards our Government, we cannot too soon come to a clear understanding with him as to whether he means peace and effectual alliance, or the reverse. If peace, then I would let no small obstacle hinder our placing a British officer, not necessarily in the capital, but in a position to judge for himself, and to report to us all that goes on at Cabul. If, on the contrary, the Ameer objects to such a course, and wishes to keep us at arm's length, I would let him clearly see we regarded his objection as proof of

unfriendliness, and were prepared to act accordingly.'

"After expressing similar views concerning Herat, Sir Bartle advises completing, with all speed, the railway communication, on an uniform gauge, from Kurrachee, viâ Mooltan and Lahore, to Peshawur, with a branch from Sukkar to the Bolan Pass; and he then discusses forcibly the real danger from a Russian advance. He scouts the idea of Russia invading India, as she has Khiva and Bokhara. He thinks of 'a round dozen of our officers, any of whom would undertake to stop, and could stop, such an expedition, or at any rate cut it off from its Russian base, without moving a single British regiment, if he had the command of a few hundred thousand pounds, a few good subordinate officers, and three months'

warning.' This is not the danger, but—

"If we suppose Afghanistan only so far Russianised that Russian travellers freely move about the country; that Russian officers and men, not necessarily in the pay of the Russian Government, but deserters possibly, or vagabonds from Russia, drill the Ameer's troops, cast his cannon, coin his rupees, and physic him and his subjects, what would be the effect in India? Can any man in his senses who knows anything of India doubt that the effect now, and for many years to come, must be to disquiet everyone in India, except that great majority of the cultivators who will go on cultivating, without talking politics, till the crack of doom? Every Englishman, from the Governor-General downwards, will be disquieted; they will feel that a great foreign Power has almost as much to say to the proceedings of all the troublesome classes as the Viceroy and his English officials. Every prince and chief will see in the Russians a possible alternative claimant for empire in India.'

"How" proceeds the summary from which we are quoting "is this danger to be met? Sir Bartle, writing four years ago, thought that the good feeling of the existing Government in Russia would prevent their taking any steps towards it if we seriously remonstrated with them'; but if the Ameer chose to invite a Russian officer of rank, and to afford friendly protection to all Russian visitors, in what form at the present moment, he asks,

could we put our complaint, and what could we say, in answer to

the Russian reply to our remonstrances, if they said-

"" Our frontier is now conterminous with that of the Ameer. It is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid disputes and complications, that we should have an accredited representative at the Ameer's right hand, and we see no other way of avoiding continual grounds of dissension and offence, and of enabling us to observe our moral obligations as good neighbours to the Ameer and his friends the British Government of India?"

- be roused to declare war on Russia merely because the Russians obtained from our semi-barbarous ally an amount of friendly protection for their representatives and subjects which the Ameer declares he cannot afford to us?—
- "'I think the English people would be very likely to say, "If you must declare war with some one, declare war against the Ameer; he is the real offender, and the first person to be punished. If the Russians help him, we will think about fleets to the Baltic and Black Sea. Meantime you Indians have only your own blundering politicians to blame if you are in a worse position at Cabul than the Russians are."'
- "But then comes another view, and a more serious one still:— "'This, it seems to me, would be the case if a Russian Minister were established, either formally or informally, at Cabul, and friendly relations prevailed between Russians and Afghans, while we are in the present state of apparent peace in Europe. But how would it be if we were engaged in any discussions such as have occupied our diplomatists during the last ten years, about Danish or Cuban questions, or Luxemburg questions, or Spanish, or Swiss, or Italian questions, in which Russia wished us either to support her actively, or in which she desired to neutralise our voice against her? She would then only have to instruct her Minister at Cabul to show his teeth, to hold language insulting or offensive to us, and to get the Ameer to make ostentatious preparations for war. If subsequently peace were patched up in Europe the Minister might be recalled, in satisfaction of our remonstrances; but meantime, what would be the effect in India? Should we be able to withdraw a single regiment or gun? Should we not be probably called on to increase our Indian army and get ready for war? All this, remember, may be done without our actually breaking with Russia.
- "'But the case would be far more serious if matters went a little further. I have never seen any difficulty in a Russian agent impelling upon us in India hordes of Asiatic barbarians, more or less disciplined by renegade Russian and Indian soldiers, many of them deserters from our own army, followed by a vast train of undisciplined marauders such as followed Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah almost within living memory. When people doubt the possibility of such a move, and talk of want of commissariat, &c.,

they speak in entire ignorance of the mode in which an Asiatic marauder, or even a regularly paid soldier of an Asiatic Power, habitually travels. Of course such a force would be met as soon as it appeared in India, and we may hope it would be defeated, if not annihilated. But what will take place in the meantime? How much expense will be incurred in repelling them? How many outbreaks will occur in India itself? And who can tell what will happen when once the rolling stone is put in motion? And all this, it seems to me, may be done without Russia committing herself to a clear casus belli, or being in any way actively unfriendly.'

"It is to meet such an emergency that the present Governor at Cape Town sketches a grand scheme of reform for India. He would first of all endeavour to meet the danger as far as possible from our own frontier, without placing any hostile Power between us and our Indian base. This would involve—

""The establishment of a perfect intelligence department of European officers in Afghanistan, and, if possible, a preponderating influence there; but I would not attempt the subjugation of the country nor its military occupation, because I believe that we can effectually keep out all rivals by supporting a national Government. Hence I would not attempt to hold Herat by a force of our own troops—at least, not until we had tried the effect of such measures as Todd, and Pottinger, and Rawlinson proved could be so effectual in like cases. I would not attempt to enforce union of the Afghan States under a single ruler; I would not oppose such union, if the ruler seemed capable of effecting it; I would give him the best advice I could on the subject, but avoid committing myself to support an unpopular or imbecile candidate for united Afghan empire. I believe if we deal candidly and frankly with the Afghans, as Metcalfe and Clerk dealt with the Sikhs, we might maintain supreme influence among them as long as we can command a succession of such men. But you must trust them largely, and remember that their expenditure cannot be conducted like that of an overseer of a union workhouse, under a vigilant Board of Guardians.

"'I would greatly increase our naval force in Indian seas, and I would make those seas take the place of the Mediterranean as an ordinary cruising ground of one of our principal squadrons.'

"Such is Sir Bartle Frere's counsel."

The newspaper war continued at home with hard blows on either side, before the war of arms began. Sir Henry Havelock and Sir John Adye joined Sir James Stephen and Lord Lawrence in the controversy. The views of Sir John Adye are contained in a short extract:—

"As regards our frontier policy in the North-West Provinces of India, Sir James Stephen puts forth military views which, I believe, are held by many—namely, that we should improve our position by entering the mountains and taking possession of the

passes in our immediate front. In my opinion such an idea is a dangerous delusion. Afghanistan is a country of mountains, and the Suliman range which forms our boundary is merely the first of a series of great ridges, running down south-westerly from the Hindoo-Koosh.

"If we enter the country and merely hold the nearest passes, we shall at once find ourselves in a maze of mountains, with dozens of other passes and strong positions in our front. Not only that, but we shall become involved with other tribes; and as soon as our flag is seen flying within the Afghan mountains our influence will begin to extend; political and military complications will arise, and we shall inevitably be carried forward. In short, there is no tenable military position such as that imagined by Sir James Stephen. Afghanistan must be viewed as a whole; we cannot halt, nor can we tolerate that Russia or any other Power than ourselves shall exert military and political supremacy to the southward of the Hindoo-Koosh. If these military considerations are sound; if the mountains of Afghanistan are our real barriers against external attack, the broad outlines of our policy would appear to be defined by the very geographical features of the country.

"For many years past that policy has been consistent, and may be described as one of conciliation, of mediation, and of subsidies. Acknowledging the strategical importance of Afghanistan, our object has been to gain the confidence and friendship of the Afghan Our defence should be prepared for by conciliating and not attacking our neighbours." Lord Lawrence's answer to Sir James Stephen ended thus—

"I do not believe that the object of Russia in her present relations with Shere Ali is purely commercial; doubtless in contracting the alliance with Turkey, in occupying Cyprus, and in telling the whole world that we were ready to bar the way of Russia on the Armenian border, we did a good deal to aggravate the Russians. They are now paying us off for this policy by irritating us in Afghanistan; indeed, we have heard as much in some of the Continental papers. But the point is, whether, by holding our own frontier, or by advancing into Afghanistan and breaking to pieces the Afghan Government, we shall improve or weaken our position. I hold to the latter view.

"It is said that in cases where the honour of England and the safety of great interests belonging to it are concerned, neither the expenditure of the blood of our countrymen, nor, still less, that of large sums of money, must be considered. I admit there are such circumstances, but not in the present case. I hold, therefore, that it is not for the honour of England that we should go to war with the Afghans because they will not receive our Mission, and that such a war would be impolitic and unjust.

"I have said little on the cost of such a war. We have been told that England will certainly pay a considerable portion of it; but there seems no certainty on this point. Judging from the past, it seems more than probable that England will not pay such a portion of the charges as the policy of India renders it desirable that she should do. Moreover, though she might be willing to pay a portion of the extra charges of a campaign, she would probably demur to making good an adequate share of the cost of the occupation of Afghanistan; and to how long this may extend no man can foresee. But, whatever may be decided on the question of division of expense between the two countries, I should deplore, under present circumstances, the expenditure of any large sum on such a war. India is unable to bear the cost, and England is by no means in the condition to meet it.

"In conclusion, I may add what I had almost forgotten to say, that the causes which have led to the ill-will of Ameer Shere Ali towards us are patent to most people who have watched the proceedings of the Government of India for the last two years and more. In the Daily News of October 19 there appears a letter signed 'Englishman,' which gives succinctly the causes that he considers sufficient to account for the Ameer's alleged feeling against us. These are the occupation of Quettah, the pressure put on the Ameer to receive English officers into different places in Afghanistan, the granting of large numbers of arms of precision to the Maharajah of Cashmere, with instructions to push forward troops for the occupation of the passes leading to Chitral, the embargo placed on the export of warlike stores and the like from India to Cabul, and also the aggressive tone of the Press in India towards the Ameer. On this subject I spoke strongly in the House of Lords in June of last year, but with very little result. At the same time I pressed on the Government the propriety of giving to the country a copy of the papers connected with Sir Lewis Pelly's conference with the Ameer's agent at Peshawur. These papers, I understand, were subsequently promised at the urgent request of some members of the House of Commons; but up to this time, as far as I can ascertain, that promise has not been fulfilled. If we are to wait for all the facts connected with these transactions until it may be the pleasure of the Government to grant them, we might in the interim invade Cabul, destroy the government of the Ameer, and then be told that the time was past for examining into the merits of the question. Thus, in one of the leading articles of the Times, we were lately told that it was no use inquiring into any of the circumstances connected with the present state of feeling at Cabul prior to September 21, the day on which our Mission was turned back at Ali Musjid. I deliberately affirm that the friendly policy which was formerly observed by the Government of India towards the Afghans did bear most excellent fruit. We had in those days no intrigues between the Ameer and Russia, no rumours of passionate expressions of feeling against us on his part, and no accounts of attempts to get up a Jehad, or religious war, against the infidels."

In another letter to the Daily News, Lord Lawrence protested against the war altogether. He believed that invasion must produce a violent and bloody struggle, which would end in the deposition of Shere Ali, and ultimately in permanent occupation. number of troops required to garrison such a country would be large, and the proportion of Europeans very great, while the aid derived from the country itself would be very small. We should be distant from our railways, we should have the formidable Hill tribes in our rear, and if we could restrain these when in possession of Afghanistan, we could restrain them now. Lord Lawrence would ascertain precisely what the Ameer's desires are, and if they are reasonable gratify them, and if unreasonable defy him from within our own border, while he would endeavour to place our relations with Russia on an intelligible footing. If we have to fight Russia, it will be all over the world, and not in Central Asia alone, while she can do us little harm by intrigue. The belief that she can, arose during the Mutiny, without any evidence, from a desire to find a cause for that movement outside India, instead of studying the causes inside.

Lord Lawrence's letter seemed to have an effect even upon the Times, which began to waver. "We are ourselves in no sense committed," it wrote, "to the course the Indian Government has followed. We have never concealed our preference for a wholly different course. We have protested against what we held, with Lord Lawrence, to be the errors of our Afghan policy. We did this, however, at a time when it was still open to the Government to change, and before it had taken what we must now look upon as a last irrevocable step. For the Mission which was lately turned back the Indian Government is responsible, and for all the consequences which have followed and which are yet to follow. We have no choice left but to acquiesce in what we were not asked either to approve or to disapprove beforehand. It will be for the Indian Government to justify itself to the country, but it is not at the present crisis of affairs that the case can usefully be opened."

That war was upon us, whatever the policy which had led to it, was obvious now. All the papers received telegrams from India stating that the reply brought from Cabul by the British native envoy, Gholam Hussein Khan, was unsatisfactory and unconciliatory; and one, the Daily News, was informed that the Ameer bade us "do our worst and let God decide the issue." Orders were issued on all hands. The army of 35,000 men would include at least 12,000 European infantry. Three regiments of light cavalry were to be sent from England; but it was at first stated that the advance would not be made before the spring. The Times' correspondent with Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission now described at length the interview between Major Cavagnari and the Afghan Commandant at Ali Musjid, and made it clear that no insult was offered. We did, however, grant a distinct pledge to the section

of the Afreedee sept whom we popularly call Khyberees. He says:—"Before leaving, Sir Neville summoned the headmen of the friendly Khyber tribes, and thanked them for their assistance. One of them said, 'What are we to do if the Ameer attacks us?' Sir Neville replied, 'I promise you this, not from myself only, but from the Government, which, as you know, always keeps its promises, that as long as a soldier remains in the ranks, and a rupee in the Treasury, you shall suffer no harm for the good service you have done.'" The Times intimated that Sir Neville Chamberlain was wholly opposed to the advance of the Mission before Gholam Hussein Khan returned, but he was overruled.

Meanwhile the naval and military Ministers, Mr. W. H. Smith and Colonel Stanley, made a personal visit to the island of Cyprus, and Sir Stafford Northcote made a tour of the midland counties. He made three speeches at Birmingham, two at Wolverhampton, and one at Dudley, in four days, and filled between thirteen and fourteen columns of the Times, where the orations may be discovered by the curious. "The substance of them," said the Spectator, "might be telegraphed in a few lines. He is in favour of finely graduated schools for the children of the dangerous or potentially dangerous classes, from industrial schools down to reformatories; he thinks the taxation very moderate for a year of extreme military precaution, though not of actual war; he calculates that if we were to restore the high taxes of the last year of the Crimean war, we should be able to raise an extra 25,000,000l. beyond what we raise now; he thinks there is reason for 'anxiety and watchfulness' as to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin; he agrees with Mr. Cross that hitherto our policy has been to keep Afghanistan strong, independent, and friendly,—so long as we mean 'truly strong, truly independent, and truly friendly,' and not merely professing to be so; and he hopes the people of Great Britain will be content to trust the Indian policy to the Government. He thinks Cyprus will not cost us above 100,000l. a year, and that we may make of it a sort of model farm, for the Sultan to copy in the administration of Asia Minor; he thinks the Turkish Empire ought, by all means in our power, to be sustained; that Russian ambition ought, by all means in our power, to be repressed; and he has a great admiration for Lord Beaconsfield. Add to this that he takes all his positions doubtfully, and not confidently; that he qualifies all his hopes with a fear, and all his congratulations with a warning; that he is not quite pleased with the effect of the last Reform Bill on the quality of the House of Commons, though delighted with its recent effects on the balance of parties;—and you have a fair picture of those very mild inclinations towards belief, which occupy the foreground of Sir Stafford Northcote's political horizon." In concluding his Dudley speech, he denied that he was "what the Americans term stumping the country." We suppose that we must accept the denial.

CHAPTER VI.

The Ultimatum—Feeling in India—Earl Grey's Letter—Lord Lawrence and the Afghan Committee—Mr. Gladstone at Rhyl—Sir W. Harcourt at Scarborough—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—The City of Glasgow Bank—Indian Affairs—Story of Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission—Rhodope Commission—Correspondence on the Eastern Question between France and England—Lord Carnarvon on "Imperialism"—Municipal Elections—Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall Speech—Mr. Gladstone's Letter—Lord Northbrook at Winchester—Other Speeches—Shere Ali's Answer—Declaration of War—Lord Lytton's Proclamation—Lord Cranbrook's Despatch—The ninth paragraph—Correspondence of Lords Cranbrook and Northbrook—Speech of Mr. Childers—Letter of the Duke of Argyll—Parliament summoned—War begun in Afghanistan—Opening Operations—General Roberts's Victory—Press Opinions—Mr. Gladstone at Greenwich—Conservative Meetings—Mr. Butt's Letter—Opening of Parliament—The Address—Debates on the Address.

THE Government decided that all preparations for the invasion of Afghanistan should be completed, but that the Ameer should have a term of grace. Gholam Hussein Khan was deputed to take an ultimatum to Shere Ali, warning him of the consequences of his acts, and making British demands more clear. The whole Press of England and India was saturated with leading articles and letters, turning first upon the question whether under any circumstances war with Afghanistan should be declared, and then upon the pressing consideration whether the campaign should be immediate or deferred? Lord Lawrence, Sir James Stephen, and Earl Grey continued to sustain the newspaper controversy, and each fresh public speaker had much to say on the subject. From India the Simla correspondents of the Daily News and Standard reported that Indian society, civil and military, was disgusted and humiliated by the resolve to send the ultimatum before declaring war, and the former added that Lord Lytton remonstrated with the Cabinet in urgent terms. "The formal decision of the Viceregal Council" ran the report in the Daily News, "was made in full self-consciousness of bitter humiliation," and it gave the following as the succinct story of "this blow to its prestige":-

"At the Cabinet Council on Friday, October 25, the formal decision was telegraphed to despatch an Ultimatum to the Ameer. At the Viceregal Council held here (Simla) on Saturday there was a unanimous agreement to urge the reconsideration of the matter on the Home Government. Representations were made with an earnestness seldom characterising official communications, the Viceroy throwing all his personal weight into the scale. A continuous interchange of telegrams followed, and yesterday there was good hope of a successful issue. The Viceregal Council assembled this morning to give effect to the final resolve of the Home Cabinet, which adheres meanwhile to its decision as telegraphed.

"The emissary despatched on Monday, bearing the Ultimatum as prescribed by the Cabinet, was instructed to receive at a point en route a telegram bidding him go on or stop as the final resolve might dictate. Thus three days are saved. The emissary proceeds towards the frontier to await his application for admission to Cabul. It is hoped here that the Ameer will forbid his entrance, and decline all communication with him, but it is believed that, on the suggestion of the Russians at Cabul, he will finesse so as to gain time, thus postponing the possibility of British operations before the winter.

"The terms of the Ultimatum include a full apology, the reception of the Mission, and other conditions. There is no expectation of its acceptance.

"The postponement of our operations, among other evils, entails the almost certain alienation of the frontier hill tribes now wavering."

The advocates of peace at home, on the other side, took occasion by the delay to press their views more strongly. In the letter to which we have alluded, Earl Grey dilated on the impossibility of Russia's being able to move all through Asia, and finally through the passes of Afghanistan, an army able to contend with such an army as would be opposed to her. He was at a loss to conceive how we could possibly be in a better position for defence than that which we now occupy, since it affords facilities for maintaining any amount of force we think proper to employ in posts from whence they could be rapidly concentrated on any point where an enemy might appear. With regard to the danger of Russia's creating a formidable organised power in Asia, he did not consider the danger entirely imaginary, but he thought it too remote for us to be taking anxious precautions with respect to it. For it has taken a century to build up the English power in Asia, and he did not doubt that it would take Russia equally long. The other danger of the Indians thinking that our prestige has diminished, Earl Grey considered to have been mainly due to the indiscreet language used not only by persons without official responsibility, but also by men in authority, including Her Majesty's Ministers. If they had not shown so much apprehension of danger to our Indian Empire from the proceedings of Russia both in Asia Minor and in Central Asia; if they had felt and professed indifference to these proceedings so far as regards any interests of ours in India, and had manifested the calmness natural to those who are confident in their own power, instead of the fussy anxiety which indicates a sense of weakness, Earl Grey could see no reason for supposing that the conquests of Russia in any part of Asia would have the slightest tendency to hurt us in Indian opinion. For other reasons, Earl Grey said it is not proposed to conclude an alliance with Afghanistan, nor yet to attempt the subjugation of the country or its military occupation; and he could see no advantage that could arise from "the establishment," which is recommended, "of a

perfect intelligence departs to European off and, if possible, a prepon ting influence the

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Cabul, Earl Grey said :-

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perfect intelligence department of European officers in Afghanistan, and, if possible, a preponderating influence there."

After discussing the state of faction and intrigue that exists at

Cabul, Earl Grey said:-

"The wisest policy, in my judgment, is to abstain from unnecessary diplomatic intercourse with the Afghans, and from all interference in their internal affairs and disputes; but making them clearly understand that any aggression upon our territory, or any injustice committed upon British subjects, would be promptly and severely punished. This is the policy which has been described as one of 'masterly inactivity,' and if it did not succeed in making them our friends, at all events it averted any differences with them that would lead to war."

Proceeding to set forth at some length the injustice and

impolicy of a war, Earl Grey adds, in conclusion:—

"I trust there is no danger that the nation will, without the sanction of Parliament, be committed by the actual commencement of hostilities to a war so impolitic, so costly, and above all, so unjust. Before so serious a step is taken the principles and practice of our Constitution require that Her Majesty should be advised to summon her Parliament, in order to declare to it the intentions of her Government, and to ask for its support, and for the grant of sufficient money to meet the enormous expenditure that will be incurred."

Lord Lawrence on the same side controverted strongly the arguments of Sir James Stephen and the minute of Sir Bartle Frere, making in one letter an eloquent appeal to the "eternal principles of right and wrong": and he was active in the organisation of a committee including many honourable and much-considered names, who submitted to the Earl of Beaconsfield a direct and earnest remonstrance. It was answered with a cool and contemptuous rebuke, and Lord Beaconsfield maintained that at such a crisis in events the press was not the place for Lord Lawrence and those who thought with him to make their voices heard. He forgot that his avowed policy of reticence had alone prevented Parliamentary discussion. While the writers wrote the speakers spoke. Mr. Gladstone delivered a great speech at Rhyl on the political situation. It was studiously moderate, said the reporter of the Spectator, though the criticism of the policy of transforming the Queen into an Empress, and then using the prerogative in a manner wholly unexampled in the new era, to inaugurate most critical policies about which neither the nation nor Parliament had ever been consulted, was a very animated one. Mr. Gladstone candidly protested against casting on the Government of the day anything like the full responsibility for the "hard times" which now so pressed upon the country. Hard times, he thought, would have come in any case. But undoubtedly the erratic policy of the Government had greatly aggravated the hardness of these Commerce would not flourish where no exporter knew times.

whether war might not break out before his merchandise reached the port to which it was consigned; and further, every 10,000,000l. spent unproductively in needless military or naval expenditure really represented a loss of double the amount—for 10,000,000l. productively invested would have produced another 10,000,000l. worth of wealth, and something more—so that like a vote diverted, which counts for two in a division, you lose more than you seem to lose.

At the same time Sir William Harcourt, at Scarborough, made the strongest attack yet made upon the whole of the Government policy. The tide of Tory popularity, in his view, was now fast flowing out. Very strongly he protested against the comfortable doctrine that the Opposition is never to object to foreign policy. Was Thiers "factious" when he raised his solitary voice against the foreign policy of the Empire which ruined France? Or were Lords Derby and Carnarvon factious, when they quitted the Cabinet rather than aid a policy they believed to be so destructive? It had been the traditional policy of the Conservatives to swamp home questions by foreign complications, but no Government had carried that plan so far. You cannot take up a newspaper, said the speaker, without looking with anxiety for the next coup de théâtre:--"The Government have declared to win on their foreign policy. Somewhat regardless of the old copy-book maxim that 'self-praise is no recommendation,' they are never tired of sounding their praises and celebrating their triumphs and awarding their merits. They order processions for themselves; they deck themselves out in stars and garters; they go about glorifying themselves morning, noon, and night; and then if any one, wearied out of this pompous and nonsensical bombast, ventures, like Mr. Burchell in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' to exclaim 'Fudge!' they cry out, 'What an envious and unpatriotic set of men you are!'" And then Sir William proceeded to recount the Ministerial triumphs,—the Treaty of Berlin, already dead, he said; the acquisition of the island of Cyprus, where ships could not anchor or soldiers keep healthy; the war in Afghanistan to resist Russia, said just before to be defeated in Europe; and the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the condition of which was that Pashas who intend to keep on living shall commit suicide.

On the Indian policy of the Government Sir William Harcourt commented thus:—"It has been the traditional policy for many years of all eminent statesmen to keep India quiet, develop her wealth and resources, and, above all things, to keep her out of European politics. Her Majesty's Government had reversed this policy by adopting a system of unrest and disquiet in India. They have in every possible way betrayed a want of confidence in the strength of our rule in India. When they declared the Queen Empress of India we asked them what it all meant, and they said it was necessary to strengthen our position in India; to which the natural rejoinder was, 'Are we, then, not strong in India?' In

this way they conveyed to the native princes and foreign Powers the belief that we were in a state of constant terror about our Indian Empire. They have gone on crying out that India is in danger, until at last they have brought her into peril. But of all the mischievous and fatal errors the Government ever committed, the most egregious, in my opinion, was the rash and sensational proceeding of despatching Indian troops to Europe to take part in European quarrels. They have brandished India in the face of Europe as a weapon of offence, and it was natural—indeed, it was almost unavoidable—that the Power thus menaced should say: 'If you choose to use India against us in Europe, we shall see whether we cannot use Europe against you in India. If you choose to send 7,000 sepoys to Malta, we shall try whether we cannot create a state of things which will compel you to send your sepoys back again, and also a large force of English troops which may be necessary to support those sepoys in India.' I do not know whether that is what Russia said, but I very much suspect it is what Russia has done. Well, but what are we to do now? That is a responsibility which rests on the Government, who have deliberately forced on the present situation. With all their talk about India they have brought India into the greatest danger which she has ever known since the days of the Mutiny. Such is the foreign policy of the Government on which they are never tired of vaunting themselves. So long as Lord Derby was at the head of foreign affairs we might feel a certain confidence that nothing rash or extravagant would be attempted. It is far otherwise with Lord Salisbury at the helm. The only thing you can tolerably safely predict with respect to his conduct is that his policy to-morrow will be exactly the opposite of that which it was yesterday. His conduct at Berlin was the direct antipodes of his language at the Conference of Constantinople, and the Anglo-Turkish Convention is a flat contradiction to the well-known speech in which he ridiculed the Asiatic scare. His mind seems like one of those circular storms of which we have lately had such disagreeable experience, which blow with awful vehemence from opposite points of the compass in turn. With such a Minister of Foreign Affairs anything and everything is possible."

In a similar strain, on the financial side of the question, Mr. Chamberlain addressed his constituents at Birmingham. He said you might almost track the path of Tory Governments in this country by the debts they left behind them, and that this Government certainly would be no exception to that rule. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had spoken "almost repiningly" of the cost of education in England, but for his (Mr. Chamberlain's) part, much as he valued education, he did grudge taking the money of English taxpayers in order to set up a free school in Cyprus for the Turkish Pashas, where Sir Garnet Wolseley might give them a course of "easy lessons in the rudiments of administration." "The policy of the Government," he says, "seems to

me like the policy of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank which has just failed, and which has brought ruin to thousands of innocent families. We are taking one false step to cover another; we are throwing good money after bad; we are increasing our liabilities in order to avoid loss; we are rushing straight to a catastrophe, in order to avoid an imaginary danger." Further, Mr. Chamberlain likened the Government to the wise men of Gotham, who jumped into the river in order to avoid being wetted by the rain.

This catastrophe of the City of Glasgow Bank, which had just caused consternation throughout Great Britain, and in Scotland widespread ruin, was a painful diversion for men's minds from the Foreign policy of the Government. The great bank, regarded in the north with more than the sacredness of the Bank of England, suddenly closed its doors. When the accountants and solicitors ordered to report upon the affairs published their report, it was shocking beyond precedent. The managers of the bank had treated bad debts to the amount of 7,345,000l. as available assets, and had estimated the value of the securities representing them at sums stated by the debtors themselves, and of course bearing no relation to the truth. Of these bad debts, nearly six millions were owing by four firms, whose securities are not worth a fourth of the amount. The management, ever since 1873, had annually entered a fictitious deduction of 973,000l. against the "bills payable" account and the foreign and colonial credit account, and had falsified other accounts so as to lead shareholders to believe that the bank had lent upon credits less than was the fact by 1,126,764l., and had good securities more than was the fact by 926,764l. The managers had not even the gold legally necessary to meet their notes by 200,000l., the direct falsity of their weekly return on this head being acknowledged in the books. The management was fraudulent, in fact, and the total loss, exclusive of 1,000,000l. of capital also lost, was 5,190,983l. Immediately on the publication of the statement, the Lord-Advocate arrested the managing director, six directors, and the secretary. A great danger seemed at first to threaten credit, but only one or two smaller banks collapsed after the great failure. But the stories told of the effect and of the suffering in Scotland were terrible. "The one topic outside politics," wrote a weekly journal shortly afterwards, "is the pitiful position of the City of Glasgow Bank shareholders. They have awakened sympathy by the courageous manner in which they have met and in large numbers declared themselves ready to stand shoulder to shoulder through the disaster. Here and there a shareholder has sold off and flown from the impending ruin, preferring expatriation to poverty. But that is not the spirit of the Bank's proprietary as a body. With ruin staring them in the face they determine to meet the disaster manfully. They are for the most part well-known, thrifty, scrupulously upright people of the middle class, upon whom the first call of 600l. per share falls as an avalanche; and it does not seem possible that any of the shareholders can escape ruin in the sweep of the deficiency of over six millions, for which every one of them is liable. The prosecution of the directors—though they are men who have stood well in the business world and in the Church—is talked of with general satisfaction. It is felt that such failure of duty and apparent fraud must be rigorously atoned for. The large sums which the members of the Board owe the Bank is a fact in itself against them; and how the advance of 2,300,000l. to James Morton, and of other fabulous loans, can be explained is more than anyone can see. The gigantic nature of the swindle beggars description, and the payment of big dividends and continuing to advance money when the Bank was hopelessly involved are the acts of mad gamblers. There have been a few more failures during the week; but the Bank of England's return is more healthy, and it is apparent that the crisis is past."

The conduct of the Directors places them beyond comment; and the abuse that more than one of them had made of their position in "the Church," which in Scotland especially was calculated to be a more dangerous abuse than elsewhere, was a new illustration of the worst and oldest form of hypocrisy, so terribly but unregardedly denounced by the highest Law. The "satisfaction" felt about their requital at the hands of the lower law was premature, for they escaped one and all with lighter sentences than many a petty larcener. Such is the law which "knows no wrong without a remedy"; or such its administration.

Meanwhile the Afghan question was gathering to a head. From the Indian frontier came the intelligence that the ultimatum had been forwarded to the Governor of Ali Musjeed, for transmission to his master, and had also been placed in Shere Ali's private post-box at Jamrood, which was still undisturbed. The terms of the ultimatum, like the terms of Shere Ali's letter, were still concealed from the taxpayers; but a final answer from Cabul was demanded by the 20th of the month (November); and preparations on an increasing scale were still going forward. addition to the 35,000 men now collected in three camps, two reserve brigades had been sanctioned, to be formed out of Madras and Bombay troops, and the Commissariat and Transport Departments were collecting animals on an extraordinary scale. Sixty thousand camels would be wanted, it was stated, for the Khyber Pass alone, and the baggage-train would therefore stretch almost the length of the Pass. Sir Neville Chamberlain had been placed temporarily in the Viceroy's Council, and Lord Lytton adhered to his intention of passing the cold weather in Lahore. It was evident that he did not expect peace.

The Globe, whose publication of the secret agreement had entitled its revelations to credit, came now to the rescue of the public about Sir Lewis Pelly's mission. It published the following information, which, it said, had reached it "from a source entitled to every confidence," and which "has a very important

bearing at the moment, on account of the clear view it presents of the chain of events which led up to the present critical situation on the Indian frontier." This article was published on November 6. "The excusable anxiety of the public for authentic information in connection with Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission and its results has (the unofficial report ran) led to a demand in some quarters for the publication of the official papers connected with the Mission. We have reason to believe that what we now publish represents matters as faithfully in all essentials as the official despatches themselves:—

"In the autumn of 1876 Lord Lytton sent an invitation to Ameer Shere Ali to attend the great Delhi Assembly, when the Queen of England was declared Empress of India. It is not certain whether the Ameer of Cabul really comprehended the precise nature of this addition to the 'style and titles' of Britain's Sovereign, but one thing he saw clearly, that to accept such an invitation would be to yield his position as an independent monarch. It was hardly to be expected that an independent ruler, possessing an army of 60,000 troops, should deign to place himself on a level with such minor satellites as the Rajah of Cashmere and the Khan of Khelat. The invitation thus sent in the name of the Queen of England was treated with scorn, and the Viceroy waited in vain for a reply. It was a clever move on the part of the Viceroy, but the bait did not take. Sundry rumours then reached the Indian Government, through their native agent at Cabul, that the Ameer was sulky, and, moreover, that a Russian spy was present at the Cabul Court in the person of a certain Bokhariot. Such being the state of things, the Indian Government thought it well to test these rumours by inviting the Ameer either to come in person or to send a properly accredited Envoy to meet the Governor-General's agent at Peshawur. A political conference was arranged. The British Plenipotentiary selected for this mission was Col. Sir Lewis Pelly, and the Envoy appointed by the Ameer was Syud Nur Mohamed Shah. The Peshawur conference commenced on January 23, 1877, and lasted a period of some six weeks. Throughout the whole conference it was evident that the Ameer was not amenable to argument. The demands of the Indian Government were moderate and reasonable. The present state of affairs in the East required that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of the most trustworthy information with regard to the affairs of Central Asia, and the time had now arrived when England desired to place English officers as agents at Herat, Balkh, and Candahar. As it was known that the Ameer objected to having an English Envoy at Cabul, that would not be pressed, although the principle that such an agent might eventually be sent even to the Cabul Court was insisted upon. In return for this, England was prepared to enter upon a treaty both offensive and defensive with the Ameer, to restore the subsidy at one time granted to his father, Dost Mohamed, and, if the Ameer wished it,

the succession to the throne of Cabul of his favourite son, Abdullah, would be guaranteed. The proposals were, of course, submitted by letter to the Ameer, and some time elapsed before a reply was received by his agent. The Ameer of Cabul was inexorable. He needed no help, he required no treaty, he had borne with the English long enough. What had the English done for him? When he was dethroned by his brothers, Afzul and Azim, the English had recognised the usurpers as Ameers of Afghanistan! When he sought their arbitration with reference to his difficulties with Persia on the Seistan question, the English had decided in favour of his enemies! When his son Yakoob was in open rebellion against him, the English had tried to interfere in his rebel son's favour! And now they had even threatened his kingdom by the occupation of Quettah! For six long weeks did Sir Lewis Pelly try his diplomatic skill to the utmost to find a remedy, but he left Peshawur on April 2 with the draft of the treaty unsigned in his pocket, whilst the whole country around him was breathing threatenings of a religious war. There was, it is true, a report circulated that the sudden death of the Cabul Envoy at Peshawur had brought the conference to an untimely end, but no one knows better than Lord Lytton himself that Ameer Shere Ali Khan had virtually declared war during the very sittings of the political conference at Peshawur. From March 26, 1877, the day on which the Ameer's Envoy died at Peshawur, until the day on which Major Cavagnari was insulted in the Khyber Pass, not one single communication has been received from the Ameer of Cabul. More than one person has been killed by order of the Ameer as suspected British spies at his Court, whilst eighteen months ago he openly summoned the chiefs of the different tribes to join him in a jehad against the British. All this has been going on day by day and month by month for the last two years; and yet our impending war with Afghanistan takes the whole British nation by surprise."

Publication was now the order of the day. The official report of the correspondence respecting the proceedings of the International Commission sent to the Mount Rhodope Districts revealed a sickening story of cruelty and suffering, robberies and burnings, and massacres of all kinds, one described as having happened at Hermanli especially, which appalled and disgusted a world already weary of charges and counter-charges of "atrocities" in the East. According to this new story, the Turks and the Bulgarians were angels of innocence by the side of the Russian soldiers: but the representatives of England, France, Italy, and Turkey alone signed the report. The others refused: either on the ground of disbelief in the evidence offered and objection to the manner in which it had been received, or merely because they considered that the Commission was exceeding its duty in the inquiry into which they entered, having been appointed only to learn what measures could be taken to save the remaining refugees. The Foreign Office now also issued some important correspondence, embodying an exchange of views which had taken place between the English and the French Governments in regard to the Eastern Question.

The first document of importance was a letter addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on July 7, enclosing copies of the convention and annex thereto which had recently been concluded between the Queen and the Sultan. It recites that when, in the course of our pourparlers with Russia, it became probable that on the Armenian conquests she would not for the present give way, it became necessary for her Majesty's Government carefully to consider their position. The most menacing aspect of it was the entire isolation of Great Britain so far as the prospect of material action was concerned—in regard to this part of the Russian annexations. If they could have looked upon the Tripartite Treaty of 1856 as still in vigour, they might have called on two powerful military allies to assist them in maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman dominion. But Austria was only willing to take part in restoring the Porte to a certain independence in Europe, while France had clearly intimated her intention not to engage in war for the purpose of maintaining the stipulations of 1856.

The Queen's Government "came to the resolution not to attempt the reconquest of Kars and Ardahan"; on the other hand, it "could not leave Western Asia lying unprotected at the feet of Russia." The prestige of her victories, proclaimed by the conquest and retention of so well-known a fortress as Kars, would have announced her to the Mesopotamian and other Asiatic populations as the coming Power, and the existing Government would have lost all hold on their hopes and fears. The disintegration and practical absorption of the countries lying between the sea and the Persian frontier must have inevitably followed. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, "thought it necessary to undertake the onerous obligation of a defensive alliance with Turkey, if Russia should attempt to extend her annexations beyond the frontiers which the present negotiations will assign." They could not perform this engagement from such a distance as Malta; the Sultan had, therefore, assigned to England the island of Cyprus. The despatch adds:—

"Your Excellency is well aware that the advice has been from various quarters repeatedly pressed upon her Majesty's Government to occupy Egypt, or at least to take the borders of the Suez Canal. Such an operation might not have been at variance with English interests, and would have presented no material difficulties. But this policy has never been entertained by her Majesty's Government. We had received an intimation from the French Government that any such proceeding would be very unwelcome to the French people, and we could not but feel the reasonableness of their objection under existing circumstances. Her Majesty's Go-

vernment have constantly turned a deaf ear to all suggestions of that kind. They have been likewise recommended to occupy some port on the coast of Syria, such as Alexandretta; but they felt that, however carefully guarded, such a proceeding might in the present temper of men's minds be construed as indicating an intention to acquire territory on the mainland of Western Asia. . . . therefore, accepted from the Sultan the provisional occupation of Cyprus. How long the occupation will continue it is impossible to foresee; but her Majesty's Government are not without hope that Russian statesmen will in due time satisfy themselves that the territory they have acquired is costly and unproductive, will recognise the futility of any plans which in any quarters may have been formed for making it a stepping-stone to further conquests, and will abandon it as a useless acquisition." The occupation of Cyprus would then be at an end.

M. Waddington replied in the usual indirect form of a despatch to the Marquis d'Harcourt, dated July 21. The convention between England and Turkey (he says) had produced a sensation deeper in France than anywhere else. "If all objection on our part was to be removed, it would be necessary for us to obtain from the English Government positive declarations of such a nature as would definitely reassure France as to the future of all those interests which she considers to be connected with the maintenance of the existing state of things in Syria and Egypt. . . . We are the first to recognise how indispensable a matter it is for England to maintain as an absolute principle the freedom of her communications through the Suez Canal with her Indian posses-But while respecting her position as a great Asiatic Power, we have, we think, a right to claim a similar respect for our own country as a great Mediterranean Power. We wish, therefore, to be assured that, in the future, as in the present, our two Governments will act in concert, in order that, by a friendly policy founded on a just and reciprocal consideration for one another, the sphere of their respective interests in the valley of the Nile may be preserved intact." Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State readily gave M. Waddington at Berlin in the most satisfactory form the assurances which he expected from him.

The third document, a despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons, dated August 7, encloses the despatch of M. Waddington, and comments upon it in a confirmatory tone. Lord Salisbury says, as regards the interests of France as a great Catholic Power in the Lebanon and in the Holy Places, we did not contemplate any departure from our former policy. As to Egypt, "there appears to be no danger of any misunderstanding between the two Powers upon this question. The common object of both is that the Khedive's dynasty may endure, that his people may prosper, and that his debts may be paid. In their sincere co-operation, free on both sides from any ulterior designs of territorial acquisition, lies the only hope of enduring prosperity and progress for Egypt."

At a timely moment, and with words worth recording, Lord Carnarvon, in an address to the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, entered into an interesting argument on the good and bad meaning of the word "Imperialism," which was now very much in English mouths with reference to English policy. He sketched a forcible contrast between the vices of the old English Imperialism and the new. The first were due to the negligence, ignorance, and insolence of the few. By the showing of Lord Carnarvon (we quote the Spectator's account), "when Imperialism meant the most insane jealousy lest any colony should compete with the mother-country's gains in trade and commerce,—when, for instance, 'we forbade the manufacture of iron, the erection of forges, the making of hats in the Colonies, for fear it should interfere with British trade'; when we sent out Governors to Jamaica without instructions, without even a decent pretence of interest in the affairs of the colony at a most critical juncture; when Sir William Molesworth could declare, with some justice, that the Colonial Office of his day 'had no policy at all, that it was everything by turns and nothing long, that it was saint and sinner, protectionist and free-trader, that its Governors were mere briefless barristers, electioneering agents, or discreditable partisans,' —in days like those, it was most natural that there should be a genuine hatred of Imperialism amongst sound men; for Imperialism meant to them selfish interference from low motives in the affairs of distant colonies, of the true interests of which the Home Government was disgracefully ignorant. But, as Lord Carnarvon showed, English Imperialism has come to mean something very different now, in relation to the great network of English Colonies and Dependencies. It means holding the scales evenly between the Anglo-Saxons and the natives of a score or more of colonies; it means keeping the peace between scores of tribes or settlements which would otherwise be hostile; it means guiding one dependency—like Ceylon—in productive works of great difficulty and value, which would never have been commenced without a strong Government behind it,—aiding another in times of famine, helping a third to introduce just as much self-government as its citizens are fit for,—encouraging a fourth to claim complete selfgovernment in all matters except those of external defence; again, it means arbitrating between colonies of competing interests so as to secure the goodwill of both; it means reconciling French Catholics to Canadian Orangemen; it means regulating Coolie labour in the Mauritius, and emancipating negroes on the West Coast of Africa, educating the savages of Feejee, and putting down suttee, and perhaps even usurious extortion, in India. Of old the British Government despised the Colonies, and put their claims rudely aside whenever it suited, as it generally did suit, their own convenience. But the modern English Imperialism is of a different stamp. Like the Napoleonic Imperialism, so far from professing to ignore popular feeling, it professes louldly to be the agent of the people. It asks nothing better than to do what will

give the people a new sense of pride and power. It is not indifferent, indeed, to the prerogative of the monarch, but it studies so to use the prerogative of the monarch as to enhance still further the satisfaction of the multitude. The new Imperialism loves to flatter the nation with a sense of its own grandeur. It likes to talk of the power of its armies,—to flaunt its mercenary troops in the face of the world,—to boast that it is in favour of a great, not of a little England,—to boast loudly of every extension of the frontier,—to dress up the Queen of these realms in the costume of an Indian Empress,—in a word, to make the magnitude and the grandeur of the Imperial system conduce to the popularity of those agents of the people by whom the Government is guided. But this, again, is a degradation of the true Imperialism,—a degradation of the idea of service. And Lord Carnarvon's address contained most timely warning to England against the danger of prizing Imperialism of this kind:—'True Imperialism,' he said, 'I am sure we shall agree, is not mere bulk of territory and multiplication of subjects. I hear sometimes the words, A great England and a little England; but we do not measure nations by their size or by their numbers, any more than we measure men by their inches. If we did, China would be the model of our admiration, and the hosts of Xerxes, not the handful of Athenian citizens, would be the people we should reverence in the past history of the world. No,—what we do look for, is not the bulk of territory, but the class of men who are bred up, and the qualities which these men have; and putting aside the highest of all, we may say this,—that steadfastness of purpose, simplicity of character, truth, and the preference for that which is solid and substantial, over that which is merely glittering and deceptive, have been the characteristics of Englishmen in past generations.' 'Foreign Imperialism,' added Lord Carnarvon, 'means great standing armies. Thank God, we have nothing whatever to copy there! At this moment we have a picture before our eyes of the nations of Europe divided into hostile and suspicious camps. The 350,000 men who in the earlier time of the Roman Empire were sufficient to guarantee the peace of the world, are now converted into something like six millions of armed men. It is the day of great Empires casting their colossal shadow over the smaller States; and through the gloom of that shadow those small States look up, and, as they well may do, tremble. It is the day of restless intrigue and of reckless expenditure. It is the day of violence, and, depend upon it, as certainly as we are collected in this room, it is the day also which will be followed by a reaction. So sometimes we have heard the hollow moaning of the wind, or seen the sullen break of the wave upon the shore, all presaging the great tempest which is to come; and so, when I look round upon the horizon of Europe, and see how heavily those thunder-clouds are piled up, I cannot resist a feeling of deep apprehension for the future; and my earnest hope is that this country, at least, will not be tempted,

by anything short of the most paramount duty, to join in this mad race of waste and of human bloodshed."

A timely lesson timely given; and the audience of the retired Conservative Minister could scarcely miss his meaning when he quoted Plutarch's account of the conversation between Pyrrhus and his sober adviser (Cineas), who tried to dissuade him from his aggressive and ambitious schemes. "Cineas asked Pyrrhus—in case he defeated the Romans—who were, as he parenthetically remarked, dangerous adversaries—what use he proposed to make of his victory. Pyrrhus replied that he should then be master of all Italy. But, said Cineas, when Italy shall be yours, what then? Why, said Pyrrhus, there is Sicily very near; we should take that. And next? said Cineas. Why, then, said Pyrrhus, there are Libya and Carthage; we should take them. And then, said Cineas, you would of course reconquer Macedonia and overrun Greece; but taking all this as accomplished, what then? Why then, said Pyrrhus, we will take our ease, and drink, and be merry. And what hinders us, said Cineas, from drinking and taking our ease now, when we have already those things in our hands at which we propose to arrive through seas of blood, through infinite trials and dangers, through innumerable calamities, which we must both cause and suffer."

That some of the foremost members of the Premier's party deeply mistrusted his policy was thus clear enough: but not more clear than that the voice of society and the clubs applauded it. The feeling of the country at large both parties claimed to have with them, though that it was much divided continued to be obvious in many ways. The results of bye-elections seemed to point rather to Liberal than to Conservative success; but the municipal elections which occurred about this time, and, independent as they perhaps should be of political issues, nevertheless cannot but partially turn upon them when they are as marked as on this occasion, seemed to point to the balance of parties being but slightly affected. Thus, judging by the Times' report, in Sheffield, Mr. Roebuck's stronghold, the Liberal party carried eight out of ten seats; in Dudley, the Liberals are said to have gained ten seats; in Kidderminster, two; in Boston, one; in Cardiff, one; in Dover, three; in Gloucester, one; in Southampton, one; in York, four; in Preston, two; in Poole, one; in Newark, one; in Launceston, one. On the other hand, in Lancashire generally, the elections seem to show that Conservatism was still the gaining cause, Preston and Bury being almost the only Lancashire boroughs where the Liberals seem to have gained ground. In Bolton, the Conservatives gained five seats; in Liverpool, one; in Manchester (apparently), one; in Wigan, three. In Leeds, Chester, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton, the Conservatives also gained seats; in Wolverhampton three seats.

In Birmingham the municipal election ended in a manner

which seemed to promise no hope to the enterprising Captain Burnaby, who was to try to wrest the third seat from the Liberals at the general election, and who at one of the ward meetings was declared by Mr. Chamberlain to have uttered the remarkable aspiration,—"Would to God we were at war with Russia!" The contest was waged advisedly on political grounds, and in twelve out of the sixteen wards Conservative candidates were put up, and completely defeated, generally by large majorities. In the four most strongly Liberal wards, the Liberals walked over the course, no rivals venturing to come forward.

Quæ quum ita essent, Lord Beaconsfield's annual speech at the Guildhall was expected with interest, and received with enthusiasm. He spoke of foreign affairs alone. He said that the Government were by no means apprehensive of any invasion of India by its north-western frontier; but the frontier was "a haphazard and not a scientific one," and the Government had "made arrangements by which, when completed, in all probability at no distant day, all anxiety respecting the north-western frontier of India will be removed." The Premier added:—We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbours, and not on bad terms perhaps with some neighbours that are more remote. I do not wish, my Lord Mayor, in making these remarks that you should understand that her Majesty's Government are of opinion that an invasion of India is impossible or impracticable. On the contrary, if Asia Minor and the valley of the Euphrates were in the possession of a very weak or very powerful State, it would be by no means impossible for an adequate army to march through the passes of Asia Minor and through Persia and absolutely menace the dominions of the Queen; but her Majesty's Government have contemplated such a result, and we have provided means to prevent its occurrence by our Convention with Turkey and our occupation of the isle of Cyprus. That island, Lord Beaconsfield said, would be no burden to this country, and there was no doubt that its administration by England would exercise the most beneficial and moral influence upon the contiguous dominions of the Sultan. But this was a secondary consideration in inducing the Government to take the step which they had done. It was as "a strong place of arms" that the Government fixed upon Cyprus, after having examined all the other islands in the east of the Mediterranean. Referring to the Treaty of Berlin, Lord Beaconsfield denied the statement that it had already proved to be inadequate to carry the results which it aimed at into operation. If the grave matters which were settled at Berlin could have been settled in twenty-four hours a Congress was unnecessary. might have been settled by post or by the Queen's messengers. Not half the period prescribed for carrying into execution the agreements of the treaty had yet expired—but had nothing been done during that time under the treaty?

"Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has

retired from Constantinople, which was within her grasp. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has retired from the Straits of Gallipoli, second only in importance to Constantinople, and by some deemed equivalent to it. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has restored to the Porte the city of Erzeroum, which will soon, in all probability, be the scene of the strongest fortifications in Asia Minor. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, the Sultan has surrendered his fortresses on the Danube. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, the Bay of Batoum, which it was said could never be obtained except by a sanguinary civil war, has been given up without shedding a single drop of blood. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, at this moment there are committees and commissions, formed of the most able subjects of the different States of Europe, arranging the lines of demarcation for the different states and provinces created by the Treaty of Berlin. Why, these are the most considerable points of the treaty."

Her Majesty's Government had never received any intimation whatever from any of the signataries of the treaty that it was their desire or their intention to evade the complete fulfilment of its conditions. Lord Beaconsfield said he must, therefore, disclaim and repudiate those notions, which he was greatly surprised had been circulated, that the signataries or any signatary of the treaty contemplated the possibility of evading or avoiding his engagements. He continued: - "They say, my lord, that in politics you ought to contemplate the impossible. I think it at this moment quite impossible that any of the signataries of the Treaty of Berlin would attempt in any way to withdraw from their engagements; but this I can say, on the part of her Majesty's Government, that they will not be the signatary to retire. I can say this on the part of her Majesty's Government, that it is their policy and their determination that the Treaty of Berlin shall be carried out in spirit and to the letter; and believing that the settlement of Berlin expressed in the treaty is one that will advance the progress and civilisation of the world, and that it includes provisions admirably adapted to secure peace, and the maintenance of peace, her Majesty's Government would, if necessary, appeal with confidence to the people of this country to support them in maintaining to the letter and the complete spirit the Treaty of Berlin with all their energy and all their resources." He did not believe, however, that under any circumstances they would be driven to such a course, and although there had been paragraphs in newspapers of a different import, and gossip reported by the subalterns of different States, who may have expressed a different opinion, yet "the government of the world is carried on by sovereigns and statesmen, and not by anonymous paragraph writers, or by the harebrained chatter of irresponsible frivolity." He therefore looked with confidence to the Treaty of Berlin being carried out completely within the period provided for the completion of its

arrangements, and he believed that by carrying that treaty into effect they would secure and maintain an enduring peace in Europe. "I have observed (Lord Beaconsfield added) that the month of October is often rife with high secrets of State. In the month of November they are not so numerous. I ascribe that result to the beneficial influence of Lord Mayor's Day. On Lord Mayor's Day there is a chance of hearing the voice of sense and truth."

In conclusion, his lordship said:—"That the state of affairs at present is serious no one can doubt, because they must ever be serious when a great settlement is taking place and is not yet accomplished; but I deny that they are affairs of danger. I know there are some who think that the power of England is on the wane. We have been informed lately that ours will be the lot of Genoa, and Venice, and Holland. But, my Lord Mayor, there is a great difference between the condition of England and those picturesque and interesting communities. We have during ages of prosperity created a nation of thirty-four millions—a nation who are enjoying, and have long enjoyed, the two greatest blessings of civil life—justice and liberty. My Lord Mayor, a nation of that character is more calculated to create empires than to give them up, and I feel confident, if England is true to herself; if the English people prove themselves worthy of their ancestors; if they possess still the courage and the determination of their forefathers, their honour will never be tarnished and their power will never The fate of England is in the hands of England; and you must place no credit on these rumours which would induce you to believe that you have neither the power nor the principle to assert that policy which you believe is a policy of justice and truth."

No sooner had this speech been made public than a telegram of the same day's date was received from Livadia, signed by M. de Giers, the Russian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was there in attendance on the Czar, stating that the Russian Sovereign intended to adhere strictly to the Treaty of Berlin. The message was received and greeted as a triumph by the Tory papers, though with small reason enough, as whatever might be thought or argued of the Berlin Treaty, only the Tories had ever doubted of the Czar's good faith. Mr. Gladstone criticised the Guildhall Speech in a short letter to the Bedford Liberal Associa-He expressed his belief that "rectification of frontier" is a diplomatic phrase commonly used to cover an annexation of territory which it is not convenient explicitly to avow. puzzled to know why, if an invasion from the north-west be impracticable, the frontier there should be described as unscientific, or how any foe can "so embarrass and disturb our dominion as to put us to great expense" on a frontier which it is impossible for him to invade.

What right (Mr. Gladstone asked) have we to annex by war or

to menace the territory of our neighbours, in order to make 'scientific' a frontier which is already safe? What should we say of such an act if done by another Power? Our frontier, we are told, causes anxiety to our Viceroys. I ask, which among the Viceroys who have taken and quitted office, and sometimes life, with so much honour, since we reached our North-Western Frontier. have recommended such a rectification? Upon the whole, I must say that the great day of 'sense and truth,' instead of relaxing the reserve unhappily maintained, has added a new, and, to all appearance, a dangerous, mystery to those which before prevailed; has left us more than ever at the mercy of anonymous paragraphs; and is, so far, likely to increase rather than dispel the gloom which is settling on the country. That we are bound to observe and promote the observance of the Treaty of Berlin there is no doubt. We should do it with better grace if we had not ourselves broken the Treaty of Paris, and violated the honourable understanding under which the Powers met in Congress, by the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Let those who question this description ask themselves what we should have said if the Porte, instead of making such Convention with us, had concluded it with Russia or with France? It is quite consistent with former language and conduct that in the description given of the objects of that treaty, no notice should be taken of the relief of the subject populations of Turkey from cruel and debasing misgovernment: while satisfaction to the demands of Russia was a first condition of them all. I am confident, gentlemen, that you will hold (as I hold), that it has only been a misguided policy, and an original abnegation of our duties in 1876-7, that enabled Russia to make these demands at all. I think that you will also hold that the best barrier against Russia, as we have seen in the case of Roumania, is found in the establishment of local liberties that men will value, and will fight for, and will not willingly surrender either to Russia or to any other Power." Mr. Gladstone's letter further commented on the apparent inaction of the Government in relation to the report of the Rhodope Commission—an inaction by the way, said the Spectator in commenting on the letter, which we may possibly ascribe to a wavering confidence in the character of the evidence taken—and regretted also their apparent indifference to a commercial distress greatly intensified by its own reckless expenditure. But, as he pointed out, the only effective criticism upon the Government would be the criticism of the polling-booths.

In a speech at Winchester, Lord Northbrook, the predecessor of Lord Lytton in the Indian Viceroyalty, whom the Tories had rewarded with an earldom for his services in that post, added a valuable contribution to the discussions on the Afghan question. "We all know (he said) that the British Government took a decided line against Russia. Assuming such an attitude, we sent troops to Malta, and, in point of fact, it was generally supposed that the question of peace and war hung at that time on a thread. For my own part,

I do not hesitate to say that, if we had the right—as I hold that we had the right—to send native troops to Malta, the Russians had the right to take such steps as they thought necessary to protect Russian territory in Asia. This is the explanation which I give, and which I conceive to be the natural explanation, of the movement of troops in the spring of this year, and the sending of the mission to Afghanistan. Now it seems to me, with regard to the question of Russia, that this matter is quite clear, that the Government of this country had a right, peace being declared, to enter into a diplomatic correspondence with Russia for the purpose of asking her what were her intentions, and that we should like to know whether she would adhere to the formal arrangements with respect to the interference with Afghanistan, or what her policy was to be. That the Government had a perfect right to do, and my own impression is that that is the course which the Government really has pursued. We do not know all. What we do know is that papers were promised the day before Parliament separated, and I have no doubt that those papers will soon be produced. far, then, as to the conduct of Russia. Now as regards the Ameer of Afghanistan. Supposing that Shere Ali had, when I was Governor-General of India, received a Russian mission at Cabul without first consulting the British Government as to whether it should be received, I should say that that was an unfair act, in consequence of our previous arrangement with him. But now we must look at the circumstances which went before the case as it has actually arisen. It was impossible for the Ameer, however, to communicate with the British Government, for, rightly or wrongly, our agent at his Court had been withdrawn. We know, however, that he tried to prevent the Russian mission going to Cabul. That has appeared several times in papers and through other impartial sources, and I believe it to be the fact. We cannot possibly have any evidence that the Ameer has entered into any hostile arrangement with the Russian Embassy after having received them. I have no fear of Russian intrigue in Afghanistan. From all that I know or have ever heard of that country, the real feeling of the Ameer of Cabul and Afghanistan is a feeling of independence, a dislike of any interference either by England or by Russia in his affairs; and I will say this much, that when I left India the Ameer. though he would have disliked any interference on the part of England, would have resented any shown by Russia to a far greater extent."

"The rectification of the North-Western Frontier," added Lord Northbrook, "may possibly—and, indeed, not improbably—be confined to the permanent occupation of Quettah, a post in the territory of the Khan of Khelat, on the other side of the Bholan Pass from India. Upon this I wish to say that the responsibility of the measures taken in the year 1876 for the settlement of some of the difficulties which had arisen between the Khan of Khelat and his nobles rests upon me. It is fair to say that I did not con-

template in those arrangements the occupation of Quettah, and, indeed, I expressed my opinion in the House of Lords last year against that measure. However, occupation has taken place. The political importance of the position is undoubted. The troops in the neighbourhood are not unfriendly to us, and the reasons may now exist for a permanent occupation of the post. But other suggestions have been made for the rectification of the North-Western Frontier with which I entirely disagree. In my opinion our present frontier is unassailable for purposes of defence, and to advance it farther into Afghanistan would be most unwise. The great difficulty which we hitherto have had with respect to our frontier is in dealing with the independent tribes adjoining to it. If we advance farther we shall have to deal with other tribes, and we shall have the same difficulty occurring over again. The Prime Minister said the other night that the question of our North-Western Frontier had been under the consideration of several Indian Viceroys and administrators of India. It was not, however, considered in my time."

Showing clearly that the Ameer had always protested against receiving a British Envoy, he showed too that Lord Mayo's agreement to his terms was emphatically approved by Sir Stafford Northcote, and that in 1873 Shere Ali's Prime Minister strongly, but confidentially, advised that no envoy should be sent, as all Afghans would consider that a preliminary to annexation. He further showed that Sir Neville Chamberlain had received no insult, and that the Russian Government had not broken faith, its mission having been despatched, as Lord Northbrook proved by a comparison of dates, before peace had been concluded with Great Britain. In conclusion Lord Northbrook remarked that the last Afghan war cost 17,000,000l., and that India is too poor to bear the cost of another.

On the other side of the question the Hon. R. Plunkett, at Bristol, ridiculed those who could decline to treat the quarrel with Afghanistan as one of a purely military character. They were like the tailors in "Gulliver's Travels," who measured Gulliver for a suit of clothes by taking his height and angles with a quadrant, though when the clothes were tried on, they would have fitted a star-fish just as well. That is, the Liberals wanted to be highly political and scientific in their treatment of the Afghan question, and yet made light of the first condition of the question—the military necessity. However, a subject on which so little is known, said Mr. Plunkett, is just the subject for a mass meeting.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, however, made it rather an effective one at Birmingham and Carlisle. Of the Conservative view of Mr. Gladstone the first speaker gave an amusing illustration:—"I was talking to a friend the other day, and he told me that he had been speaking to a Birmingham merchant, who happens to be a Conservative; and this gentleman had been complaining of Mr. Gladstone, of his restless spirit and the

confusion into which he had thrown the country; and my friend at last asked him, 'Supposing, when you have got to your club to-day, you should hear that the Tory Government had resigned office, and that the Queen had sent for Mr. Gladstone,—what would you do?' 'Well,' said the merchant, 'to tell you the truth, I should buy all the copper I could lay my hands upon, and wait for the rise.'" Mr. Chamberlain was also very amusing in his windication of the consistency of Lord Resconsfield who had be vindication of the consistency of Lord Beaconsfield, who had, he vindication of the consistency of Lord Beaconsfield, who had, he said, secured the independence and integrity of Turkey by giving Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria and taking Cyprus himself, and proposed to secure the same blessings for Afghanistan by invading and occupying it. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was more satirical still on the "wonderful diplomatists who have made confusion worse confounded. They have set everybody by the ears with their meddling. They have incited Austria to war, betrayed Greece, irritated Italy, alarmed France, annoyed Russia, partitioned Turkey, bullied Bulgaria, and bamboozled Great Britain; and having performed these great exploits, the chief meddlers and muddlers, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, returned in triumph to Charing Cross Station—to bring to a conclusion the muddlers, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, returned in triumph to Charing Cross Station—to bring to a conclusion the most screaming farce which Europe has ever seen." In a graver way, Mr. Dillwyn criticised the Government at Swansea. Financially nothing could be looser, he said, than their revision of the rapidly-growing Estimates,—especially the Civil Service Estimates,—and he reiterated his conviction that unless these Estimates were carefully revised by a special Parliamentary Committee, they could not be controlled by Parliament at all, and could not be effectively controlled by the Government. He spoke of the unbusiness-like way in which the legislative measures of this Government were presented to Parliament, and the hurry in which they were driven through at the fag-end of the Session. in which they were driven through at the fag-end of the Session. He described the manner of the negotiation of the Treaty of Berlin as thoroughly underhanded and unworthy, and declared that it had annihilated the independence of Turkey in Europe; while the Anglo-Turkish Convention, if carried out, would annihilate that independence in Asia. And he condemned, in the most trenchant manner, the attempt of the present Prime Minister to exalt the prerogative of the Crown at the cost of the Parliamentary system.

Meanwhile in India no one, it seemed, was anticipating a favourable reply to the ultimatum from Shere Ali. India was right. No answer at all was received at first, and when received it was a refusal to acede to the British demand, couched, as it was semi-officially reported at first, in very insulting language. This proved about as true as the reported insult to Major Cavagnari; for when it had to be made public, the poor savage's letter was seen to be, as the Spectator called it, "a whine, not an insult." He complained that before he had received the Viceroy's friendly letter by Gholam Hussein Khan, he had received another

about a mission, written threateningly, while other letters, written to subordinates, had been laid before him. "None of them have been free from harsh expressions and hard words, repugnant to courtesy and politeness, and in tone contrary to the ways of friendship and intercourse." In his afflicted position (his son Abdoolla being just dead) "patience and silence would have been specially becoming." "Let your excellency take into consideration this harsh and heartless haste with which the desired object and place of conference have been seized upon, and how the officials of the Government have been led into discussion and subjection to reproach. There is some difference between this and the pure road of friendship and good-will." The Ameer contended that his officials had shown no enmity to the British Government, nor did they desire with any other Power enmity or strife; but "when any other Power, without cause or reason, shows enmity towards this Government, the matter is left in the hands of God, and to His will." Upon the refusal of Shere Ali followed the Viceroy's declaration of war, the proclamation being thus summarised in Reuter's telegram:-

"It recounts the history of the relations between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan during the last ten years, and refers to the Umballa visit and to the assistance which the Ameer has received from the British Government from time to time, and points out that the Afghans have enjoyed the benefits of free trade with India. For all these acts there had been no return except ill-will and discourtesy. The Ameer had also openly and assiduously attempted, both by words and deeds, to stir up religious hatred and to incite war against the British Empire in India; and although he had repelled all efforts to bring about amicable intercourse with the Indian Government, he nevertheless formally received a Russian Embassy. Finally, while the Russian Embassy was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed an English Envoy, of whose coming he had timely notice. Since then all efforts to promote friendly relations had been met with open indignity and defiance. The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sirdars and the people of Afghanistan the Indian Government has no quarrel, as they have given no offence. The independence of Afghanistan will be respected; but the Government of India cannot tolerate that any other Power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The proclamation concludes as follows:— Upon the Ameer Shere Ali alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India."

Thus, with something of the cœur léger of Émile Ollivier, was England plunged into war. Happily for her, with a less dangerous foe; for to punish the ruler of Afghanistan for a Russian affront, on a pretext very similar to the Benedetti incident, did not

involve such consequences as Napoleon and his advisers had the courage to face. Writing as we do with a full sense of responsibility, we can only record the grave opinion, which we believe general opinion will in the future gravely endorse, that this new Afghan invasion, which began on the 20th of November, was a very wanton and a very wicked war, undertaken in pursuance of a policy as deliberately aggressive as was ever followed, and so sedulously concealed till it was too late to reverse it, save by a sudden and general protest from the country, for the making of which that very concealment had denied her the necessary knowledge, that the confidence of the responsible ministers in the justice of their own cause was from their very silence something more than doubtful. The "hare-brained chatterers of irresponsible frivolity" may well thank God that they were irresponsible. We are willing ourselves to believe, as from the course of history we do believe, that the Power, but for which according to Lord Beaconsfield all would be volcanoes and earthquakes, uses both earthquakes and volcanoes, real and metaphorical, for strange purposes of good; and we are content to believe that the gradual absorption of the anti-Christian races, even by unchristian means, is part of the scheme we may not question, as it was in the beginning foretold. The lines which Mr. Swinburne wrote of Liberty bear a finer application to a nobler truth:—

> No man's might of sight Knows that hour before; No man's hand hath might To keep back that light For one hour the more.

But this belief does not forbid us—rather it lays upon us the necessity—to record by all the higher laws given to us the most emphatic condemnation of a policy which seems to us to set those laws at nought. In our eyes it is "Punica fides"; nothing else.

The day after the commencement of the war the first official manifesto of the Government in relation to it appeared, in the shape of "a very lucid and ably written despatch," said the Spectator in summarising it, "but one at least as remarkable for what it keeps out, as for what it puts in,—from Lord Cranbrook to Lord Lytton, professing to recite in a popular form the history of the quarrel with Afghanistan, and to justify it to the country. Lord Cranbrook says that from the date of Lord Dalhousie's Treaty, in 1855, the various Governments of India have all attached the greatest importance to friendly relations with Afghanistan. The despatch, following in this respect the line of the semi-official newspapers, then places the new departure at the Russian invasion of Khiva; states that Lord Northbrook, in 1873, wished to engage, 'under certain conditions,' to defend the Ameer of Afghanistan against any 'unprovoked aggression,' but that he was overruled by the Government at home, and that henceforth the Ameer was alienated from us; that the Tory Government of 1874 took up a different

policy, and thought it needful, in view of the rapid advance of Russian influence in Turkestan, to bind Afghanistan to us by every means in our power. This they proceeded to do, by urging on the Ameer just those measures which it appears that both Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook had expressly ascertained to be especially unwelcome to him, namely, the reception of accredited British agents as Residents in Afghanistan (though not at Cabul itself), the equivalent for that concession being our formal acknowledgment of Shere Ali's dynasty, material aid in the shape of money and arms, and a guarantee 'against unprovoked aggression.' These overtures were steadily declined by Shere Ali, who evidently took great alarm at them, and became more and more unfriendly, till at length the Peshawur Conference in 1876 convinced the present Viceroy of his complete alienation. reception of the Russian Mission and the rejection of our own, are then noted, and the ultimatum explained. But the despatch says nothing at all of a more 'scientific frontier,'-indeed, it is written almost as if this were to be a war to drub Shere Ali into good-humour and complaisance; and it omits all mention of that occupation of Quetta which so immediately preceded the manqué Peshawur Conference, and went so far towards accounting for its failure. In a word, it may be summarised as a despatch denouncing Shere Ali for refusing—consistently with his whole policy for ten years back—to be coaxed by Lord Lytton into putting his kingdom under the surveillance of the British Empire. That is the casus belli against the Ameer."

It will be seen that the summarist from whom we have quoted says that Lord Northbrook was "overruled by the Government at home"; and we cite here the eighth and ninth paragraphs of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, which will be found at length among the State Papers in the Appendix, to show for themselves if to the commonest candour they could bear any other interpretation.

- "8. The policy of his predecessors was that substantially followed by Lord Northbrook, although the rapid development of events in Central Asia was gradually increasing the difficulty of abstaining from closer relations with the ruler of Cabul. The capture of Khiva by the forces of the Czar in the spring of 1873, and the total subordination of that khanate to Russia, caused Shere Ali considerable alarm, and led him to question the value of the pledges with reference to Afghanistan which had been given by his Imperial Majesty to England, and which had been communicated to his Highness by the British Government. Actuated by his fears on this score, his Highness sent a special envoy to Simla in the summer of that year, charged with the duty of expressing them to the Government of India.
- "9. Finding that the object of the Ameer was to ascertain definitely how far he might rely on the help of the British Government if his territories were threatened by Russia, Lord North-

brook's Government was prepared 1 to assure him that, under certain circumstances, the Government of India would assist him to repel unprovoked aggression. But her Majesty's Government at home did not share his Highness's apprehension" (the italics are ours), "and the Viceroy ultimately informed the Ameer that the discussion of the question would be best postponed to a more convenient season.3 The effect of this announcement on his Highness, although conveyed in conciliatory language, was not favourable; the policy which dictated it was unintelligible to his mind, and he received it with feelings of chagrin and disappointment. His reply to Lord Northbrook's communication was couched in terms of ill-disguised sarcasm; he took no notice of the Viceroy's proposal to depute a British officer to examine the northern frontier of Afghanistan; he subsequently refused permission to Sir Douglas Forsyth to return from Kashgar to India through Cabul; he left untouched a gift of money lodged to his credit by the Indian Government, and generally assumed towards it an attitude of sullen reserve."

Lord Lawrence and his Afghan Committee, as we have already said, did their best even at the eleventh hour to avert the war; but the Premier in very disparaging language declined them the ordinary courtesy of receiving a deputation, and more than hinted that Lords Lawrence and Northbrook were to blame for the complication, and reluctant to acknowledge it. Lord Northbrook was little inclined to sit down under any imputation of the kind; and he, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. ('hilders came forward at once to protest against Lord Cranbrook's version of modern history in India.

Lord Northbrook said the important parts of the story had been left out; the Duke of Argyll complained that wrong inferences were given to the despatch; and Mr. Childers declared the despatch of Lord Cranbrook to be incomplete, incorrect, misleading, and disingenuous, and said if he had Lord Beaconsfield's vocabulary he would employ a stronger word. The Government contented themselves by referring rather to Afghan Blue-Books generally, a very safe reference where not one in a thousand could or would read the authorities through, than to the most favourable extracts that they could make, or to the best interpretation they would give. If their object was political success for the moment—and we are not aware that they pretended to much besides—they did well after their generation, especially as the proportion of the papers published was at the best very small. Lord Northbrook made his remonstrance in the Times, in which paper appeared the following brief correspondence between him and Lord Cranbrook: --

¹ Telegram from Viceroy, July 24, 1873.

<sup>Telegram to Viceroy, July 26, 1873.
Letter from Viceroy, September 6, 1873, in Secret Letter, No. 75, dated
September 15, 1873.</sup>

"Stratton: November 21, 1578.

"Dear Lord Cranbrook,—Since I wrote to you yesterday with regard to the papers upon the Afghan question, I have read your despatch to Lord Lytton of the 18th of this month.

"I have observed with great surprise the omission, in the description of the negotiations of 1873, of some essential parts, with of the instructions which I received and of the communications between the Prime Minister of Shere Ali and myself: but as reference is made in the margin of the despatch to the correspondence of 1873, I presume the despatch No. 75 of September 15, 1873, will be published in extenso with its enclosures. Your despatch, moreover, contains a reference to the opinions which the Government of India expressed in 1875 and 1875 as to the location of British officers in Afghanistan, but it gives, in my opinion, a very incomplete description of our opinion. There is no reference in the margin to the despatches, and I must, therefore, call your particular attention to them, and we was in thisness to the then Government of India they may be produced in full. They are No. 19 of June 7, 1875, and No. 10 of June 72, "Your succest. 1876.—

" NORTERNAL"

- India Office - Konstance 22 (198)

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" Northbrook."

"India Office: November 22, 1878.

"Dear Lord Northbrook,—You will find all the papers to which you refer, so far as I know, in the forthcoming Blue-Book. It was impossible in a despatch of anything like a moderate length to give more than a brief account of so protracted a course of events; but I hope you will be satisfied that I keep back nothing which can fairly be called for.—"Yours very truly,

"CRANBROOK."

"Stratton: November 23, 1878.

"Dear Lord Cranbrook,—I am much obliged to you for your note of yesterday, telling me that the papers to which I referred in my letter of the 21st will be included in the Blue-Book.

"As the paragraph in your despatch to Lord Lytton which relates to the negotiations of 1873 has attracted much attention, I have thought it right to make public my letter to you of the 21st, together with your reply.— "Yours very truly,

"Northbrook."

That Lord Northbrook had reason to be surprised and dissatisfied by the references to his own Afghan policy, was in a day or two clear, when it became known, through the medium of the Daily News, that, so far from its being true that his recommendations with regard to Afghanistan were overruled by Mr. Gladstone's Government—the implied assertion of Lord Cranbrook's despatch—they were in every respect both approved and acted upon. When the papers were issued there was nothing to disprove this, and Mr. Childers, in a speech to his constituents at Pontefract, entered into a full history of the Indian policy of the Liberal Government,

denying altogether the existence in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of any such feeling on the Afghan question as Lord Cranbrook suggested. He said that while we were "dreaming that all was quiet, we were slumbering on the volcano of second-rate Indian official Chauvinism;" and that, when the war broke out, the Government threw the blame of it on the blindness and dilatoriness of their predecessors in office. Quoting from the history of Lord Northbrook's communications in 1873, both with the Ameer of Afghanistan and with the Home Government, Mr. Childers proved elaborately that the inferences drawn by the whole public from Lord Cranbrook's despatch, and certainly intended to be so drawn, were absolutely false; that Lord Northbrook was authorised by Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet to give the Ameer of Afghanistan very much stronger assurances of support against Russian aggression which, however, they did not fear—than he had ever before received; and that the delay in entering upon detailed arrangements was due, not to the Viceroy or the Cabinet, but to the Ameer. Mr. Childers further pointed out that, after the accession of the Tory Government to office, the policy of Lord Northbrook received the hearty adhesion of Lord Derby, who, in the House of Lords, in 1874, spoke explicitly for Lord Salisbury (then Indian Secretary), as well as for himself, and that the change of policy a great change it was—occurred later, namely in 1875. "Lord Cranbrook's despatch, so far as it fixes on 1873 as the critical point of our Afghan policy, and makes the hesitation of the Liberal Cabinet responsible for it, is simply a falsification of history. The despatches now published prove that Lord Northbrook advised, in most grave and weighty terms, against the new Afghan policy, and protested strongly against it. Lord Lytton, therefore, was specially selected to carry it out."

Mr. Childers also made some severe comments on the growth of personal government under Lord Beaconsfield,—"the personal government of the Minister, using and misusing the Sovereign's name and the Sovereign's powers." The great feature of this Government had been, he said, the degradation of Parliament. "The favourite method is mystery and secrecy. Information is withheld, evasive answers, if not worse, come from Secretaries of State; papers are promised in a few days, and kept for three or four months; assurances are given, true perhaps in the letter, but anything but true in the spirit." And so Parliament is degraded, one of Lord Beaconsfield's aims for forty years back. "The House of Commons is to be reduced to something like the old French Parliament, registering the decrees of the Ministers, with the power, indeed, to protest, and perhaps to censure, but with the knowledge that it can only disapprove what has already been done in the Sovereign's name."

The Duke of Argyll (the Liberal Indian Secretary) at the same time contributed to the papers an account identical with that of Mr. Childers. But he further pointed out that up to the Umballah

Conference of 1869, the object of Ameer Ali's demands had not been protection against Russia, but a guarantee of his dynasty against internal rebellion. But in 1869 there was one important demand upon which he asked and received full assurance, that "no European officers would be placed as Residents in his cities." Now this assurance had been in effect withdrawn by the present Government. "So long as Lord Northbrook was Viceroy, he objected to this change of policy, and postponed the adoption of it." But the policy dictated to Lord Lytton involved a complete cancelling of the formal promise given on this head by Lord Mayo. It was the anti-Russian policy which gave rise to this great change. Quetta was occupied in 1876; British Residents were urgently pressed on the Ameer of Afghanistan immediately afterwards. "All round it was a policy of fuss and fear," and the demands on Shere Ali were finally pushed to the extreme length of a suspension of all friendly relations with Cabul. The Duke concluded by expressing very strongly his personal belief that we can never allow Afghanistan to become "in any way subordinate to Russia;" a declaration which must prevent any indifference to the Russian advance being justly attributed to the Duke of Argyll's policy.

Parliament was now summoned for a December session, and the war began in the passes of Afghanistan. Whether the invasion was popular or not, the success of our arms was immediate, and the telegraphic intelligence welcome, which almost photographed the story of the operations as fast as they took place, a curious change in the annals of these frontier-wars. After the issue of the proclamation no time was lost in commencing work, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Browne, commanding the Peshawur Valley force, entered the Khyber district early on the morning of Nov. 21 with his headquarters and the Third Brigade of the First Division. Ali Musjid Fort, the scene of the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission, was the first point of attack, and of the capture of this stronghold, and the fighting in the Khyber Pass, the correspondent of the Daily News, under date Nov. 21 and 22, gives the following graphic account:-

"At daybreak to-day (Nov. 21) General Browne stood on the little plain beyond Jumrood, watching the march to the front. The advance guard, under General Appleyard, first passed; next the wing of the Fourteenth, the Sikhs, a splendid regiment; then the wing of the 81st Queen's; then two companies of Native Sappers, followed by a Mountain Battery and Manderson's Horse Artillery. When these had passed the staff trotted to the front. The road is roughish till Shadi Bhugiar Glen is reached; it is

then easier, especially on General Mackeson's road.

"A piquet of the enemy's cavalry was visible in front on the top of the Shagai ridge, quite beyond range. The advance guard marched briskly on, and presently crested a height, whence, at ten o'clock, a skirmishing fire was opened on the enemy's piquet.

The latter retired after a desultory reply. The force pressing on, and occasionally firing, reached the Shagai ridge, whence Ali Musjid is clearly visible. At 2,500 range the front was cleared by our skirmishing fire; then the Sikhs went to the right to work round Ali Musjid, while other detachments operating on the left front occupied without resistance the village of Lalla Chena, and occupied the tower on the hill beyond.

"At noon Ali Musjid fired the first shell, which burst in the air. A second, well aimed, flew over the staff on Shagai, and fell, without bursting, beyond. A long halt was necessary to allow our heavy battery to come up, and the interval was utilised by the Horse Artillery placing guns on the height to our proper right. Ali Musjid Fort replied, and the firing became somewhat brisk. Meanwhile firing was heard to the proper left of Ali Musjid. Some conjectured it was Macpherson's turning movement on our right coming into operation; but the Afghans about Ali Musjid held their ground, although thus apparently threatened on their flank as well as in front. Our Horse Artillery fire was fairly served, but the Afghans replied with spirit from Ali Musjid at first, but afterwards were more silent.

"At one o'clock the 40-pounders reached the scene and came into action, as also Magennis's 9-pounders. The horse-guns moved off the ridge and gave place to the 9-pounder battery, while the 40-pounders played against the right prolongation of the Afghan position. The Afghan guns slowly but steadily replied, making good practice, especially from 7-pounders in the central bastion.

"About two o'clock, two 40-pounder shells crashed into the central bastion of Ali Musjid and crumbled a great portion of it, and apparently dismounted the guns which had been so stubborn. Our infantry now moved forward, covered by the artillery fire, and the skirmishers began to mount the steep slopes of the Rhotas. On our right the musketry of our turning brigade on the top of the Rhotas was now apparently audible.

"Soon after two o'clock the infantry advanced briskly. The Fourth Brigade took the left slopes of the valley, pressing on through the rocks towards Ali Musjid, while the Third Brigade took their right side. When the last rocky ridge on the left slope was crossed a rocky plateau followed, nearly up to the foot of the Ali Musjid rock, and the skirmishers pushed on steadily, firing briskly, and evoking a sharp reply from the enemy, who were studding the rock-strewn slopes.

"Meanwhile Manderson's battery moving on along the bed of the stream had come into action. Four guns, previously silent, came into action, and the enemy developed guns in new places. In view of the expected co-operation from the two brigades despatched on the turning movement, and the sun setting, while as yet much had to be done, the operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow, precautions being taken to protect our positions, and the troops bivouacking where they stood on our left. "The Third Brigade had gained a position very close to the right flank of the Ali Musjid position, and, indeed, were almost within storming distance. General Appleyard was well to the front, and as I send this off at 4 o'clock there seems every chance that this part of the Ali Musjid position, enfolding the rest, will be taken."

"ALI MUSJID, Nov. 22.—After the despatch of yesterday afternoon's message, and the realisation of the fact that there was no hope of co-operation from Macpherson, there was no alternative but to suspend the enterprise for the night. The dispositions accordingly were made. Appleyard's advance of the Third Brigade, consisting of a detachment of the Twenty-seventh Brigade of infantry, had pressed forward on the steep slope leading to the peak forming the right flank of the enemy's position so eagerly that hopes rose of success; but Major Birch, who commanded the gallant band, found successive lines of entrenchment occupied by the Afghans, and at dusk the order reached him to abandon the impossible effort and fall back on his supports. doing so the detachment was severely handled. Major Birch and Lieut. Fitzgerald were killed. Lieut. Maclain was wounded, as were about a score of Sepoys. A few other Sepoys and four men of Manderson's battery completed the casualties.

"During the night dispositions were arranged to strengthen our left attack, which had prospered best yesterday. In the night intelligence reached Major Cavagnari that the garrison of Ali Musjid had heard of Tytler's arrival in the rear, and were evacuating. The dawn showed some flags and a few people still visible about the works. A pause ensued to facilitate the combined action between the right and left, and a general advance to the point overlooking the abandoned Afghan tents and the cannon in the bed of the stream below the fort.

"As we gazed and speculated, a horseman was seen advancing from the fort. He neared, and proved to be young Chisholm, of the 9th Lancers, who had gone on a reconnaissance, and found already some Sepoys and two officers in occupation of Ali Musjid, and made his way back to report to the General's headquarters. We immediately hurried on, descended the steep slope, crossed the stream, and found ourselves standing in Fort Ali Musjid. Above was the fluttering canvas of the abandoned tents opposite. In all twenty-one guns and a few prisoners were taken."

The fall of Ali Musjid having removed the first obstacle to the advance of the Peshawur column, Sir S. Browne, having remained there during the night of the 22nd, pushed on the next day towards Dhakka and Jellalabad. General Macpherson's brigade met with difficulties, but at length reached the pass above Ali Musjid. Both his and Tytler's brigade rejoined the main advance. The occupation of Dhakka, on the Cabul river, at the western end of the Khvher Pass, took place unopposed; while the chief of the Mohmunds, a native tribe inhabiting Lalpoora, opposite Dhakka,

with all the district north of the Khyber, hastened to come in and offer his submission. This example was followed by the headmen of all the villages in the Khoord Khyber district. It is said that Mir Akhor, the Afghan Governor, with General Ghoolam Haidar, escaped from Ali Musjid by the Choora Pass, leaving the garrison, with sick and wounded, to be taken prisoners. One despatch stated that General Tytler's brigade had cut off the retreat of the Ameer's troops and captured many prisoners. Major Cavagnari reported that the Afreedis had intercepted 500 men of the Afghan army, and taken from them their arms and clothing.

Meanwhile the Khoorum advance force, under Major-General Roberts, assembled at Thull, in the Kohat district, about seventy miles from Kohat town, and found itself on Afghan soil immediately after beginning its march. Kapuyan Fort, on the Afghan side of the border, an insignificant position, was found deserted. Marching eight miles further, General Roberts came to Ahmadshana, where he occupied another fort, which also showed marks of having been recently evacuated. Halting there, he convoked an assembly of the hill tribes, and arranged with them for the supply of forage and fuel. At daybreak on Saturday the 23rd the headquarters of this division moved to a place called Hazari Pir, about twenty miles from Kapuyan. The road immediately beyond Ahmadshana was terribly bad, boulders of rock, several tons in weight, blocking up the way. The Royal Horse Artillery was unable to advance for several hours, until the pioneers had blasted a way. It was officially reported that the Khoorum fort was occupied on the 25th, and that the Afghans had retired to Peiwar.

The first news that followed upon this opening was bad. correspondent of the Daily News reported the closing of the Khyber between Jumrood and Ali Musjid, by hillmen, who beat back convoys with supplies on their way to Dhakka. On Monday, December 2, a telegram was also published from the Standard correspondent in the Khoorum, showing that General Roberts had on Saturday, November 30, commenced an attack on the Peiwar Kotel, or "Crest," and had been repulsed, the fire from the Crest being so severe that orders were issued to retire to the Khoorum Fort. It was not supposed probable that General Roberts intended this to be the serious assault, as his troops were weary with twenty-four hours' marching, and without food, though he may have been deceived by the native reports that the Afghans were in full flight. They were only retreating from the Habees Killa, the Afghan cantonment in the valley, to their position, a strong crag upon the crest of the Peiwar; but General Roberts hoped to secure their guns. However that may be, the movement failed, and as it was certain that the General could not accept failure, the result of his attack was expected with great anxiety. A defeat would have made all the hillmen soldiers of the Ameer, and perhaps have created a deep sensation in India, while it must have been repaired by an expenditure of valuable English lives.

By Thursday, however, the clouds had cleared away. hillmen had been defeated in the Khyber by a force sent from Jumrood, General Maude had reached Peshawur, and communication between that city and Dhakka was again safe. Lord Lytton, moreover, forwarded "authentic" news of the evacuation of Jellalabad, and statements that no troops had been found in the Khoord Khyber Pass, the dangerous defile between Dhakka and the city. News also was received, just in time for the opening of Parliament, of a victory achieved by General Roberts. He had discovered a road which turned the Peiwar Crest, and on Sunday pushed the 72nd Highlanders, the 5th Ghoorkas, and the 25th Native Infantry along it. After a three hours' march, they drove in the Afghans on their centre, the Crest, and General Roberts ordered a front attack. This did not succeed, the Afghans fighting with desperate resolution, and bringing the assailing force to a stand-still. General Roberts, however, led a second turning movement against a point in the rear of the enemy, and the Afghans, in a panic, abandoned their position. Our loss was only two officers killed, two officers wounded, and eighty men killed and wounded; while the Afghans lost eighteen guns, all their stores, and a great number of men. The victory was most complete, and General Roberts, on the 5th, was to attempt to clear the Shaturgardan, the narrow gorge, 13,000 feet high, the possession of which is the possession of the passes between Khoorum and Cabul.

All the telegrams spoke of the personal bravery of the Afghans, and of their accurate though slow fire, while all indicate that they lose heart when they see their line of retreat cut off. "This," said the Spectator, "their peculiarity also in the old war, renders their ultimate defeat almost inevitable, and is the more noteworthy in the attack on the Peiwar, because the troops are believed to have been commanded by Prince Ahmed, recently declared the heir to the monarchy. The Prince, too, had received reinforcements, a proof that the intention to keep the Pass was serious, and that no general orders for retreat had been received from Cabul. There seems, indeed, every reason to believe that the Afghans did their very best, and were outmatched and outgeneralled." The leading newspapers all commented upon the victory.

The Times said the effect of General Roberts's achievement is likely to be very considerable. In a war with an Asiatic Power decisive successes at the outset have a great moral value, and the present victory will go far to secure the favourable disposition already evinced by the frontier tribes. Our loss, indeed, warns us that the enemy is capable of severe resistance, and that it would be premature to feel at ease with respect to the task before us. But so far, at all events, the measures taken by the Government of India have proved satisfactory, and we have good reason for encouragement.

The Standard remarked that a more creditable victory than

that gained by General Roberts has not often been achieved by so small a force; and it is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as the loss of life is small, and the battle won in no slight degree by the tactical ability of the British General. It was in fact a great battle in miniature, with its turning movement to attack the enemy in flank, and its subsequent advance against the Afghan line of retreat. The force of the enemy is not known, but as they certainly were in considerable force when General Roberts first arrived at the mouth of the pass, and as they had been reinforced upon the day before our assault by four regiments newly come up from Kushi, they must have immensely outnumbered the British column. We had not even the advantage of a surprise, for the enemy had been warned by the natives that an attack was to take place that night; and it is plain—by the fact that sentries had been placed at the top of the gully, and that large bodies of Afghans attacked the column as it reached the crest—that not only the time but the direction in which the attack would be delivered had been indicated to them. The victory, then, is due solely to the fighting qualities of our troops and the skill of their commander.

The Daily News said the occupation of the Peiwar Pass is the most brilliant achievement which it has yet fallen to the lot of our troops to perform in this campaign, and of the three columns into which the invading army was divided, that commanded by General Roberts had the most dangerous and difficult task entrusted to it. General Roberts has now more to fear from his friends in the rear than from his enemies in front, and in the exposed position which he now occupies, in a valley where even at this season of the year the rigours of the climate are trying to the hardiest Highlanders, and with legions of treacherous natives between him and his supplies, we cannot but wait fuller news with grave anxiety.

On the last day of November, while these stirring events were in progress abroad, and just on the eve of the assembling of Parliament at home, Mr. Gladstone paid his long-expected farewell visit to the constituency of Greenwich. In the afternoon he was entertained at a luncheon given at the Ship Hotel by the Liberal Association; and on entering the room, with Mrs. Gladstone and the Hon. and Rev. A. Lyttelton, he was enthusiastically

received.

In proposing "Prosperity to the Borough of Greenwich Liberal Association," the hon. gentleman defended the Birmingham plan of organisation, and challenged its opponents to produce a better. Referring to the last general election and to its results, Mr. Gladstone said that he found he was mistaken when in a recent article he wrote that the Liberals, owing to their dissensions in 1874, gave the Tories twenty votes. The real number was twenty-six; and when they remembered that Governments had been carried on for years with a smaller majority than twenty-six, the Liberals would see how important the subject of organisation

was to them. It was necessary, however, to guard against precipitate or imperfect adoption of the Birmingham plan. If, for instance, in a town where there are 10,000 Liberals an attempt is made to apply the Birmingham plan, and only 2,000 or 3,000 join the association, leaving out the majority of the Liberals, it is plain that that town is not ripe for the introduction of the new system; and if the minority then go on to apply what they call the "Birmingham plan," more harm than good must result from the false application of that principle.

In the evening, Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, attended a public meeting held at the Skating Rink at Plumstead, at which 4,000 or 5,000 persons were present. The right hon, gentleman, upon whose entrance into the building the whole meeting rose and cheered for several minutes, was presented with an address expressing regret at the severance of his connection with the borough of Greenwich, and the pride which the borough would ever feel at having been associated with his name and fame. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, spoke for an hour and fifty minutes.

He said he would not draw in detail the contrast between the present time and five years ago. Then there was a good deal said about "harassed interests." He wondered what the "harassed interests" thought of it now. At present he knew of but one "harassed interest," which was the British nation. At the next general election, he said, the people would have to deal with a question so large as to include all other questions—the question of the manner in which this country is to be governed. "Personal government." was not a happy phrase, and he protested against its being interpreted to mean that the Sovereign desired to depart from the traditions of the Constitution; but he charged the present advisers of the Crown with having insidiously begun a system intended to narrow the liberties of the people of England, and to reduce Parliament to the condition of the French Parliaments before the great Revolution. Retorting the accusation that he and his supporters were the friends of Russia, Mr. Gladstone asserted that the Government had been the real friends of that Power, having brought her back to the Danube, from which she was driven in 1856, left it in her power to make herself the liberator of Bulgaria, and by the device of creating the province of Eastern Roumelia, had given her an opportunity for intriguing pretty effectively among that portion of the Bulgarians still left under the rule of the Sultan.

Mr. Gladstone then spoke at great length on the Afghan war, and expressed his fear that it was a wholly unjust war, which had been waged by the present Government in furtherance of a settled intention on its part to force the Ameer to receive European Residents in his cities, contrary to the treaty arrangements entered into with him, and in opposition to his known preference for native agents. He complained that paragraph 9 of Lord Cranbrook's

despatch contained three statements, each of which was true, but the impression produced by the three together was untrue. It was not true that the late Government refused to give conditional assistance to the Ameer. Lord Northbrook informed the Ameer (under the instructions of the Government) that in the event of foreign aggression, "should the endeavours of the British Government to bring about an amicable settlement prove fruitless, the British Government are prepared to assure the Ameer that they will afford him assistance in the shape of arms and money, and will also, in case of necessity, aid him with troops. totally untrue that the Viceroy was instructed to postpone the subject—he had no such instructions. Mr. Gladstone quoted from the Parliamentary papers a despatch written by Sir R. Pollock at the beginning of 1874, in which he stated his conviction that no unfavourable change whatever had occurred in the disposition of the Ameer, and that his Highness leaned as much as ever on the British Government.

The right hon. gentleman then referred to the policy pursued after Lord Lytton's arrival in India, and laid much stress upon the omission from the Blue-Book of four letters sent to the Ameer, by order of the Viceroy, by the Commissioner of Peshawur, and the threatening tone of which the Ameer had given as his reason for refusing to receive any English Mission at all. Our native agent at Cabul had also stated that the Ameer was pained and alarmed by these letters, which have not been produced. Mr. Gladstone continued:—

"But we determined to depart from the policy of twenty years and of five admirable Viceroys. We not only determined to depart from it by pressing the reception of these agents, but we determined to enforce that pressure by war, and we determined to introduce the subject in terms so harsh that the Ameer complains in the hearing of our agent—and our own agent seems to agree with him—'It is as if they meant to disgrace me.' And now what is the answer to all this? Why, the answer is only this, that Russia had sent a Mission to Cabul. Well, if Russia sent a Mission to Cabul—and I told you my opinion on this subject—why have we not called Russia to account?" (Loud and prolonged cheering followed on this). "If an offence has been committed, I want to know whose is the greater share of that offence? The Ameer was under no covenant that he was not to receive a Russian Mission; we were under a covenant with him not to force on him a British Mission. He was under no covenant not to receive a Russian Mission; Russia was under a covenant with us to exercise no influence in Afghanistan. If there was an offence, whose was the offence? The offence, if any, was committed by the great and powerful Emperor of the North, with his eighty millions of people, with his 1,400,000 or 1,500,000 soldiers, and fresh from his recent victories, and not by the poor, trembling, shuddering Ameer of Afghanistan, with his few troops, over which he exercises

a precarious rule. But now, having received from the Czar of Russia the greater offence, we sing small to Russia, and ask her to withdraw her Mission; and when she says it is only a mission of courtesy, we seemingly rest content, but we march our thousands into Afghanistan. Anything so painful and so grievous has not come under my notice."

The gallantry of their soldiers would no doubt do all that could be done. Neither upon them nor upon Lord Lytton rested the responsibility. It rested absolutely upon the Cabinet of this country. Next week the responsibility would be divided. Parliament would be asked what it thought of these transactions, and he was not sanguine as to the reply. He did not think the facts he had stated could be shaken. He should be glad if they could. His was only a contribution which might assist them in making up their minds, the despatches not having yet been forty-eight hours in his possession. But the appeal to Parliament was not the final appeal. The great question that towered above every other was this—Was the war a just war? It was not to be answered by telling them that the war had begun, and that they must be dumb.

"These were not the manners of our forefathers. It was not thus that Lord Chatham and Mr. Burke understood their duty when vain and mad attempts were made to reduce the American colonies to subjection; it was not thus that Lord Derby understood his duty when, in 1857, with the active support of the present Prime Minister, he believed that an unjust war was being waged against China, and when he made his appeal to both Houses of Parliament. This question cannot be settled by injunctions to be dumb; it cannot be settled by the production of garbled evidence; it cannot be settled by a chorus of leading articles written to-day and forgotten, or contradicted, or disavowed to-morrow; it cannot be settled by military success—for, thank God, the arbitrament of the sword is not the supreme nor the sole arbitrament of the affairs of civilised nations; it cannot be settled by Parliamentary majorities. But that responsibility, which at this moment is an undivided responsibility resting upon ten or twelve men, will next week or the week afterwards very likely be divided between them and the two Houses of Parliament, and within no long period—it may be within a very short period-the people of England will have to say whether they will take upon themselves their share of that responsibility. And remember, that if they do, their share will be the largest of all. They are the tribunal of final appeal. Upon them, upon every constituency, upon every man in every constituency, who gives his sanction to an unjust war, the guilt and the shame will lie. No; there is something a great deal higher than all those external manifestations by which we are apt to be swayed and carried away; something that is higher, something that is more inward, something that is more enduring. External success cannot always silence the monitor that lies

within. You all know the noble tragedy of our great Shakespeare, in which Lady Macbeth, after having achieved the utmost external success, after having waded through blood to a crown, and that crown at the moment seemingly undisputed, yet is so troubled with the silent action of conscience residing within the breast that reason itself is shaken in its seat, and she appears at night wandering through the chambers of her castle. What does she say? There she had nothing to warn her from without, nothing to alarm Her success had been complete. She had reached the top of what some think to be human felicity, and what all admit to be human authority. What does she say in that condition? 'Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.' And the physician appointed to wait on her, in the few simple, pregnant words of the poet, says, 'This disease is beyond my practice.' Yes, gentlemen, the disease of an evil conscience is beyond the practice of all the physicians of all the countries in the world. The penalty may linger; but, if it lingers, it only lingers to drive you on further into guilt, and to make retribution when it comes more severe and more disastrous. It is written in the eternal laws of the universe of God that sin shall be followed by suffering. An unjust war is a tremendous sin. The question which you have to consider" (Mr. Gladstone said in conclusion) "is whether this war is just or unjust. So far as I am able to collect the evidence, it is unjust. It fills me with the greatest alarm lest it should be proved to be grossly and totally unjust. If so, we should come under the stroke of the everlasting law that suffering shall follow sin; and the day will arrive—come it soon or come it late—when the people of England will discover that national injustice is the surest road to national downfall."

A Conservative meeting was, on the other hand, held on Dec. 2, at the Guildhall, Bath, for the purpose of supporting the Government in their Afghan policy.

Lord Bury, the Under-Secretary of State for War, said that the debates in Parliament appeared likely not to turn so much upon the broad question as to whether the war was necessary as upon the subsidiary one, whether the Government of Lord Beaconsfield or that of Mr. Gladstone was responsible for the line of policy which brought the war about. The real point of difference was that the late Government was of opinion that if their policy had been adhered to we should have obtained our object without war, while the present Government contended that the policy of their predecessors was not only wrong, but if pursued would have landed us in disasters. The fertile districts and rich cities of Hindostan had always been an object of envy to Russia, a nation which uniformly looked for advance. The Ameer held the key, as it were, of our garden-gate, and wanted a high price for his allegiance. This price the Duke of Argyll, as the representative of the then Government, refused to give; but while agreeing with the

Government in refusing to defend the Ameer in every act he might choose to commit, he blamed them for having alienated the Ameer by not accepting his ultimate proposal, which was a definitive bid for protection against Russia. The present Government found the Ameer estranged, and their repeated efforts to conciliate him had failed. In return for gifts amounting during the last ten years to a quarter of a million, and in spite of his treaty obligations, which bound him to be the friend of our friend, and the foe of our foe, he had offered our Envoy a rude repulse, while he had thrown himself into the arms of Russia. Bury maintained that the war was both necessary and politic. A resolution in approval of the policy of the Government, and an amendment which, while sympathising with the soldiers engaged in the war, declared the action of the Government unnecessary, were moved; but, in consequence of some disturbance, the chairman retired without putting them to the meeting.

The twelfth anniversary of the Droylsden Constitutional Association was celebrated at the Co-operative Hall, Droylsden, near Manchester, and was made the occasion of a great political demonstration in support of the Government.

The gathering, said the report, was one of the largest that has ever taken place in the district, and on the platform were a very large number of the principal local Conservatives. Mr. Hardcastle proposed a resolution expressing confidence in the policy of the Government, more especially in connection with the Eastern Question, and while condemning the "factious and mischievous conduct of Mr. Gladstone and those who acted with him," accorded thanks to those Liberals who "honourably aided the Government, and who preferred national honour to party triumph." The motion was carried unanimously.

Just before Parliament opened, there was consternation in the ranks of the Home Rulers. Mr. Butt issued a letter to his constituents, in which he said, he wrote on the eve of a session in which he believed that, if wise and prudent in action, the Irish members might accomplish great good for their country; but in which rash or ill-advised action might mar the good that otherwise

might be hoped for.

"The difference between the majority of the Home Rule members and certain members is not merely of greater or less activity, or as to an improper use of a legitimate instrument of opposition, but is deep and vital, embracing the whole of their Parliamentary conduct. Mr. Butt asks how far any right-minded man would be justified in taking the oath of allegiance to the Queen and then using his power as a member of Parliament to baffle all her measures, confute all her counsels, and disrupt the citadel of her power? At all costs and hazards such a policy would be crushed, and it would end in a miserable submission unless they had the means of defeating the British cannon and dismantling the British fortresses. Rebellion in the House of Commons could only be

supported by rebellion in the field. England would spend her last shilling and stake her last man rather than give over the management of Irish affairs to men who had shown by their conduct in her own senate good reason for believing that whatever power they had

they would use for her destruction."

"Almost a panic," said the papers, "has been caused among a section of Mr. Butt's Parliamentary supporters by this further blow directed at the theory of obstruction. The letter is the subject of comment in the Freeman's Journal, which declares that Mr. Butt has sacrificed his position of strength, given over some fifty votes to the Government, radically changed his attitude, and effected the self-effacement of the Irish party on a critical occasion. Mr. Parnell says he will call the party together—it is understood in London—and if he gets twenty to follow him he thinks something may be done in the way of coercing the Conservative Government to promise an extended franchise, which, says another of the party, will add over 400,000 votes to the tenant farmers in Ireland. The controversy creates little excitement."

The sixth session of the Ninth Parliament of the Queen was

opened on December 5, by Commission.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,-ran the Queen's speech,

"I regret that I have been obliged to call for your attendance at an unusual and, probably to most of you, an inconvenient season.

"The hostility towards my Indian Government manifested by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he repulsed my friendly Mission, left me no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress.

"This demand having been disregarded, I have directed an expedition to be sent into his territory, and I have taken the earliest opportunity of calling you together and making to you the communication required by law.

"I have directed that papers on the subject shall be laid be-

fore you.

"I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and have every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried into effect.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,-

"The Estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will in due time be submitted to you.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,-

"I propose that, after full deliberation upon the matters which have led me to anticipate your usual time of meeting, and after a suitable recess, you should proceed to the consideration of various measures for the public benefit, which will then be laid before you.

"I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my Empire, and I pray that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your counsels."

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at five o'clock. At that hour there was a very full attendance of Peers; the galleries and steps of the Throne were also crowded with members of the Lower House and diplomatists. On the cross benches were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and both the Ministerial and Opposition benches were filled by their usual occupants. In the side gallery was Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Prime Minister, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Cranbrook, Earl Granville, and Lord Northbrook were among the first arrivals. The Earl of Derby shortly afterwards entered, and took his seat on the cross benches. Viscount Cranbrook gave notice that on the ensuing Monday he would move "That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of the forces chargeable upon the Indian revenues to be despatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of carrying on military operations beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions." Lord Ravensworth, in moving the Address, gave a lengthened statement of the reasons which in his view had led to the estrangement of the Ameer, remarking upon an observation which had been made ten years ago by an eminent Indian statesman, that no one could doubt that the approach of Russia towards our north-western frontier in India must involve us in great difficulties. The Viceroy who said that was Sir J. Lawrence, and the Secretary of State for India was the Duke of Argyll. He had referred to the words because they were the keystone of the discussion they were about to commence. For a long time there had been what he would term a forward and backward school of Indian politicians, and as an illustration of his meaning he would remind the House that an eminent Indian statesman, in 1857, proposed the abandonment of Peshawur and the cession of a portion of the neighbouring territory to Dost Mohammed, which proposition was stoutly combated by the then Viceroy Lord Canning, and that was a sample of the tone of mind which influenced the backward section of Indian politicians. expressed his regret at the quarrel with the people of Afghanistan, but said it was not a quarrel with them but with the Ameer alone. In 1855 a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and the father of the present Ameer, which had been characterised by Lord Canning as a very one-sided one, and when Dost Mohammed died, in 1863, a civil war broke out in Afghanistan, in which Shere Ali was not at first successful, but he gained a very great victory, in 1865, over the elder brother, Hussein, but lost his favourite son, and doubtless he considered this country

had not treated him well, because we were willing, while his brother was Ameer de facto, to recognise him. When Lord Mayo was Viceroy he did everything he could to conciliate the Ameer, and that course was also followed by Lord Northbrook, and a conference took place at Simla, in 1873, in which the protection of the Ameer was promised if he was attacked by Russia, of which he had some fear after the annexation of Khiva, and when the Russians were on the Oxus. But the Home Government did not share in the alarm of the Ameer, and scouted the danger of the Russian advance. No doubt the Ameer was puzzled at our proceedings, and began to consider that we were no friends of his, but that he must look to Russia as his friend. Then came the history of the missions to Cabul with which their Lordships were familiar, and with the fact that, while the Russian Mission was welcomed with open arms, ours was insolently repulsed. We were now at war with Afghanistan; and after the insult which this country had received no noble Lord would advise the Cabinet to take any other course than it had pursued. So far as the war had gone at present our officers and men had done their duty, and the result could be waited for with confidence. noble Lord concluded by expressing his great sympathy with the millions who were suffering from the depression of trade, and hoped that there would be a speedy revival. Lord Inchiquin, in rising to second the Address, referred to the complications which Russian interference and bad faith had brought about in Europe, and traced the outbreak of the war in Afghanistan to Russian diplomacy. He believed that if preceding Ministers had been fair to the Ameer that he would now be our friend; but that under present circumstances we were justified in going to war. Earl Granville deeply regretted that no reference had been made in the Speech from the Throne to the great distress which existed at the present time in all parts of the country. With regard to the Berlin Treaty, he admitted that it would prove a very satisfactory arrangement indeed, provided the Ministry could guarantee that Russia and Turkey would carry out all their engagements under it. The Anglo-Turkish Convention was no doubt very successful for the moment, but it was even beginning to be recognised by noble Lords opposite that Cyprus was no very great acquisition, after all. There was another very singular thing, and that was that no allusion was made to the proposed reforms in Asia Minor. He then proceeded to criticise the policy of the Government with respect to India, urging that its action against the Ameer was unjust, and that it had effectually played into the hands of their great rival in the East; yet, the emergency being created, his party would co-operate in every way with the other House for the purpose of making ample provision for our brave troops engaged in the war. Lord Granville postponed to the next Monday the discussion of the policy of the Afghan war, but asked for explanations on the two points which had attracted so much

attention lately,—the incorrect history of Lord Cranbrook's despatch; and the untrue impression given to the House of Lords as to the Afghan policy of the Government on June 15th, 1877, by Lord Salisbury. Lord Cranbrook, in a very hot speech, took all the responsibility of his despatch, and justified the attack on the Government of 1873 as the reasonable and natural construction which he put on the communications between Lord Northbrook and Mr. Gladstone's Government in that year. He maintained that the Duke of Argyll did not directly sanction the assurances which Lord Northbrook wished to give, and that as far as he could judge, Lord Northbrook did not appear to him to have delayed an explicit understanding with Shere Ali, in consequence of the vague and discouraging character of the Duke's telegrams. He did not deny that Lord Northbrook might have construed these telegrams otherwise, and might have regarded them as sanctioning heartily all he desired to do; but he did deny that the construction he had put on these transactions was otherwise than a reasonable construction, such as he was quite warranted in honour and common-sense in putting. Lord Northbrook's reply was simple, - that the assurances given by him were actually as strong as any he had asked the right to give, and that Lord Cranbrook had kept this back; that so far as they affected the proposed alliance with Shere Ali against external aggression, they were even less, not more, hampered by conditions, than Lord Lytton's own proposals; and finally, that if Lord Cranbrook had really wished to represent fairly the transactions referred to, he might have shown the paragraph in question to three Members of the then Indian Government, who were on Lord Cranbrook's Council, but who never heard of the despatch till they read it in the newspapers.

Earl Grey moved an amendment to the effect that when war was probable Parliament ought to have been summoned, to provide for the expenses and to consider the grounds upon which war might be declared. The Duke of Somerset supported the Government. The Marquis of Salisbury, in a long and able oration, gave a succinct history of the causes which led to the declaration of war against the Ameer. In conclusion his Lordship regretted that Lord Lytton had been attacked so personally, and he paid a high tribute to the abilities and devotion of the Viceroy of India, "who combined the imagination of a poet with the shrewdness of a Scotchman." As to his very successful attempt to mislead the House of Lords in June 1877, about the Indian policy of the Government, Lord Salisbury asserted that the whole question of the Duke of Argyll upon that occasion, to which his answer had been given, turned upon the supposed attempt to force a resident Envoy on the Ameer at Cabul, which, as he truly enough said, the Government had never proposed to do. But, as Lord Northbrook showed, that was not the chief point in debate. The chief point in debate was the Afghan policy generally, whether it was or was not a new or the old policy, Lord Salisbury

gave the impression to the whole House that it was the old policy; Lord Northbrook himself pinned him to that at the time in the House, stated that he had understood his speech in that sense, and that in that sense he regarded it as satisfactory; and Lord Salisbury remained silent and so far acquiescent, whereas, as he now admitted, the whole Afghan policy of the Government had been revolutionised in the interim.

In the House of Commons Mr. Edward Stanhope gave notice of a similar resolution to Lord Cranbrook's; and Mr. Fawcett that he should oppose it, and move an amendment, in the interests of

the Indian exchequer.

The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was moved in a brief speech by Viscount Castlereagh, who, after adverting to the satisfactory state of our relations with all foreign Powers, touched briefly on the history of our relations with the Ameer from Lord Mayo's negotiations down to the reception of the Russian Envoy at Cabul, which, he held, left the Indian Government no other course but that which it had pursued. The war, he trusted, would be short and decisive; and, in conclusion, he expressed a hope that the depression of trade from which this country—in common with others—was suffering might speedily pass away.

Mr. Hall, in seconding the Address, congratulated the House on the gradual disappearance of the obstacles to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and reviewed at length the history of our relations with Afghanistan, attributing the present difficulty to the irresolute and ambiguous policy of former Governments. While deprecating a policy of annexation, he expressed a hope that when our North-West Frontier was settled the mountains would be on our side.

The Marquis of Hartington commenced by remarking on the unprecedented shortness of the Speech, and the omission from it of such important topics as the war in South Africa, measures of domestic legislation, and the depression of trade. Passing to the Afghan Question, he complained of the long delay in publishing the correspondence, which, he said, made it impossible to pronounce a judgment at this moment on the Ministerial policy. Hereafter, it might be the duty of some member to question the expediency of this war, but he and those with whom he acted had not the slightest intention of impeding the necessary supplies, or of opposing any measures which might be proposed for the vigorous prosecution of the war. He admitted that the Government, having, unfortunately, as he thought, received many proofs of the confidence of Parliament, had a right to enter into the war, and it was therefore due to the safety of our gallant soldiers, to the interests of the Empire, and mercy to the enemy, that the war should be carried on vigorously. This statement was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches, and there were cheers from both sides when the Marquis went on to congratulate the House and the Government on the news which had just been received of General Roberts' victory, and to admit that the

military operations appeared to have been well conceived and admirably carried out. Having said this, he claimed for himself the fullest right to censure the Government for undertaking the war without in any way subjecting himself to the imputation of a want of patriotism, and a perusal of the papers had "left upon his mind doubts—and more that doubts, a conviction—that the conduct and policy of her Majesty's Government, which have led to the outbreak of this war, are not capable of justification." He utterly repudiated the theory that it was unpatriotic to oppose a war during its progress, quoting among other precedents the example of the Conservative party, which in 1857 censured Lord Palmerston for a war which was in progress at the time. "The very fact of war having broken out without the knowledge of Parliament made the conduct of Government more worthy of criticism." Canvassing next Lord Cranbrook's despatch, Lord Hartington entered into the controversy as to the fairness or unfairness of the 9th and 10th paragraphs, contending that Lord Northbrook, in 1873, had given to the Ameer's Envoy all the assurances which it was possible to give, and that when the late Viceroy left there was no element of danger in our relations with Afghanistan. He disputed altogether the accuracy of Lord Cranbrook's historical summary, which left a false impression on the mind, and, reviewing the transactions at length, he maintained that, so far from justifying the war, they showed the Government either to have grievously mismanaged the affairs, or to have been seeking throughout to pick a quarrel with the Ameer in order to obtain a "scientific frontier." At the same time he did not undervalue the advance of Russia. No Government could be · insensible to it, but he contended that by pushing our frontier forward we should accelerate that advance and precipitate the time of our meeting. The Marquis concluded by again complaining that Parliament had been kept in the dark and misled as to the true state of our relations with the Ameer, and by intimating that on a future occasion Parliament would be asked to express its judgment on the war.

Mr. Gladstone interposed with a verbal criticism on the language of the Address, which if agreed to unamended would commit the House to the opinion that the conduct of the Ameer had left her Majesty no alternative but to declare war. He asked also for some information as to the rectification of the Greek frontier and the progress of Asiatic reforms, and expressed a hope that when Mr. Stanhope's resolution was moved accurate information would

be given as to the cost of the military operations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it was of course intended that the Address should be neutral, and if the Speaker were of opinion that its language would have the effect apprehended, there would be no difficulty in amending it. With regard to South Africa, there was nothing in Sir Bartle Frere's reports which made any special reference necessary. As to Greece,

negotiations were going on for a rectification, and it was hoped that a satisfactory settlement would soon be arrived at. reforms in Asia Minor were still under discussion, and with regard to Cyprus it was now believed that the island would more than pay its expenses. With regard to the revenue, the indications of the last month had been more satisfactory. The delay in the production of the papers he explained was unavoidable. The Government up to the last moment hoped the business would end pacifically; but when it became certain that there would be a war, they lost no time in taking the necessary steps to summon Parliament and to lay the necessary papers before Parliament. Following Lord Hartington into the controversy as to the fairness of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, he read numerous extracts to show that paragraph 9 gave an accurate account of the action of Lord Northbrook and the home Government, and disclaimed warmly any intention to distort or misrepresent the action of his predecessors. He repudiated also with indignation Lord Hartington's charge that the Government wished to pick a quarrel with the Ameer. greatly regretted the necessity for the war, and their only object was the protection of India and to secure the tranquillity of the people. When they saw a Russian Envoy was received at Cabul while a British Envoy was turned back, it became absolutely impossible for them to sit still, and they had no alternative. While military operations were going on it was impossible to speak with confidence as to the scope of the war, but the Government had no desire for annexation, and had only in view the security of our frontier. He hoped the struggle would be short; but he repeated that it had been forced upon the Government by a conviction that their duty to the people of India would not permit the continuance of such a dangerous state of things.

Sir C. Dilke asked for the production of further papers, such as a copy of Lord Lytton's Proclamation of War, the four letters of the Peshawur commissioner to the Ameer, the instructions to Sir Neville Chamberlain, as well as papers relating to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, to which Mr. Bourke replied that the Government was ready to produce any papers which could be published without detriment to the public interest. Sir C. Dilke pointed out, too, that last session while the Premier was assuring the House that there was nothing to fear from Russia in Asia, he had in his pocket General Kauffmann's letter, which led to all the subse-

quent complications.

Mr. G. Balfour said that, in 1842 a Tory Governor-General by public proclamation abandoned Afghanistan for ever, and that if we conquered the country it would require a garrison of 65,000 men. Mr. Childers remarked on the professed "simplicity" of the Cabinet, and repeated that the Government had, in the 9th paragraph of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, suppressed the facts. Mr. Sulivan summed up the policy of the Government as one of agression upon small powers; and Mr. Cross refused to allow Russia to

be spoken of as an enemy of this country. Her Majesty was now in friendly relations with all the great Powers, "including Russia." At the close of the discussion Mr. E. Stanhope proposed, in order to meet the objection raised by Mr. Gladstone to the wording of a portion of the Address, to move to omit the words " to express our regret," in order to insert the words, "humbly to thank her Majesty for informing us." The amendment was at once put and agreed to, and the Address was assented to.

CHAPTER VII.

Debate on Lord Cranbrook's Resolution—Lord Halifax's Amendment—Speeches of Lords Lawrence and Northbrook, and others—Lord Beaconsfield's Reply—The Spectator on his Speech—Majority for the Government—Votes of the Bishops—Debate in the Commons—Mr. Whitbread's Motion—Mr. Gladstone's Speech—Mr. Gladstone and the Times—Lord George Hamilton and others—The Russian Mission to Cabul—Other Speeches—Speeches of Sir William Harcourt and Lord Hartington—Sir Stafford Northcote's Reply—Majority for the Government—The Division List—Question of the Expenses—Mr. Stanhope's Resolution—Mr. Fawcett's Amendment—Debate and Division—Close of the short Session—The Rhodope Commission—Death of the Princess Alice of Hesse—Operations in Afghanistan—Successful Advance of the Troops—Accounts by Mr. Forbes in the Daily News—Flight of Shere Ali—Yakoob Khan at Cabul—Trade Review of the Year—Letter on English Taxation in the Daily News—India and the Colonies.

THE debate in the Lords began on the appointed day. Cranbrook moved the resolution that "her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon Indian revenues to be despatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions." Lord Cranbrook, in support of his resolution, made an impetuous speech on the old lines. The Russians, he said, had considered Afghanistan the weak point in our armour. "They thought they could turn our watch-dog, the Ameer, into a bloodhound against us." After expressing his regret that, after filling the office of War Minister without being called upon to announce our engagement in war, he should have to do so as Indian Minister, he proceeded to contend that in the course pursued the Government had not in any way violated the Act of 1858. He then pointed out that the finances of India were such that the cost of the war for the present financial year, which he estimated not to exceed 1,250,000l., would be met by the surplus current revenue, and there would then be a balance of 500,000l. After declaring that our whole object in undertaking the war was to obtain a safe frontier, he proceeded to review the history of our connection with Afghanistan. It was very unfortunate, he said, that Shere Ali's intimation that he had

more decidedly. In supporting the amendment, he said that the policy of the last Afghan war was an unwise one, but that he regarded the policy of the present one as equally bad. He looked forward with shame to the policy of the Government, because it had no limits within the principles of justice. The Government had violated the promises of Lord Mayo, and we should gain nothing by the war but the ephemeral éclat attainable by the mere

display of power.

Lord Napier and Ettrick defended the Government, and contended that the war was just and necessary, while suggesting that the expenses should be divided between the Indian and the Home Exchequer. Earl Grey insisted that the policy of the war was wrong constitutionally, politically, and morally. It would aid, rather than hinder Russia, he thought, in any ambitious designs, and an annexation of territory would add greatly to the dangers of our position in India. He contended that the Ameer, as the sovereign of an independent country, was within his rights in receiving the Russian Embassy. He could not see what we had to gain by the invasion, and repeated the views in regard to Indian policy which he formed when a young politician, namely, not to be disturbed by fears, but endeavour to make India safe by good economical government, by the execution of public works, and by encouraging education. Even assuming that we had just ground for fearing Russia, the course pursued was not calculated to establish that state of feeling in Afghanistan which was desirable in such circumstances. He could not understand that when we compelled the Ameer to sign an agreement to be our friend, he would from that moment really become our friend; and did they, he asked, think that if Russia was prohibited from sending an Envoy, she would not find other means of communicating with the Ameer? He strongly condemned our going to war for the mere purpose of annexing territory, and cited the statement of the Prime Minister himself that that was the chief object of the present war. He regarded the war as a crime, and strongly protested against India being called upon to pay the expenses incurred in waging it.

The Lord Chancellor in an able reply called upon their Lordships to imagine the northern part of Scotland in the hands of a warlike, independent nation, with a vast and ambitious Empire to the north again, but "tending to the southward." Given, in addition, a range of high mountains between England and Scotland, and the analogy would be complete, he thought. But if such were the case, would the House trouble itself about "diplomatic etiquette?" "Would not, rather, both sides of the House be urging the Government of the country to take those steps which were absolutely necessary to make secure the position of this country in regard to this northern neighbour?" Lord Cairns then referred to a suggestion of the Earl of Derby, that some change should be made in regard to the control of Parliament over our wars, pointing out that if Parliament took the power of declaring

war from the Executive, it must take upon itself the responsibility That, he was sure, would be a very agreeable thing of all wars. for the Executive, but it would involve a full public discussion of all the matters, by which, of course, much information would be revealed to our enemy, and it would necessitate the appointment of a secret committee of Parliament. Coming to the question of policy, he referred to the policy recommended by Earl Grey, which he described as "that of the ostrich," and pointed out that, however the Government of India might differ in opinion, every member agreed that such a policy could not be pursued. The policy of waiting was really one of reprisals, the policy of the Government being one of prevention. The suggestion that we should make energetic remonstrances to Russia had been tried and found wanting. He proceeded to trace the history of the correspondence of the Ameer with the Russian agents, with a view of showing from what small beginnings the complications arose. also traced the change which he said was gradually coming over the mind of the Ameer, and expressed his surprise at the statement which had been made that her Majesty's Government intended to have a British Resident at Cabul when the Peshawur Conference was arranged. It was true we desired a Resident in parts of Afghanistan, but the negotiation was conducted by Sir Lewis Pelly with every wish to conciliate the Ameer. In regard to the charge that a longer time should have been given for the Ameer's reply, he remarked that the delay involved the suspension of operations for the winter, and he ridiculed a suggestion that Russia might have been permitted to mediate between England and Afghanistan. We were not going to war because the Ameer received the Russian Envoy, but because he refused to receive ours. On the question of the amendment, he noticed that it would practically stop the supplies; but how an unjust war could be brought to an honourable conclusion he could not see, and how it was to be brought to an honourable conclusion by stopping the supplies was a still greater difficulty. This motion would certainly be regarded in India as one brought on for party purposes, and he expressed a hope that nothing would be done to impair our Indian Empire.

Lord Selborne denied that the Earl of Derby had done more than point out the dangers of straining the constitution. He expressed his opinion that in regard to the Turkish Convention and the present question a new policy had been sprung upon the country. He utterly denied that the policy pursued by the late Government could with accuracy be described as one of reprisals as against a policy of prevention. He proceeded to show from the papers that the Ameer had always opposed the introduction of European Residents into the country, and characterised the course pursued by the Government as "forcing him to swallow the hook first with the promise of having the bait after." All the evidence of the papers showed that the Russian messengers entered Afghan-

istan without permission, and were received because the Ameer felt he was not strong enough to oppose them. The policy of the Government was one of bullying and blundering, of injustice and of peril. He had always thought that our best policy towards Afghanistan was to be on as good terms with her as circumstances would allow us. The present Government appeared to his mind to have adopted a contrary course, and this policy had landed us in a war for which there was no justification.

Lord Northbrook opened his speech by expressing the gratification he felt at the skill and bearing of the officers and troops engaged in the operations against Afghanistan, and at the arrangements for the campaign, and also his satisfaction at the support given by the native Princes to the Viceroy of India. He thought, however, it would have been wise and just of the Government not to have thrown on India the cost of this war, which had in reality arisen out of complications in Europe. The increased revenue of which the Secretary for India had spoken on the previous night was the product of unnecessary taxation. There was nothing in the speech of the noble Viscount to raise any personal question between the noble Viscount and himself. When Viceroy of India he served two years under the Government of Mr. Gladstone and two years under that of the noble Earl the present Prime Minister, and he had not been able to discover any difference in the objects which each of those Governments had in view. The Government of India never had looked on the advance of Russia in the same light as that in which it was regarded by the school of which Sir H. Rawlinson and the noble and learned Earl on the woolsack were two of the ablest exponents. The noble Marquis the Secretary for Foreign Affairs entertained a different opinion as to what ought to be done with regard to Afghanistan from that of everybody of experience in India. Despite the impressions which had been formed by the Prime Minister and the late and present Secretaries for India, he asserted emphatically that when he left India the Ameer was loyal to the British Government, and that the real cause of his subsequent discontent was the attempt to force English Agents upon him. During the two years he was Viceroy under the present Government he never received the slightest hint that the policy of 1873 was wrong, or that stronger assurances should be given to Shere Ali, and he himself in a despatch made the suggestion of an additional guarantee which, though not to the full extent, was subsequently carried out by Lord Salisbury as Minister for India. The fact was, the only difference between the late Government and the present up to the outbreak of the war was as to the means and not as to the object. It was the action of her Majesty's Government which made it too late to secure the faithful alliance of the Ameer when the danger arose of a war between this country and Russia. The matter of the reception of the Russian Embassy to Cabul ought to have been settled between this country and Russia. With great regret he felt obliged to say

that the course the Government had taken was unwise, that the war was unnecessary, and by a little common prudence might have been avoided. He saw no possible advantage to follow from it, to England or India, and must vote for the amendment.

Lord Salisbury made a futile attempt to vindicate his veracity in answering the Duke of Argyll's question in 1877, and added little besides to the controversy but sneers at his opponents, in a style more in place in an article in the Saturday Review than a speech in Parliament. He had compared Lord Derby to Titus Oates; and now such a man as Lord Lawrence became "the Vicar of Bray" in the eyes of Shere Ali. The comparison must speak for itself; and we think the oration, for the rest, better left alone. The speaker concluded by calling the Ameer some bad names, which elicited Ministerial cheers, and, after a few words from Lord Cardwell, the Premier closed the debate. He first descanted upon the inconvenience to this country of the present boundary of our North-West Provinces. We had been in possession of it for twenty-eight years, during which we had had nineteen expeditions to control the neighbouring inhabitants, in which we had employed between fifty and sixty thousand men. If there had been Viceroys who had not felt the inconvenience of such a boundary, those persons were not fit to be Viceroys. Lord Napier of Magdala now thought a rectification of that boundary to be absolutely necessary. The noble Earl was expressing his astonishment that Lord Grey that evening should have described rectification of frontier as "spoliation," when the noble Lord and other noble Lords on the front Opposition bench cried "Hear, hear." At this Lord Beaconsfield said, amid much laughter, that he had expected that cheer, and was glad of it. Between civilised nations of Europe there had been numerous treaties for the rectification of frontiers which certainly had conduced to peace. He had not described rectification of the frontier as the object of the war, but as a probable consequence of the war. For defensive purposes there was the greatest possible advantage on the side of a scientific frontier as compared with a haphazard frontier. Things might have continued to go on as they had gone on for years if it had not been for the sudden appearance of Russia in the vicinity of Afghanistan. He held that the preparations made by Russia in Central Asia when it was supposed that there was to be war between this country and Russia were allowable. Explanations had since been given by Russia on that point which he thought were a sufficient answer; but after those things had occurred it was impossible for us to go on in the old way. He regretted that the debate had been rather a wrangle than a political discussion. "What I want to impress on your Lordships before you divide," said the Premier in conclusion, "is that you should not misapprehend the issue on which you have to decide. It is a very grave one. It is not a question of the Khyber Pass merely and of some small cantonments at Dacca or at Jellalabad. It is a question which concerns the

character and the influence of England in Europe. And your conduct to-day will animate this country and encourage Europe if it be such as I would fain believe you are determined to accomplish. My Lords, I object entirely to this amendment of the noble Lord. It is an absurd position almost in which to put the House of Lords to come down and appeal to them to stop the supplies to her Majesty. If the amendment is substituted for our original motion, that would be the inevitable result. I cannot believe that many noble Lords opposite, when they accurately understand the issue which is before them, can sanction such a course. They can scarcely have been conscious of the dangerous precipice to which the noble Viscount, the mover of the amendment, was leading them. We have seen in this debate the indignant spirit hostile to these tactics evinced by some of the most eminent members of the party. The speech of the noble Duke (the Duke of Somerset), which was hailed from both sides of the House, was one which expressed the sentiments which I am sure the great majority must feel. What I see in the amendment is not an assertion of great principles, which no man honours more than myself. What is at the bottom of it is rather that principle of peace at any price which a certain party in this country upholds. It is that dangerous dogma which I believe animates the ranks before me at this moment, although many of them may be unconscious of it. That deleterious doctrine haunts the people of this country in every form. Sometimes it is a committee; sometimes it is a letter; sometimes it is an amendment to the Address; sometimes it is a proposition to stop the supplies. That doctrine has done more mischief than any I can well recall that have been afloat in this century. It has occasioned more wars than the most ruthless conquerors. It has disturbed and nearly destroyed that political equilibrium so necessary to the liberties of nations and the welfare of the world. It has dimmed occasionally for a moment even the majesty of England; and, my Lords, to-night you have an opportunity which I trust you will not lose, and that you will brand these opinions, these deleterious dogmas, with the reprobation of the peers of England."

"We are bound to say," said the Spectator of the speech we have thus briefly summarised, "that it was one of the best Lord Beaconsfield ever delivered, and altogether the best statement yet placed before the country of the Government case. If, indeed, it had been put a little more frankly cynical, a little more 'Imperial,' a little more contemptuous of ordinary political morality, it would have been—its main assumption, that in politics there are no 'higher laws,' being granted—unrefutable by any argument, except, indeed, that of military expediency. Lord Beaconsfield is quietly contemptuous of the accusations against Russia with which his feebler followers are so accustomed to feed timid imaginations that we fully expect some evening to read that Russia caused the famine in Madras. He holds that as Russia in June expected war,

Russia was perfectly in her right, 'perfectly justifiable,' in making preparations to trouble our Indian frontier. He holds also that Russia, now that war is not expected, has acted with complete sincerity in acknowledging the preparations, and as was stated by Sir Stafford Northcote, withdrawing her Mission from Cabul. was impossible to have acted with more frankness,' said Lord Beaconsfield, a sentence which, to many of his supporters, must be quite terrible in its innocent trust. But he maintained that the attempt had revealed to the country the reality of a danger long foreseen, though not hitherto provided against—the danger of Russian control over Afghanistan during the next war. impossible, the danger once revealed, to go on as we were; impossible to remain behind a wall 'higher than the Andes,' over which we could not even see what was going on in States conterminous with our own. People talked nonsense about native envoys; the native envoys showed the Ameer the despatches they intended to forward to the Viceroy. If the Ameer would have let us see, if he would have allowed us to plant British envoys in his cities, envoys who, as he perfectly well knows, are received in other Oriental States—a reference to Persia—yet who do not threaten the independence of those States, we might still have waited in peace. He refused, however, and it was necessary to rectify, in his despite, a frontier which hides from us all that passes in Afghanistan—that is, in a country of which Lord Napier of Magdala writes thus:—' Afghanistan, if in the hands of a hostile Power, may at any time deal a fatal blow to our Empire. We cannot remain on the defensive without a ruinous drain on our resources. Our frontier is weak; an advanced position is necessary for our safety.' It is not a question of the Khyber, or of small cantonments at Dhakka or Jellalabad.

"That is a clear and consistent argument, and needs but one addition to be perfect. Lord Beaconsfield had only to add that a new frontier being, in his judgment, required, he takes it by force at once, without regard either to justice or international law, or to any right of a free though turbulent people to remain free, and his speech would have been logically a chain of steel. That is what he meant. From the commencement to the end of his speech, Lord Beaconsfield no more recognises any rights in the Ameer or the people of Afghanistan, than Prince Bismarck would recognise any rights in a Duke of Augustenburg or in the people of Northern Schleswig. When he has proved that Russia might give trouble, and trouble through Afghanistan, the case against Afghanistan is, in his judgment, made out, and England has only to ask—and if refused, to take—whatever of Afghanistan is needful for her convenience. The burglar is strong, and he will come through that garden; consequently, that garden must be stolen, and the pitfalls for the burglar laid there. This is the necessary deduction from the argument; it is evidently drawn in the Premier's own mind; and as he has the courage of his convictions

whenever they are cynical, he would, we doubt not, have drawn it in words, but for one trivial obstacle. His Government has been repeating over and over again, in despatches as in speeches, through the Indian Secretary, as through the Leader in the House of Commons, that it wants nothing in all its proceedings but 'the independence, the friendliness,' and the integrity of Afghanistan. The Premier brushes aside characteristically all these hollow pretences, though recorded but yesterday on paper, and uttered by his own most immediate representative, the orator 'with the smile that is childlike and bland,' in the presence of the representatives of the nation. He does not want the independence, or the friendliness either, of Afghanistan. He wants a frontier from which he can 'see' and act in Central Asia, and he means to have it, whatever the obstacles may be. And the Lords approve his policy by a vote of three to one, and the Commons will approve it by a majority, and, for aught we know, the country will grant to the Premier—who says, calmly, 'I will have the vineyard; who is Naboth, that he should deny me?'—a new lease of power. The very idea of morality in politics seems to have died out, until journalists can prosper who think that when arguments are wanting, a description of their political adversaries as 'moralists' will be regarded by the public as an exhibition of a just and humorous scorn."

The writer of this article further pointed out, that proof was wanted of the assumption that the new frontier would make us stronger, either for sight or for defence; and showed that against the solitary opinion of Lord Napier upon that point must be set the evidence (amongst officers) of Lord Sandhurst, Sir Henry Lawrence, and Sir Herbert Edwardes.

However, after the Premier's fine manifesto of what those who dissent from its arguments may perhaps call war at any price, the division showed 65 for Lord Halifax's amendment, and 201 for the Government: majority 136. One Bishop alone, of the professed Deputies of Peace, who should perhaps not be ashamed of peace at most prices, voted against the war, the Bishop of Oxford; though within a few days, as might be expected from him, the famous Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Fraser, wrote to the papers to say that only illness prevented his being present to vote with Dr. Mackarness. Six bishops voted and two paired for the war. The eight in favour of aggression on Afghanistan were the Bishops of Bangor, of Chichester, of Gloucester and Bristol, of Hereford, of St. Alban's, of St. David's, of Peterborough, and of London. be sure the great see of Durham was vacant at the time, though none of them got it. Amongst the silent results of the new policy, and the vote in its favour, may perhaps be counted a further loosening of the relaxing bold of the State-Church of England upon many earnest minds. In these as in lesser or greater matters, "every little helps." The personal feelings, which like our own are strong against Disestablishment, must be as strong against anything which tends to make it more popular.

The debate began in the Commons on the same day as in the Lords. Mr. Whitbread, the Liberal member for Bedford, moved the simple issue which the Liberal leader should have moved, but did not: "That the House disapproves the conduct of her Majesty's Government, which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan." "The honourable member," said the reporter of a journal whose views had on the whole been very favourable to the Government, from which we therefore quote, "is possessed of a very evenly balanced mind, and is so deeply imbued with the judicial faculty that he would have made an excellent judge. These qualities, combined with thoroughgoing earnestness, were conspicuous in the admirable speech in which he advanced a mass of evidence from the Parliamentary papers on Afghanistan to show cause why the Commons should sanction his amendment."

Mr. Whitbread commenced by remarking that he had desired to keep his motion separate from any question of prosecuting the war, because, though he thought it unjust and unnecessary, and that it ought to be brought to a close as soon as we had attained a sufficient success, he desired to confine himself entirely to the past policy which had led to it. He then proceeded to show, with many extracts from the papers, that the Afghan policy of former Viceroys had always been "non-intervention and peace," and that they had always refrained from pressing on the Ameer the reception of British Residents in Afghanistan. It was to this demand that Mr. Whitbread attributed the hostility of the Ameer, contending that it was conscientiously objected to by the Afghans as dangerous to their independence, and that it would really have been of no value. In 1875, he showed next, there had been a departure from this policy when Lord Salisbury directed the Indian Government to obtain the Ameer's assent to the placing of British officers at Herat and Candahar. Lord Northbrook always resisted, but Lord Lytton, when he arrived in India, lost no time in endeavouring to carry the new policy into effect. Tracing the communications between Lord Lytton and the Ameer up to the end of Sir L. Pelly's negotiations at Peshawur, he maintained that it was owing to the altered tone and the threats with which the Viceroy enforced his demand for the reception of British Residents that the Ameer became distrustful and suspicious, and that ultimately he began to turn a friendly ear to General Kaufmann's advances. Turning to the Central Asian papers he traced next the Russian communications with the Ameer, contending that it was not until Lord Lytton had threatened the Ameer that he gave any encouragement to General Kaufmann of which we could complain. The representations made to Russia by our Government against her dealings with the Ameer were much too weak, and he complained that, while it was on account of Russia's action that we had gone to war, it was not with Russia, but with the Ameer that we had picked a quarrel. He drew from the papers that ever since Lord Lytton went to India the Government had determined on a rectification of frontier, and they took advantage of the Ameer's imprudent reception of the Russian Envoy to make the necessary advance into his territories. He complained, too, that the Government had concealed their new policy from Parliament and the country, and called attention to the speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords last year disclaiming all intention of sending an Envoy to Cabul, by which Parliament had been entirely misled. Mr. Whitbread concluded by summing up his charges against the Government as follows:—"That they had adopted a new policy in India against the advice of every officer of experience who had served in the Punjab, and of everyone who was entitled to form an opinion upon the subject; that they had attempted to carry that policy out by threats and by language unworthy of a British Government; that they had concealed it from Parliament and from the country because it was only by concealing it that it could be carried out; and further, that having a cause of complaint against the strong, they had fastened a quarrel on the weak, and had thereby brought us into a serious war in order to atone for the blunders of their administration." From the papers, too, Mr. Whitbread showed that, while negotiations were going on with the Ameer, England and Russia had been intriguing over his head, and that our Government had even elicited a proposition for dividing Afghanistan. He held that the true policy now was to offer light conditions to the Ameer, advice strongly repeated by Mr. Forster, who later in the debate declared that he was first of all for "Peace with Honour," and then, if that were impossible, "for taking the first opportunity of offering honourable terms" to Afghanistan. Mr. Forster censured the Government for discarding a traditional policy, without any emergency to justify the change, unknown to Parliament. The Ameer might have been suspicious when Lord Lytton went to India; but never hostile till, in obedience to orders from home, he was pressed to receive these British Residents. He had not even been given the opportunity to comply with the demands made, and had been forced into a war, which, even if on our side successful, could only land us in difficulties. Asked what the Opposition would do, Mr. Forster recommended making peace with the Ameer by convincing him that we sincerely intended to revert to the old policy of Lawrence and Mayo.

As we write, it seems to us too clear that, consistently with the demands they had so ostentatiously made, the Government would say, that with "honour" they could not do this; though by "honour" they should have been bound never to have made those demands at all.

"With more than the ordinary self-sufficiency and confidence of faith," to quote again the same favourable reporter, "did Mr. Stanhope at one and the same time give an exhibition of his elocutionary powers, and glibly make answer unto Mr. Whitbread in accordance with the text of Lord Cranbrook's party despatch to

Lord Lytton. In lieu of the weighing and consideration of arguments pro and con, there was an obstinate citation of every paper that strengthened the case of the Government, and a blind avoidance of passages which told against them. The Ministerial mot d'ordre was, doubtless, followed in this respect by Mr. Stanhope, for the same partial tone was observable in every one of the defenders of the Government in both Houses of Parliament." Mr. Stanhope's argument was that the Government had not sought a quarrel with the Ameer, but had found him alienated by acts of the previous Government, and had gradually been compelled to see him openly defiant, or to punish him. He asked how the Opposition would have treated the Prince who stirred up the hill-tribes to invasion, maintained the necessity of re-establishing our influence in Afghanistan, and affirmed that Lord Lytton could not himself wish for the responsibilities and anxieties of a long war.

The great speech of the debate was Mr. Gladstone's on the second evening. In it he pressed home with all his force the three points on which the public decision as to the nature of this war ought to rest. The first was the extraordinary confusion and inconsistencies of the evidence on which the Government have framed their case for this unjust and disastrous war-a point of importance, because it affords some measure of the administrative discretion to which we have to trust in relation to affairs of the utmost magnitude. The second point was the extraordinary and prolonged secrecy in which a policy had been enveloped, the earlier disclosure of which would have put Parliament on its guard, and elicited remonstrances which must in all probability have stopped the war. The third point was the direct evidence of injustice in relation to the origin of the war—the deliberate breach with the policy of forbearance towards Afghanistan, the alarming menances addressed to the Ameer of Afghanistan both by words and deeds, the mildness of the remonstrance with Russia, into whose arms we had driven the Afghan Prince, and the severe retribution which we were visiting upon the protégé, whilst we complacently accepted the explanations of the patron, on condition, of course, that we were permitted to flog the protégé without interference from the patron. These three characteristics of the present issue, powerfully and carefully enforced, and followed up by a most striking picture of the miseries and perils to which the last Afghan war had led, and in which this, too, may but too probably embark us, startled the House of Commons, said a writer in the Spectator, into a painful and uneasy condition of halfwaking, in which, for the first time probably, it began to realise that the country may really be, as Mr. Gladstone holds, in dangerous hands—that it may be in the hands of men who are negligent in administration, secret and skilful in dissembling from Parliament during the period in which their policy is maturing, and unscrupulous as well as ambitious in carrying it out.

Lord John Manners, who opened the debate that night, led up

to Mr. Gladstone's speech by concluding with saying, "that the war must be prosecuted until Shere Ali had made due submission, and the Government would then be prepared to grant him terms as moderate as was consistent with the security and peace of the Indian Empire."

Mr. Gladstone, accepting this pledge, wanted to know what would be done if the Ameer, instead of making submission, followed precedent and disappeared? In that case, how long should we have to keep an army of occupation? He was not surprised to find the noble lord appealing to the Opposition for advice as to what should be done in the embarrassing situation brought about by the error of the Government; but he contested the noble lord's claim to ignore the papers on this question, and should himself refer to them and impeach their accuracy. The right hon. gentleman accordingly quoted at length various details from certain of the official papers in support of his charge, that the principal documents—particularly the despatch of the Government of India of May 10, 1877, and the papers read by Sir Lewis Pelly to the Ameer's Envoy at Peshawur in February 1877—contained the most gross misstatements of fact, involving reckless negligence. After an elaborate examination of the evidence, he came to the conclusion that there had been no ground whatever for alleging that at the Peshawur Conference it became evident that the Ameer was dissatisfied with his relations with us. This supposed disturbance in the Ameer's mind was the only foundation for a change of policy; yet, so far from Shere Ali being discontented, he begged us to let things alone. That was the state of the case up to the end of 1876. If the papers relating to the Peshawur Conference had been laid before Parliament shortly after its close, he ventured to say we should have had no Afghan war. When the Ameer, yielding to our pressure, and at the risk of disorder in his own kingdom, was ready to make the concession we had demanded, the opportunity was denied him, the Conference was hastily closed, the promises of Lords Mayo and Northbrook were revoked, measures of hostility were adopted towards him, Quettah was occupied, and our native agent was withdrawn from Cabul. The last and not least discreditable act of the Government in this affair was that they treated the reception of the Russian Mission as an offence, and visited it with punishment at the very time when they had accepted the transparent pretext of Russia that their mission to Cabul was within the meaning of the arrangement made with the late Government. Shere Ali accepted the Mission unwillingly, and, as the Central Asian papers showed, the Russians forced it upon him. They asked permission before sending their Envoy, but we did not do so, and consequently the Ameer's subordinate agents had no authority to let our Mission pass. Ministers called that an insult which was merely the result of the grossest blundering. They had also tamely acquiesced in Russia's new and unfounded claim to send to Cabul Missions of courtesy under the

convention with the late Government. In his opinion only a small amount of national pride was required to regard with aversion this agreement in Russia's claim at the same time that we were sending our legions into Afghanistan. Concluding his speech, Mr. Gladstone said: -- "I am really loth to dwell upon the historical aspect of these extraordinary transactions. We are now at war; our gallant forces are engaged in mortal strife. You have made this war in concealment from Parliament, in reversal of the policy of every Indian and Home Government that has existed for the last twenty-five years, in contempt of the supplication of the Ameer, and in defiance of the advice of your own agent, and all for the sake of obtaining a scientific frontier. We made war in error upon Afghanistan in 1838. To err is human and pardonable. But we have erred a second time on the same ground and with no better justification. That may also be human, and if, as such, it be pardonable, it is certainly, to say the least, lamentable, and repeated error is a grief. This error has been repeated in the face of every warning conceivable and imaginable, and in the face of an unequalled mass of authorities. It is proverbially said that history repeats itself, and there has rarely been an occasion in which there has been a nearer approach to identity than in the case of the present and the former wars. We have plunged into war upon the same ground, to act against the same people, and to fight against the son of the same man whom we previously fought against. There is still many a living being in Afghanistan whose memory bleeds at the recollection of the horrors we carried into their country, and which we ourselves endured not yet forty years ago, and yet all this is to be done over again. May Heaven avert the omen! May Heaven avert a repetition of the calamity which befell our army in 1841! But her Majesty's Government must surely feel that the terrible calamities of those four years could not pass away without leaving upon the minds of the people of Afghanistan most painful traces. How could they look with friendly eyes upon those who had infleted those miseries upon them without cause? However, it so happened, for the last fiveand-twenty years a succession of wise and cautious and far-seeing Governments have been in power both in England and India, and that every effort has been made to efface those painful memories. I remember a beautiful description of one of our modern poets of a great battle-field during the Punic wars, in which he observed that for the moment nature was laid waste and nothing but the tokens of carnage were left upon the ground; but day by day and hour by hour she began her kindly task, and removed one by one and put out of sight those hideous tokens, and restored the scene to order, and to beauty, and to peace. It was such a process that the Viceroys of India had been carrying on for years in Afghanistan. I now ask—is all this to be undone? The sword is drawn, and misery is to come upon this unhappy country again. The struggle may perhaps be short. God grant that it may be short!

God grant that it may not be sharp! But you, having once entered upon it, cannot tell whether it will be short or long. You have again brought in devastation and again created a necessity which, I hope, will be met by other men, with other minds, in happier days; that other Viceroys and other Governments, but other Viceroys especially—such men as Canning, Lawrence, Mayo, and Northbrook—will undo this evil work in which you are now engaged. It cannot be undone in a moment, although the torch of a madman may burn down an edifice which it has taken the genius, the skill, the labour, and the lavish prodigality of ages to erect. As I have said, it cannot be undone in a moment. The best we can hope is the reinstatement of a pacifying and mitigating process, and its ultimate, though remote, success. In the meantime I should have some hope of this division, if I really believed that many hon. members of this House had made themselves individually masters of the case which is disclosed in the recesses of those two volumes of Parliamentary papers. They have not done and cannot do this, and, therefore, this vote will go as other votes have gone. You will obtain the warrant of Parliament and the triumph of military success for the moment. That military success has not been quite so unchecked up to the present, but it has in substance corresponded to that which led us on in 1838 and blinded us to the perilous nature of the step which we were taking. Be that as it may, however, you will probably obtain sanction and the warrant which you seek. The responsibility which is now yours alone will be shared with you by the majority of this House; but many who will decline to share in it will hope for the ultimate disapproval and reversal of your course by the nation. But, even if the nation should refuse such reversal, those members of this House who oppose your course will believe that they have performed a duty incumbent upon men who believe that truth and justice are the only sure foundations of international relations, and that there is no possession so precious, either for peoples or for men, as a just and honourable name."

In the course of this most striking speech, which deeply impressed both sides of the House, and, said one writer, "seemed almost to persuade Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Cross into repentance and remorse," Mr. Gladstone gave a forcible illustration in speaking of the vicarious character of the punishment of Afghanistan. The offender, so far as there was an offender, was Russia; Afghanistan was only the whipping-boy. "I have recently lighted," said Mr. Gladstone, "upon a curious document: it purports to be a treaty concluded between Mr. David Hopkins, as the representative of her Majesty's Government, and the King and the Chiefs of Old Calabar; and its substance is, that the King and the Chiefs agree to abolish the old practice, till then in force in Old Calabar, of inflicting punishment on the innocent, in place of the guilty. The noble lord (Lord John Manners) has declared, in language that must recommend itself to all the

Liberals in the House, that we should always be ready to change our ideas and our measures, and to receive instruction from all sources. Do not let her Majesty's Government, then, be ashamed to take a lesson from Old Calabar. Let them put an end to this

system of making the innocent suffer for the guilty."

The Ministerial journals all condemned Mr. Gladstone, without traversing or answering any of his arguments, in the violent language which was now habitually used about him. In the eyes of Lord Beaconsfield and his friends, indeed, the figure of the old Liberal chief seems now to have assumed the proportions of a "bogie." Perhaps he represented their conscience. No blows seemed too foul to deal him. In an article called "Kin beyond Sea," he was accused of spelling "Queen" with a small "q," and President with a big "p;" and no less a paper than the Times absolutely gave currency to this ridiculous charge against him. When, as might perhaps have been expected, the explanation came from the publishers that this act of treason was a printer's error, the same journal, as we read in a weekly contemporary, refused to publish the explanation.

The debate could not but languish after such a speech as Mr. Gladstone's, though Sir Robert Peel did his best on one side to keep it alive by a fierce attack upon the Speaker, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Childers, and the late Liberal Government; and Mr. Leatham, on the other side, by comparing the present Cabinet to a man who, seeing his horses run away, ordered his coachman to stop them by "smashing into something cheap." Sir Charles Dilke produced a great body of evidence to show that the Power to blame was Russia, and that the Government, dissatisfied with Russia, but afraid to hit her, had struck at Afghanistan; and he quoted a saying of Napoleon, "There is but one disease of which great Powers die-indigestion;" and Lord George Hamilton replied that day for the Government. His speech, said the Spectator, in commenting upon it, was, as usual, lively, and it was unusually vigorous, his point being that the Ameer held the keys of India, and with a few European officers to help him would be very dangerous; and that he had, by continuous displays of ill-feeling, made action a necessity. The "cause of war was that the Ameer had refused to receive our Mission." Lord G. Hamilton, in the course of his speech, made an important remark, which if he were a Cabinet Minister, would foreshadow one condition of the peace. "There were adventurous Russian Generals in Asia, and until we could put an Agent at Herat, we were in continual danger of the outbreak of a war with Russia."

On the next day of debate Sir William Harcourt gave notice of an intention to ask the Government whether the Russian Mission, as well as the Russian Envoy, had been withdrawn from Cabul, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he would answer the question at once. When he gave his reply the other day, he said the Government understood, from what had passed between our

representatives and the Russian Ambassador, that the recall of the Russian Envoy was equivalent to the withdrawal of the Russian Mission; but they had received information since which led them to form a different conclusion. They had, therefore, to assure the House that they had not, and did not intend to acquiesce in the exercise of Russian influence in Afghanistan, either in that form or any other. This statement was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial Benches.

Resuming the debate, Mr. Grant Duff complained that the correspondence did not give any clear account of the reasons why the "old policy" had been abandoned, and a new policy adopted. That we should fear an invasion from Afghanistan he regarded as ridiculous, and he laid it down also that while Afghanistan was "out of our parish," we should insist always that Russia should refrain from interference there. The old policy, he maintained, had been perfectly successful, and it had received the approval of successful Ministers, including Sir S. Northcote, whom he pressed repeatedly to explain without any reserve why he had changed his mind. Canvassing the various reasons assigned for the change of policy, he maintained that if we feared the advance of Russia, we ought to have gone to St. Petersburg, and threatened war if the frontier of Afghanistan were threatened. As to the "scientific frontier," on which he commented in a sarcastic vein, showing that the "frontière scientifique" was a French phrase, and meant a frontier for which nature had done nothing, and man had been obliged to do everything—although some advance might be necessary if Russia were likely to attack us with a well-appointed European army, no rectification would be of the smallest use which did not include a large part of Afghanistan. The Cabinet might not desire the annexation of Afghanistan, but it would probably be forced upon them; and among other reasons for deprecating it, he said it would precipitate the meeting of the Sepoy and the Cossack on the Oxus, which all wise politicians must wish to defer, at least until the Eastern Question was settled. But he asked, amid cheers from the Opposition side, had we a moral right to seize on this scientific frontier? Mr. Duff concluded his speech by inveighing against the want of candour and the suppression of information which had become habitual to the Government, his text throughout being that "the present is a Government prodigal of everything except authentic information."

Mr. Bourke replied with some warmth, both for himself and on behalf of Lord Salisbury, who had been specially attacked, and challenged Mr. Duff's ingenuity to point to a single case in which he had himself made an erroneous statement on a matter of fact. Entering into the general merits of the case, he contended that the papers showed our relations with Afghanistan to be going from bad to worse ever since 1869, and recent events revealed a danger which had long been prophesied by great Indian authorities, but which public opinion had refused to believe in. The

appointment of British agents in Afghanistan, he showed, was a measure to which the Ameer was not so much opposed as had been represented, and it became absolutely necessary in consequence of the advance of Russia, and the constant overtures made to the Ameer by General Kaufmann. No attempt was made at the Peshawur Conference to force them on the Ameer, and when those conferences were broken off it was because the Ameer was endeavouring to stir up war against us. The war had been undertaken in self-defence, and to wipe out an insult which we could not have submitted to, though we had borne more from the Ameer than we should have endured from a strong Power, and the first result had been to elicit offers of loyal support from all the great Princes of To the charge of keeping back the papers, he replied by pointing out that at least one-half of these papers had been kept back by Mr. Gladstone's Government, and he gave an emphatic denial to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that the Government had acquiesced in Russia's claim to send a Mission to Cabul whenever she pleased.

Mr. Goschen, who took a line of his own, and admitted his belief that Russia meant mischief to the Indian Empire, none the less ridiculed as preposterous the suggestion that the war was the result of the irritation created in the Ameer's mind five years ago, and maintained that it was really an episode in the Treaty of Berlin. To establish the connection between the Eastern Question and the Afghan trouble, he reminded the House that while in April the Indian troops arrived at Malta, in May the first step was taken for sending the Mission, and the Envoy actually entered Cabul on the same day as our Plenipotentiaries returned to London bringing "peace with honour." Analysing the Central Asian papers, he complained that the Government had not remonstrated with sufficient firmness against the advance of Russia towards Afghanistan, and, drawing the inference that the policy of Russia was to encourage us to annex Afghanistan in order that they might go on annexing the rest of the Khanates, Russia, in fact, had outwitted us, and was now laughing in her sleeve. On behalf of the Opposition, he protested against the supposition that they were indifferent to the establishment of Russian influence at Cabul, or that they thought India a burden. He held that the Russian Mission was a breach of her understanding with us, and he blamed the Government for being too easily satisfied with an evasive answer from Russia; in fact, while they had bullied at Cabul they had flinched at St. Petersburg. It was the fault of the Government that the Russians had come to Cabul; but while the Opposition thought the war to be unjust and unnecessary, they desired that it should be prosecuted with vigour, and that its object—the exclusion of Russia from Afghanistan—should be attained.

The last night of the debate was remarkable for the vigorous speeches of Sir William Harcourt and Lord Hartington, the latter of whom, though in support of an amendment which he had him-

self declined to move, spoke in a far more decided key than on any previous occasion; a key so decided, indeed, that Sir Stafford Northcote was reduced to saying that the speech was meant for the hustings and not for the Commons. Sir William Harcourt directed his speech carefully to proving, as he did afterwards still more carefully in letters to the Times, that it was not till Lord Lytton frightened the Ameer into the arms of Russia, that the correspondence between Russia and Afghanistan became in any way dangerous; and he treated Government as having placed itself in the position of a "ruined gamester," who, having attempted suicide and "half cut" his throat, goes to his friends to know what to He commented bitterly on the tricks and turns of the "new spirited foreign policy" of Lord Salisbury, who was always "taking advantage" and "creating opportunities." Alienated, Sir William contended, by the sharp practice and the want of temper, straightforwardness, and common sense which marked the proceedings of the Government, the Ameer had no other course left to him but to make friends with Russia. When the Government had got affairs into this position they proceeded to take in Parliament in order to smuggle their policy through and to commence the war without discussion. No doubt, when the Russian mission was sent to Cabul, the Government was right in sending Sir Neville Chamberlain; but they ought to have done it in a manner as little humiliating and vexatious to the Ameer as possible. What, he asked, was now to be done with Afghanistan? for to take the scientific frontier which had been hinted at would make Afghanistan an Asiatic Bulgaria. charge your policy," he continued, "in this matter with exactly the same vice and with exactly the same injurious consequences as I charged your European Eastern policy. You have been opposing Russia for three years, and what has been the result? You were to secure Afghan to England, exactly as you were to secure the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and a pretty job you made of both. You seem to me to have played very much the part to Russia that the wind does to a kite. You have enabled her to soar. I think that in the course of your administration and opposition to her she has made more progress than she did during the reigns of Peter the Great and the Empress Catherine put together. We told you what would be the result if you allowed Russia to make single-handed a war upon Turkey, and it has come to pass. You were told by Lord Northbrook what would happen to Afghanistan if you pursued this policy, and it has happened. You have lost Afghanistan just as you have lost half European Turkey. And if you go on in this manner Russia before long will overshadow the earth through the influence of your policy. This is only part of a still greater question. You tell us you have got a new policy in Afghanistan, and the keynote of that policy was sounded the other night by the guiding and animating spirit of that policy. His address was a denunciation of the deleterious doctrine of those upon whom the Divine blessing was once pro-

nounced for seeking peace and pursuing it. It is not a question of the Afghan frontier. We are now face to face with the dangerous spirit of this new policy. You spared no art, you endorsed every endeavour, to rouse the suspicion of this Afghan nation, to exasperate its animosities, to provoke the pride of a high-spirited people. It seems to me that you are going to make other wars inevitable, as you have made the Afghan war inevitable. You have roused a spirit that you cannot quell. You have summoned this war spirit as your slave. In my opinion it is going to become your master. You will have to feed it. In place of making a great war, you have begun by making this little, this shabby war—a war which is intended to gratify the war spirit at the expense of other people, who can less afford it than yourselves. How far are we to-day from a great war? Yours is an Imperial policy, you say. It appears to me that it is a servile copy of the Imperialism of the Second Empire. Your policy is not a policy of peace. Some of you may go farther than others. The Attorney-General, for instance, who is ready to spring up and answer me, may be taken as the best and truest exponent of this blood and thunder policy. You have hoisted the old red flag of the Tory party, the blood-red flag of the Tory party, and we know the crew that sails beneath it. It is a gaunt and a grizzly company. I am making no personal observa-tions. The company of which I speak as sailing under that flag are War, Taxation, Poverty, and Distress. We have our flag too. It is an old flag, with the old words, 'peace, retrenchment, and reform.' The time is not far distant when those two flags are going to meet in a general election. To my mind the sooner the better. We have had a few skirmishes lately, and in this session of Parliament five members have taken their seats, three-fourths or fourfifths of whom will record their votes to-night in condemnation of the Government, and two of them represent what were formerly Conservative seats. For my part, I am not for this new bastard Imperial policy. I am for the policy of the last forty years. During that period it has been the happy fortune of the Sovereign of these realms to preside over the destinies of a nation in a period of almost unmixed prosperity and peace. I fear her Majesty's present advisers are preparing for her a very different future. We daily offer a prayer that peace and happiness may be established on a foundation of truth and justice; but we know that in this English land at present there is neither peace nor happiness. shall vote in condemnation of the Government to-night because I believe the unhappy result is mainly due to the fact that the advisers of the Crown have departed from the paths of truth and justice."

Lord Hartington cited military opinion—quoting from Lord Sandhurst and Sir Henry Green—about the impolicy of an advance into Afghanistan, as to which he said that the agreement between all authorities, military and civil, was so complete, that the difficulty was, not to find arguments against, but to make a selection

from, them. Further, he demanded what the advance on the part of Russia was, which had so alarmed a Government which so recently as 1876 had expressed the most perfect ease of mind on the subject. "The Central Asian papers teem," he said, "with despatches in which England and Russia express in the frankest manner their perfect comprehension of the steps taken by either, and the entire absence of jealousy or alarm," though "timely precaution," it would seem, had been going on the whole time. "What particular advance of Russia," the speaker asked, "was considered to alter the situation?" "It is we and we alone," Lord Hartington presently added, "who drove the Afghans into the arms of Russia. Whatever else may be done, the present Vicency of India should be recalled. I admire the genius of Lord Lytton. I believe that in Europe his diplomatic talents were considerable; but I cannot say that I consider he, as a military diplomatist, has distinguished himself. I consider he should be recalled, because he appears to me the incarnation and the embodiment of an Indian policy which is everything an Indian policy should not be. Except when some danger and some trouble such as now exist threaten us, we do not hear very much of what is going on in India; but when during the last two years we have had occasional glimpses of what is passing in India, we have seen him mimicking at Delhi the fallen state of the Mogul Empire, not describing, in the midst of the people and the princes of India, the real nature and source of our rule, but endeavouring to impose upon them an imitation of pomp such as that which they had been accustomed to see produced. At another time we see him fidgeting about the harmless eccentricities of the Indian press. In the papers now before the House we see him at the conferences at Peshawur addressing the dying Envoy of a puzzled and frightened Sovereign in terms which seem to me to be composed of language borrowed partly from a lawyer's letter and partly from a tale in the 'Arabian Nights.' But I am afraid that if we were to part with Lord Lytton we should have to part with something else. I do not expect that her Majesty's Government will recall him, and what is more, I do not think they would be justified in doing so, because the only fault of his policy is that he has been a too faithful embodiment of her Majesty's Government."

"The Government have boasted," said Lord Hartington, in a fine conclusion to a powerful speech—roused as he clearly was at last—"of a spirited foreign policy, but all the time it has seemed to me as if they were possessed by an unworthy and abject terror. No movement could take place in any part of Europe or Asia, but it was discovered by them that harm was threatened to English interests. An insurrection breaks out in Bosnia, and the Government immediately rush off to buy shares in the Suez Canal. The Bulgarians revolt against their oppressors, and there is at once a cry of British interests in danger. It is not a little difficult to find out what particular interests are involved, but what has

appeared to me evident is that the Government have no confidence in the strength of England. Like most men who are deficient in true courage, they make a great parade of their courage and their They bring over 8,000 Indian troops to Malta, and let it be understood that the whole force of the Indian Empire is at their back. All the time while they are parading this demonstration, Russia is preparing without any ostentation, or without anybody knowing anything about it, a trap which she feels certain her Majesty's Government will fall into. Her Majesty's Government having fallen into it—and it has given occupation to their Indian army, and it will be fortunate if it does not give occupation to troops from England also—I hope this is a policy of which the country has had nearly enough. I do not care how soon the country has an opportunity of expressing its opinions about it. We have been told, and told still more plainly in the country than in this House, that we are indifferent to the honour and greatness of the Indian Empire. That is an imputation so false that I can scarcely condescend to deny it. But there are some of us who know something of the way the Indian Empire was raised and extended. There are some of us who have watched the difficulties and changes through which it has passed, and which, compared with any now threatening us, are as the mountains and gorges of the Himalayas compared with the hills and valleys of an English county. We have read the history of the events which led to and caused the only check which in recent times our arms ever received in India, and the only blow which our power, and, if you like, our prestige ever received. We have watched again Lord Canning and the band of heroes by whom he was surrounded in the midst of the tremendous dangers of the Indian mutiny. It is because we believe the present policy of her Majesty's Government is founded rather upon an imitation of the error which has marred, than the wisdom which has saved our Indian Empire, that we ask to-night the House to express its condemnation of the policy which has resulted in the present war."

The spark divine which kindled Lord Hartington's usually cold oratory to a flame, failed to animate Sir Stafford Northcote's reply. He was pathetic over the wrongs of Lord Lytton, in having such

bard things said of him, and being

Check'd like a bond-man: all his faults observed, Set in a note-book, learn'd, and conned by rote To cast into his teeth.

Sir Stafford might well have proceeded with the quotation, but did not;

O! I could weep My spirit from mine eyes!

He proceeded again with a desperate effort to vindicate the truthfulness of Lord Salisbury upon some points on which, through the malignity of events, it had again been impugned; and warned

"members of authority in the House" that they were "giving the impression that there is something underhanded and discreditable in the style in which our diplomacy is conducted." Unhappily, that is precisely the impression which the members of authority had received, and therefore wished to give. To us as we write, among others, after the study of recent events and recent speeches necessary to our work as their historian, the impression comes home with very painful force indeed. As far as Sir Stafford's personal defence went, it was that he was the last person to whom a "policy of annexation" should be attributed. We do not suppose that it was natural to him; but his defence of the new policy left little room for any other interpretation of it. He argued at the close of his speech that it was a direct consequence of the Russian mission to Cabul, ignoring the point on which the Opposition had insisted, that that step on the part of Russia was itself a mere consequence of our change of policy in the East. To the further point, surely one of simple honour, that it was with Russia, if with anyone, we should have reckoned for that mission of hers, he answered, "The point, however, was not that Russia had sent a mission, but that the Ameer had refused our mission." As it is written in the directions to printers, "stet" as the Cabinet's plea.

The argument was good enough for the House, however; and the vote of censure was duly defeated by a majority of 101—328 to 227—and 30 members paired. As to any peculiarities of the division, Mr. Roebuck of course voted with the Government. So did Sir N. M. de Rothschild, in compliance with the general feeling of the Jews; but Mr. Samuda only absented himself from the division, while Sir Julian Goldsmid paired with the Opposition. The Marquis of Stafford voted with the Government, but considering the line taken by the Duke of Sutherland, that was not a matter of surprise. Besides these, Mr. W. H. Foster, Mr. H. A. Herbert, Mr. Yeaman, and Mr. John Walter (of the Times) were the only deserters. Of Conservatives who voted with the Liberals there was but one, Sir A. Gordon. On the other hand, there must have been many more Liberal than Conservative absentees, the Conservatives having polled almost their full number. A supplementary debate on the question where the expenses of the Afghan campaign should fall proved dull enough, probably because many Liberals thought with the Spectator that this miserable war was practically Indian, if anything.

Mr. E. Stanhope moved that the revenues of India should be applied for the purpose, and Mr. Fawcett submitted, as an amendment, "That this House is of opinion that it would be unjust that the revenues of India should be applied to defray the extraordinary expenses of the military operations now being carried on against the Ameer of Afghanistan."

Repudiating the insinuation that, in taking this course, he was attempting to stop the supplies, he proceeded to say that he knew the money must be paid, and that the simple question was

whether it should be paid by England or India. The Government had declared this war, he argued, for Imperial far more than for Indian purposes. It was, therefore, as unjust as ungenerous to say that up to the present time India should pay, but that at some future day the House could consider whether any portion should fall upon England. That must be determined solely by the character of the war. If it were an Imperial war, then England was bound legally and equitably to pay for it; whereas, if it were simply an Indian war, India was bound to pay for it. The hon. member then went on to contend that there was no real surplus of Indian revenue, and that the money they were proposing to take for the war was money appropriated as a famine fund, and obtained by the most onerous of taxes. Of all extraordinary proposals he had ever heard made this was one of the most extraordinary:— That India was so rich and England so poor that the latter must come as a suppliant pauper begging India to relieve her in her necessities. And this was done by a Ministry who were anxious to exhibit their country as a mighty empire, whilst they were presenting it in the character of a mean, grasping, and selfish nation. Mr. Fawcett's calculation was that the increase of expenditure, already 1,500,000l. a year, 15,000 men having been added to the Indian army, would be 3,000,000l. a year, to be met by the increase of a taxation already oppressive.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the amendment: and in the course of debate Dr. Playfair charged the Government with direct breach of faith with India, and Mr. Childers supported the charge.

That this was an English, not an Indian, quarrel he inferred from the long delay in taking notice of the march of the Russian columns from Tashkend towards India.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to this that it was not until August that the Government received any authentic news of the Russian Mission being received at Cabul which made it necessary to move. In this case, there was a real emergency, because if there had been delay the season would have been lost and the resistance would have been greater; and this was more than could be alleged for the China war, in which the Indian troops had been used by a Liberal Government without Parliament knowing anything about it. The resolution was merely meant to make the Indian revenue applicable to the expenses of the war, and not to conclude the question as to the future. If India was to be a self-supporting country, she ought to be able to pay for her own self-defence. She ought also to bear the expense of a war with an immediate neighbour, but not with a distant enemy who might attack her as a part of the British Empire. In such a case her claim on the Imperial Exchequer must be recognised. At present it was too soon to decide what would be the character of the present war. It might be that it would soon be terminated, and no necessity for appealing to the British Exchequer would arise; but if it should turn out to be a war calling for the whole strength of the country to be put forth, then undoubtedly India ought not to bear the whole cost. In the course of a month or two we should know more clearly what course the war was about to take, and the Government would be prepared to

make proposals to the House accordingly.

The Marquis of Hartington, in the course of a brief speech, remarked that the proposal of the Government evidently pointed to a system of subsidies which would destroy the whole financial control of Parliament; and the way in which Parliament was being set aside was very generally denounced, among others by so staunch a Conservative as Mr. Newdegate. It was Parliament's own fault, however; "Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin:" and on a division Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by a majority of 110—235 to 125, and the original resolution was then agreed to.

With this the little session ended, nothing else having marked it but a retractation and practical defeat of the Government on the subject of the "Rhodope Commission," to which we have already made sufficient allusion. It appeared that the refusal of several of the Commissioners to sign the report was due quite as much to their disbelief in the evidence, and disapproval of the way in which it was taken, as to their knowledge that the inquiry had been carried ultra vires. Those who are curious in the matter may refer to a long controversy which took place on the subject between the Pall Mall Gazette and the Spectator, which latter paper supported its conclusions of the untrustworthiness of the Rhodope Report by reference to a letter which appeared in the Scotsman of December 19, with the signature of Mr. W. K. Rose. episode in the House upon the subject, which must be taken as somewhat justifying the unwillingness of ministers to trust their submissive party with the dangerous gift of knowledge beforehand, was on this wise. Sir S. Northcote gave notice of his intention to propose a vote for the assistance of the sufferers in the Rhodope districts, and he promised to lay its terms on the table either on that evening or on the ensuing Monday. Mr. Anderson, M.P. for Glasgow, immediately gave notice that in consideration of the distress which now prevails in this country, it is inexpedient to devote the money of the tax-payers to such a purpose; and the adverse representations which crowded on the Government from its own supporters were so strong, that on the Monday Sir S. Northcote announced, not the terms of his proposal, but the intention of the Government to abandon its purpose. The scene on this announcement was very curious. Lord Hartington pressed to know whether the abandonment was final. Sir W. Harcourt remarked that the Jingoes would do anything in the world for the Turks, except pay for them, and leaning familiarly over the table to the Government, suggested that their right course would be "to put it on the Hindoos;" Mr. Serjeant Simon and Mr. Anderson pointed out how completely this course of the Government supported the doubts cast on the trustworthiness of the so-called

Rhodope Report; Sir R. Peel made a vain attempt at a diversion; and Mr. Gladstone explained at length the vacillating conduct of the Government in relation to the whole matter, not-withstanding the urgent pressure of Sir H. Layard, and the long time during which the Rhodope Report had been before them. Sir S. Northcote, of course, said that he had meant to declare that the proposal of the Government was absolutely at an end, and made an effort to rally the Opposition on their natural exultation over so small a matter, after their recent defeat, but was too crestfallen to make much of his little attempt at retaliation.

Before Parliament separated till February, the news of the death of the Princess Alice of Hesse from diphtheria, caught in patient and loving attendance upon her children, all of whom had suffered, and one had died of the illness, had to be announced in both Houses. The sorrow at this real loss, which happened on the anniversary of her father's death, was very true and general in England and in Germany, and we may be pardoned for noting the painful and disgusted feeling with which we read that the Emperor of Germany prevented the Crown Prince and Princess from attending the funeral, "for fear of infection!" The vessels of the States in America lowered their flags, in kindly sympathy with the mourners, for the sweet and noble life which had passed away. her devotion to the sick and wounded during the Franco-German war, the English Princess Alice had won all the hearts there. She was as well remembered at home for her devotion to her father during the illness of which he died, and to her brother during that from which he mercifully recovered. In further pursuance of this loving mission she passed away, leaving a memory to be cherished all the more for its illustration of the divine law of love and truth, from the striking force with which just now it brought home to the mind the utter pettiness of the "pretexts" and "opportunities" of diplomacy, and the self-seeking of personal ambitions. Requiescat in pace; in the peace she "still ensued."

Meanwhile, right or wrong, whatever it was about, and whatever its proposed end, on which points we can at present form no definite conclusion, the invasion of Afghanistan was more of a triumphal progress than a war. Mountain-passes, which from accounts and sketches seemed absolutely impassable, such as especially the formidable "Shaturgadan," were passed as if the army were an Alpine Club, without opposition. The terrible Shere Ali, frightened and beset, ran away from his capital, it was not clearly known how or whither, and ran away, poor wretch, to die; and Yakoob Khan—the son whom he had imprisoned in spite of British remonstrance which had alienated the father, and not conciliated the son—reigned in his stead at Cabul.

We add a few extracts from the vigorous description of the advance given in Mr. Archibald Forbes's letters to the Daily News.

Of the important difference between these two phrases, Sir Stafford North-cote had recently made a point in the House, in defending Lord Salisbury.

Premising that the General had on the evening of November 20, and in the small hours of the following morning, dispatched the 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Tytler, and the 1st Brigade, under General Herbert Macpherson, away to the north-west, to Lashora, with orders to march thence and bring a flanking fire to bear on the defences of Ali Musjid, we follow the main advance of the 3rd and 4th Brigades from Jumrood, in the early morning of Thursday, November 21. Mr. Forbes tells us that "the march began when the broad daylight had illuminated the mouth of the Pass and the intervening region. There is a little clear space among the boulders flanking the road from Jumrood Fort and the mouth of the Pass. Immediately in our front was the village of Jum, and its adjacent shrine overhung with acacia-trees, and between the village and the shrine passed the narrow roadway. The General, with his staff, sat here on horseback to watch the march-past of the advance guard. As the wing of the 14th Sikhs that led the advance strode past with a long, swinging stride, the sunlight broke out and lit up with a golden glory the brown gully and grey crags of Sarkai and Rhotas. Behind the Sikhs marched a wing of the 81st Queen's; then came two companies of native sappers, with their mules laden with tools; and then followed them Manderson's fine troop of horse artillery (I.C.) This completed the advance guard, which was under the personal command of Colonel Appleyard, the soldierly Brigadier of the 3rd Brigade.

"At length (continues Mr. Forbes) the door of the Shadi Bhugiar Pass was reached and penetrated, the General leading the way. He pushed his pony up the steep isolated knoll that stands in its throat, and from beside the old tower on its summit scanned the scene in front. All that was seen of interest was the redcoated picquet on the peak in advance, quietly watching us. Upon the top of Rhotas, on our right, had been visible all along another picquet, whose camp fire had during the night glowed up against the dark sky. Behind there was a nasty grip, leading down into the level bed of the nullah. In view of the possibility of getting as soon as possible a long shot at the Afghan picquet, two of Manderson's horse artillery guns had been ordered forward under These were handsomely stayed down the grip Captain Walsh. with guy-ropes, and came along the bottom at a hard gallop, in the true horse artillery style. Just where Mackeson's road leaves the bed of the hollow, we had a nearer view of the enemy's picquet up on the peak of Koti Givat in our front, but it was still out of range of the guns. . . . The skirmishers crowned a low ridge, from the top of which the Afghan picquet was visible, distant, perhaps, a thousand paces. It had deployed, and the men had sent their horses to the rear, behind cover. At ten o'clock our Sikhs and the 81st detachment opened fire against the straggling party of the Afghans. There was some response—nothing to speak of; and the Afghan people quickly fell back, when the bugles sounded 'Cease firing,' and the skirmishing advance was continued.

"At the top of this ridge the view of Ali Musjid first opened It stands on a precipitous isolated crag, everywhere naturally more or less scarped. Its summit either is level by nature or has been levelled by art, and on this summit is built the fort, covering entirely the flat surface. Roughly it is a square, with circular bastions at each corner, and one large one in the centre of its front looking down the Pass, and there is a prolongation of the curtain down to a detached square tower on the slope of the crag opposite the Khyber glacis. It is built of rough stones, uncemented, and partly faced with mud, and as a fortification has no pretensions, although its natural strength is very great. The Afghan engineer, whoever he was, had a very fair notion of constructing a defensive system with the means at his disposal. A great hill rises immediately behind Ali Musjid fort, its face almost precipitous. In its front rise three isolated peaks; one—being the one to the proper left—is that on which the fort is built.

"Our skirmishers had little difficulty in dislodging the Afghans from the Shagai Ridge; but the cool daring of one Afghan horseman, who rode slowly in front of a ruined tower amid a perfect shower of bullets, excited the admiration of our troops. Swarming down into the valley, and crossing the stream, our skirmishers next occupied the deserted village of Lala Chena. Then Walsh's two guns came up; and, while we waited here for the 40-pounders, they were ordered to open fire on the fort, the range being about 2,500 yards. Their practice did not at first sight seem very successful. Their shells for the most part failed to reach the fort, striking and exploding downward on the steep scarp in front of it. Their fire was, however, only pour passer le temps, till the 40-pounders should come up, and a messenger sent to the rear brought back word that they could scarcely be in position till an hour should have elapsed. It was at twelve o'clock that, according to the General's expectation, Macpherson's co-operation might be anticipated from the top of the precipice of Rhotas to our right of Ali Musjid, and the big guns would thus arrive just in time effectively to accentuate Meanwhile a wing of the 14th Sikhs was sent the combination. forward to our right front, to feel their way over the successive ridges projecting from about the base of Rhotas and constituting its lower features. In reply to the first shot fired by Walsh, a shell was fired from Ali Musjid that burst high in the air; but the second shot fired from the fort passed close over the heads of the Staff on the bluff, and fell among some Sikhs a hundred yards behind. It was a blind shell; had it exploded it would have done some damage. As it was, it was exhumed and became the property of Colonel Waterfield, the Commissioner of Peshawur. Henceforth, in reply to Walsh's fire, the shooting from the guns of Ali Musjid was admirable; the range had evidently been correctly ascertained beforehand, and every shot fell close to us as we lay behind the knolls of the bluff. At twelve the first

40-pounder came into action a little way on our rear, and Magennis's 9-pounders also threw in an occasional shell. Our fire was directed at all three of the enemy's main positions, but chiefly at Ali Musjid, and the dilapidated condition of that fort when we occupied it next morning proved that the fire had been much more efficient than we had imagined."

There being no sign of Macpherson as the afternoon of the 21st wore on, it was resolved to attack with the 3rd and 4th Brigades. "Appleyard took his 3rd Brigade on to the heights on the left of the Khyber Valley, with intent to press forward and assail the right flank of the enemy's position by a turning move-The 4th Brigade, with which General Browne remained, moved forward over the rocky ridges, direct in our front, confronting Ali Musjid, and having the potentiality of working round upon its left." But, as it was thought a direct infantry assault on Ali Musjid would lead to an unnecessary sacrifice of life, it was resolved to abandon the attack for the day. "Lord William Beresford, one of Sir Sam's aides, was entrusted with the arduous and dangerous duty of descending from our height on the right bank, crossing the valley swept by the artillery and infantry fire of the Afghans, and ascending to the eminence on the left bank, to inform Appleyard of the resolution to desist from further action. Lord William successfully carried out the duty, and Appleyard halted. But a portion of his brigade was far in advance. Detachments of the 14th Sikhs and 27th Native Infantry had pressed on, and in the grey of the twilight were fighting their way up to the steep grassy slope on the peak above, which was the enemy's right flank position. In vain did the bugle sound the recall; its strains were borne unavailingly down the wind. The Afghans, behind their breastworks of stone, fought every step of the ascent, while the artillery of their left enfiladed the advance of our men as they struggled onwards and upwards. The end was disaster relieved by devoted bravery. A young officer of the 27th, by name Maclean, had rushed on with a handful of men into a spot where he found himself in deadly trouble. He called back for assistance with urgent vehemence to his support, commanded by Major Birch, in command of the 27th. That officer would not hear in vain the entreaty of his subordinate. He rushed forward, only to fall, shot dead in the effort. Those to whose succour he advanced fell back, and the gallant Major's body remained abandoned out to the front. One of his young officers—a lieutenant, of whom everyone speaks well, Fitzgerald by name-would not have it that his chief's body should be left there to the mercy of barbarians. He called on the men of his own command to follow him to its rescue, but they hung back. In angry despair he called for fifteen volunteers from an adjacent detachment of the 14th Sikhs, and the appeal was nobly responded to. Fitzgerald and his Sikhs sallied out. He was twice wounded ere he reached Birch's body, but he raised it, and was aiding in its removal when a third shot

killed him. Most of the gallant Sikhs fell around him. They had to be left where they fell; the Afghan fire was no more to be faced. But the bodies were found yesterday morning (the 22nd) unharmed, and at sundown yesterday Birch and his gallant subaltern found a soldier's grave under a tree close by the head-quarter camp at the foot of Ali Musjid, the whole head-quarter staff paying by their presence fitting honour to valiant comrades who had fallen gloriously with their faces to the foe."

They are no mole-hills which the artillery have to surmount in those mountainous regions. The Guides were of good service to General Sir Samuel Browne in his advance through the Khyber Mr. Forbes does justice to their prowess in these words:— "The services of this Punjaub frontier force, of which the Guides may be called the corps d'élite, are scarcely known at all to the mass of stay-at-home Britons. I wonder no soldier of the force who could use a pen as well as a sword has ever undertaken the task of writing the chronicles of the Guides. The number of their hill campaigns has been legion—and no bloodless campaigns either. Deeds of valour have been done by them, officers and men, that under circumstances of greater publicity would have earned not a few Victoria Crosses. But wounds are more abundant trophies of hard fighting among the Guides than are decorations or brevets. . . . It was an unexpected pleasure to find out here among the officers of the Guides, under the shadow of the mountains of the Khyber, an old comrade of the Franco-German war, in Captain Wigram Battye, one of five brothers whose names are throughout the Indian service a synonym for bravery, modesty, and lovableness of character."

Jellalabad, the Afghan stronghold rendered remarkable by General Sir Robert Sale's prolonged defence of the place against Akbar Khan, was entered without opposition by General Sir Samuel Browne on Friday, December 20. The Daily News' correspondent telegraphed that General Browne passed through Jellalabad at the head of a column of troops, with bands playing. He then encamped on the south side of the place. The correspondent adds that Major Cavagnari received on the same day an important communication from the Ameer, the contents of which had not been made public. According to Russian news received at Berlin, the Ameer, mistrusting his sons and courtiers, fled to Balkh for the purpose of raising an army among the Turcoman tribes, and the members of the Russian Legation returned directly to Turkestan. But it was announced from St. Petersburg that no official confirmation had been received there of the departure for Balkh of the Ameer with the Russian Mission.

The Standard correspondent with General Roberts's force telegraphed that it had been decided that nothing could be done against the Mangals this season. The hill tribes about Kuram were giving a good deal of trouble, and the telegraph wires were frequently cut. A Times' telegram stated that Wali Mahomed

had arrived at Khushi, sixteen miles to the south-west of the Shutargardan Pass, with eleven regiments of infantry and four of cavalry, which are supposed to come from Balkh. It was not supposed, however, that Wali Mahomed would venture to cross Shutargardan at this secret

Shutargardan at this season.

Yet another telegram from the Daily News' Special Correspondent at Dakka states that the expedition against the Zukkur Khels met with a good deal of firing from the hillmen, and that our loss was one man killed and three wounded. The columns of Colonel Doran and Colonel Tytler advanced along opposite sides of the valley, burning the villages and blowing up the towers, and then returned to Dakka and Ali Musjid.

The Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Quetta sent home

word on December 23, that—

"Replying to the orders of Shere Ali, his father-in-law, Mir Afzul, who commands at Candahar, has plainly told him that, without foreign aid, any opposition to the British forces would be futile, and that he could not even defend the Khojeck Pass.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the loyal and willing assistance rendered throughout by the Khan of Khelat. His heir, with a small body of men, may possibly accompany General Stewart. The advance of the British troops continues unopposed, and they

are in excellent health."

Turning in conclusion from war abroad to the sad story of suffering at home, we take from the summary of the events of the year, in the last day's issue of the *Times*, the following extract:—

"The depression of trade which has been deplored for the past four years has not been removed; it has sunk, indeed, to a lower level than before. Fortunately, a good harvest and plentiful supplies from all foreign countries have kept down the price of bread, and bad trade has so far profited the consumer that all the necessaries of life have been cheaper than they were in prosperous times. If it were not for this mitigation, the effect of repeated reductions in the rate of wages, ineffectually opposed by strikes, of withdrawals of capital, of bankruptcies and liquidations, of banking disasters, of alarms in the money market, of Ministerial embarrassments in finance, and of augmented taxation, actual or prospective, would have been far more severely felt. As it was, in spite of some distress and consequent discontent throughout the country, the Poor Law returns showed no extraordinary increase of pauperism until the last few weeks of the year, when the hard weather and the want of employment combined to cause widespread suffering.

"In the early part of 1878, as in 1877, there was a difficulty in finding remunerative employment for capital; the Bank rate of discount was lowered in January from 4 to 3, and afterwards to 2 per cent., and did not again touch 4 per cent. until August, when a drain of bullion was feared. Still later the Glasgow Bank failure compelled another precautionary rise, but within the past

month, notwithstanding prevalent uneasiness, it has been thought safe to maintain the Bank rate at 5 per cent. The fluctuations in the ordinary commercial terms for the use of money were much The conflicts between labour and capital begun last year were prolonged, embittered, and multiplied. The London masons' strike was not ended until the middle of March, and a few weeks later came the great 'turn-out' of the cotton operatives in Blackburn and other North Lancashire towns, as well as riots in the Scotch mining districts. The disturbances at Blackburn which followed the refusal of the Masters' Association to submit the proposed reduction of wages to the judgment of Lord Derby and two other arbitrators, culminated in the sacking and burning of Colonel Raynsford Jackson's house. For a week or so the gravest anxiety prevailed, but the excitement soon abated, and after ineffectual negotiations the men succumbed. In the autumn another strike at Oldham originated in another reduction of wages. But in many cases the workmen have learned to submit without violent resistance, and to recognise the fact that capitalists find it difficult to maintain their enterprises at all. The depression of trade, the lack of employment, and the generally unprosperous state of the community have been demonstrated by the falling off in the revenue and by the failures of large financial concerns. The fall of prices in the autumn and the accumulation of cash reserves to meet a possible panic raised the demand for money and lowered the value of all public securities. The Government funds, however, have been maintained at a much higher average than in 1872-73."

To the Bradford Observer we are indebted for the following interesting account:—

"A wasting process has been going on for several years, and it becomes of the highest importance to investigate the cause or the causes of a state of things which cannot much longer continue without the gravest consequences. It may be some consolation that the worsted industry does not suffer alone, nor do the other great industries of this country, for the same complaint reaches us from all other countries; and everywhere an outcry is raised for more protection, as the only effectual panacea. Convinced as we are that a war of tariffs, which we hear so frequently recommended, must impoverish the world and make the present crisis permanent, it is necessary to consider how far our trade suffers from general causes, which are beyond the control of individuals, and from other causes which may be removed by local efforts. Some of the former crises, which have occurred in remarkable sequence every ten or eleven years, were even more severe than that which we are now passing through, but they were of short duration, and were generally followed by a sudden and complete recovery. Our four last annual reports describe, however, an uninterrupted succession of bad years, and it may thus be inferred that while former panics had simple causes, the present chronic depression must be owing

to a complication of disastrous influences. And it is our opinion that such influences exist in sufficient number to explain the present state of things. A constant waste of capital has been going on ever since the beginning of the war of secession in the United States, which that rich country, with all its recuperative powers, is only now beginning to replace. That conflict was followed by the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, by another and much more destructive war between France and Germany in 1870-71, and by the late Russo-Turkish war. wars are followed by an armed peace, in which increasing millions of the working men of continental nations are now taken from their productive labour for the purpose of being trained for the better destruction of the lives and property of their neighbours and fellow-workers. Taxes are everywhere increased to supply these devouring demands, and the smaller aggregate of the people's earnings reduces their purchasing power in a greater measure even than it tends to reduce the value of their labour. Trade, however, does not suffer except locally during war; on the contrary, the money, lavishly spent, circulates freely and produces a temporary demand for many articles, and thus creates an appearance of prosperity the hollowness of which is soon experienced on the return of peace. Even the late war between Russia and Turkey forms an exception to this rule. The exports for the eleven months of 1878 to Russia and Turkey were above three times greater than in 1877. It may be presumed that the usual collapse will follow, and that those who expect a continuance of the exceptional demand will be disappointed.

"But the ultimate results of this localised war cannot be compared with the effects of the displacement of capital following the Civil War in the United States and the Franco-German War. When American cotton became so scarce that 2s. was paid for middle Orleans, the growth of cotton in India was stimulated, immense profits were made by exporters and importers engaged in the trade with that country; and the scarcity of cotton increased the demand for wool, flax, hemp, and jute fabrics to such a degree that in December, 1864, Lincoln hog wool was sold at 32d. per lb., and wethers at 27d. These wools are now worth no more than 14d. and $12\frac{3}{4}d$. No amount of machinery appeared sufficient to satisfy an apparently unlimited demand; and foreigners competed with English manufacturers in their eagerness to reap the golden harvest. The return to a more normal state was gradual, and the severe depression caused by the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 was soon recovered, when a peace as sudden as the outbreak of hostilities removed all apprehensions of further

entanglements.

"No event, however, has more thoroughly changed the course of trade than the Franco-German War in 1870 and 1871. The exports of British produce which, under the influence of free-trade had steadily grown from 125,000,000l. in 1861 to 190,000,000l.

in 1869, suddenly advanced to 256,250,000l. in 1872. Some part of this extraordinary expansion was certainly due to the inability of French and German manufacturers to supply a pent-up demand, but the latter lost no time in preparing themselves to supply that demand, and thus to obtain their share of the profits so easily Notwithstanding the enormous losses sustained by France, the accumulated savings of a thrifty and laborious people supplied their industry with the means of immediately developing an extraordinary but healthy activity, while the sudden influx of the five milliards of war indemnity into Germany produced a financial and industrial excitement only to be compared with that experienced during the South Sea Bubble and the Railway Mania of 1845 in this country. The effects have been as disastrous in the latest case as they were in the previous ones. The haste to be rich resulted in a collapse greater than any experienced on a former occasion, because the speculation extended over a greater area, and the amounts dealt with were of a magnitude compared with which former manias sink into insignificance.

"The natural reaction was aided and rendered more severe by events in the East. Famines in India and China destroyed many thousands of lives, and the fall in the price of silver reduced the value of our exports to these great markets to such an extent that for several years past all shipments of manufactures left a heavy loss to the exporter. Notwithstanding these losses exports increased and continued to glut the market, until the failure of the City of Glasgow and other banks revealed the rotten system upon which this large trade rested. There is no necessity for dwelling at any length upon events which are familiar to all, but they explain the general distrust, and the absence of demand which gives to all our markets so gloomy an aspect.

"Let us summarise the causes of the complaints, which are by no means confined to this country. A succession of wars, excessive armaments, and increased taxation; an unhealthy speculation, subsequent to an extraordinary displacement of capital; a fictitious prosperity, an exaggerated rate of wages, and a spirit of extravagance pervading all classes; the reaction, intensified by enormous losses, on investments in Turkish, Egyptian, and sundry South American bonds, no less than in joint-stock undertakings at home, which all promised large dividends, and ended in failures; famines in the East occurring at the same time when a fall of 20 per cent. in the value of silver disorganised one of our most important markets; and, lastly, the failure of banks and firms, in consequence of an inflation of credit beyond all previous precedents.

"Though these failures have perhaps had a more immediate and apparent influence upon the present state of our own market than the others, we are of opinion that in them we perceive a sign of coming improvement rather than of discouragement. Trade, no longer unhealthily excited by too great a facility of credit, may for a time suffer from excessive caution on the part of bankers and

capitalists; but capital accumulates too fast to be locked up, and there will be no difficulty in finding employment for it in legitimate trade the moment confidence is restored by the weeding out There are no present fears of new wars, and we now in progress. may reasonably expect 1879 to be a year of peace. All classes of the community have had to submit to a reduced income, and have learned the bitter but wholesome lesson that a high rate of interest is but another word for defective security, and that the only means to ensure permanent success must be sought in work and saving. The harvests have been universally good during the past year, and wheat, which stood at 51s. 8d. in the beginning of the year, now costs 40s. 8d. per quarter. While certain foreign markets may be some time in recovering from the overstocking which continued while increasing shipments became the only means of raising the wind by bankrupt houses, the cessation of this process must sooner or later bring back a state of legitimate commerce, based upon the real requirements of trade. The caution exercised by our customers, and the low price of raw material, must also have a salutary influence. If, therefore, we cannot take the desponding view of our immediate prospects which we hear so frequently expressed on 'Change, we feel compelled to add that we must not expect a sudden improvement, and particularly do we feel bound to caution the trade against the speculative spirit which has so frequently disappointed the legitimate expectations of our manufacturers and merchants. We allude to the fact, that instead of waiting for a continued demand for the raw material, its price has too often been suddenly advanced in the country when a few orders for yarns or pieces gave an appearance of (perhaps merely temporary) activity to our market. It should not be forgotten that we have at present in the country a large accumulation of wool, the produce of previous years' clips, that the Colonies produce an increasing supply of long-haired lustrous wool, and that the export of our English and Irish wool has been less than in former years. The price of cotton also, though it may partially recover from its present unprecedented depression, will probably return, but slowly, to a more normal state; and therefore we believe that the improvement which we hopefully look for will be lasting, provided prices be advanced merely in obedience to the laws of supply and demand, and not discounted beforehand by speculation. A change of fashion may also contribute to an increased demand for the class of yarns and goods which forms the staple produce of this district, but it will not be safe to calculate too much upon so fickle a goddess as fashion.

"The bad times which we have gone through have, at all events, taught the lesson that a large population should not base its entire existence upon a single industry. The extension of soft yarn spinning, and of the production of all-wool goods, has been great; and has been the means of giving employment to great numbers who would have had none if spindles had not been

diverted from the production of lustre and demi-yarns. We hope that this process will continue, and that our spinners will keep their eyes open to discover any new source whence the wool wanted by the trade is to be procured. It is not the first time that we have called attention to the ever-growing consumption of Buenos Ayres wools on the Continent, the absence of which among our supplies may explain the prices by which the French competitors are able to undersell us in some articles. We find that France took during the first ten months of the year a million kilogrammes less of wool from and through England, and seven million kilogrammes more by direct importation from the Argentine Republic."

On the subject of the general distress, the following letter, which appeared in the Daily News, is also worth the quoting:—

"In all parts of the country there is being felt the pressure of hard times. Yet there appears to be very inadequate attention paid to one of the main causes, namely, the exceedingly great degree in which our nation is 'handicapped' in its commercial race and competition with other countries. If your readers will refer to a little Blue-Book annually published, entitled the 'Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom,' they will find, to the astonishment of many of them, that the weight of our 'handicap' is about 130 millions sterling per annum. That is to say, about 85 millions for Imperial taxation (army, navy, national debt, pensions, civil list, &c.), and 44 millions for local taxation (local boards, highways, police, education, poor rates, &c). What nation can successfully 'run' under this tremendous burden? Its increase as of late years, or even its continuance as at present, must gradually inscribe on the runner the ominous words 'Ichabod.' Under it even Great Britain must fall behind in the race of nations, unless her people and statesmen, but primarily the former, devise effectual means for reducing this huge weight. And how insignificant, to us, are the affairs of Turks, Afghans, Russians, and 'hoc genus omne' in comparison with this vast home interest. The population of this kingdom being 33 millions, this weight of 130 millions sterling amounts to 4l. for every man, woman, and child, or 201. per family of five throughout the country. This is an unimportant sum for the upper and middle classes, but, as an entire national average, 201. per home is a tremendous annual And how much of the nation's wealth does it consume? Firstly, the Imperial taxation absorbs an amount equal to all the following, viz., to total imports, so far as they are retained for home consumption, of wheat, 34,000,000l. sterling; barley, 5,000,000l.; Indian corn 10,000,000l.; rice, 3,000,000l.; sugar, 26,000,000l.; coffee, 3,000,000l.; and raisins, 1,000,000l. whole of these products of primary need, as imported and retained for the people of the United Kingdom, amount, in value, to 81,000,000l. But our present Imperial expenditure actually exceeds all this! Add to this our local taxation, which exactly equals the combined sum of our large import of wool (15,000,000l.

for home use) and the net profits on all the English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh railways (29,000,000l. per annum), making 44,000,000l., besides the Imperial taxation. How can our manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and working men pay, directly or indirectly, such enormous sums, and at the same time compete successfully with nations like the United States, which are comparatively free from similar expenditure? The real remedy is neither for the manufacturer to lessen production, nor for the working man to ask less wages, but for all to combine in compelling legislators of both parties (for both are concerned) to find means of cutting down this huge imposition. It will bear cutting down, for much of it is for extravagant and worse than useless war expenditure. It is the interest of certain powerful classes to set the millions gaping eastward and spending large resources and money on mere outlandish matters. But it is high time to look at home. All other political interests are inferior in importance to this great question. It should be the question at the next general election, and should be taken up in a patriotic spirit by men of all parties. But unless the constituencies enter upon it in earnest and act resolutely upon it at every election, they may be certain that their legislators will help them in the matter as little as heretofore. Yet it is as certain that if the nation, as a body, looks into the subject it will be impressed with its magnitude and importance and will take steps towards effectual relief."

Turning at the end of our record to India and the Colonies, we find that the disquietude, real or factitious, which preceded the Afghan war, was in our greatest dependency naturally great. "The shock of the Russo-Turkish struggle," said the Times, "was felt throughout our Indian dominions. The natives showed an ominous restlessness. Distorted notions of what was happening in European politics prevailed, and the distant form of Russia loomed vague and large upon the Oriental imagination. financial policy of Sir John Strachey, which had imposed new taxes with the object of accumulating a famine insurance fund, was assailed with unusual violence. There were many signs of a belief that England had met with a check, and was, consequently, in a position to be forced into concessions. The seditious and libellous language of a part of the native press provoked the Viceroy early in the spring to pass with remarkable rapidity, as an urgent measure, an act which subjected Indian newspapers to a severe censorship. The policy of this step was severely criticised in the Imperial Parliament by Mr. Gladstone and others, but was not reversed. Another symptom of the same nervous and suspicious frame of mind was visible in the alarm excited by rumours of the growing military strength of the Nizam, Scindiah, Holkar, and others of our feudatories. That the Government was not wholly indifferent to these rumours may be inferred from the enactment of a statute, also passed with 'urgency,' strictly regulating the importation and possession of arms. The explana1878.]

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tion of all this disquietude was afterwards made clear. The foreign relations of India beyond the north-west frontier had been troubled by Russian pressure in Afghanistan." We give this explanation as it was given: whether it was made as clear to others as the Times, that Russian pressure, and not English imperialism, was the cause of disquiet we must be allowed to "The European crisis, meanwhile"—and on this point there can only be a glad accord between us-"drew from our colonial fellow-subjects in every part of the world expressions of sympathy with the mother country and even offers of material aid. In Canada, where Lord Dufferin had encouraged the growth of a high spirit of Imperial pride, these proofs of loyalty were most conspicuous. They were the most remarkable because the Dominion was at the time on the eve of a pitched battle between domestic parties, which in September resulted in the defeat of the Mackenzie Ministry and the return of a large Parliamentary majority in support of Sir John A. Macdonald and his policy of protection to native industry. Before the change of Ministry rendered necessary by the elections took place it had been announced that the Marquis of Lorne was selected as Lord Dufferin's successor in the Governor-Generalship. The Canadians, though they regretted the departure of the latter, were well pleased at the prospect of having one of the Queen's daughters at the head of their colonial society. The reception of the Governor-General and the Princess displayed an abounding enthusiasm, and the appointment seems to have drawn the Dominion closer to the mother country. In South Africa the prospect is less satisfactory. At the beginning of the year it was supposed that the Galeka rising in Caffraria had been suppressed; but the Gaikas rose immediately afterwards, and other troubles broke out, which prolonged the border warfare for many Sir Bartle Frere's energetic policy was hampered by his Ministry, who claimed an independent control of the war that could not be granted consistently with the public safety. They were accordingly dismissed, and a new Cabinet was formed, which, with the aid of the Imperial troops, had restored tranquillity in Caffraria by the end of July. But the services of the troops were found to be at once and urgently required in Natal and the Transvaal, where the Zulu King had for some time been threatening hostilities, and where one of his vassals was actually defying Lord Chelmsford, who was in command the British rule in arms. of the Queen's forces, found the situation so serious that he called for reinforcements from home. These have now been despatched, but as the year closes it is not known whether peace with the Zulus will be preserved or not, or whether our forces in South Africa are strong enough to control all the elements of disorder. In Australasia there has been material progress, and most of the colonies have been applying for loans; but the prevalent distrust in the money market at home has not been favourable to such demands, while the political turmoil in Victoria has unfairly

prejudiced other and steadier communities. Another Victorian 'dead-lock' was causing embarrassment early in the year; the Legislative Council had rejected the Appropriation Bill, and Mr. Berry's Ministry, supported by the Assembly, had dismissed important classes of officials with a view to coercing or punishing the opposite party. A compromise was afterwards arranged, but during the autumn discussions upon schemes of constitutional amendment have led to other conflicts between the Legislative Chambers. At the present moment a truce is maintained, while both parties are preparing to invoke the intervention of the Imperial Parliament."

As we transcribe these words, the allusion to South Africa has assumed a painful importance. First—it would so far seem—the Governor-General of India, and then our representative in South Africa, caught the infection of "Imperialism." For an explanation of that word we must refer to Lord Carnarvon's speech; for its appropriateness to the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, to Lord Salisbury himself. It is the part of honest conviction to change its opinions upon evidence; and we hope to be able to change ours; but from the story of the past year as we are able to understand it from the acts and arguments of either side, we can only now believe that History will record its final judgment on the whole policy of the day—retrograde as it appears to us in the worst sense, all questions of political creed apart—by every primary rule of Right and Honour, in the language of stern and scornful condemnation.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE.

The Position of France—The Revue des Deux Mondes.—The Limoges Incident—Municipal Elections—The Chambers—Press Amnesty Bill—Republican Successes—M. Gambetta at Belleville—Scene in the Chamber—State of Siege Bill-State Purchase of Railways-Other Bills and New Elections-The Journal des Débats on the Treaty of San Stefano—Opening of the Exhibition —Voltaire Centenary—The Concordat of 1801—Reactionaries in the Senate— M. Waddington on the Congress of Berlin-Great Review-Funeral of the King of Hanover—Hoche Banquet—Trial of the Marquis d'Allen—Fêtes of the 30th June-Further Elections-Rousseau Centenary-The Treaty of Berlin and Anglo-Turkish Convention—M. de Freycinet's Railway Scheme— M. de Marcére—M. Paul de Cassagnac—Thiers' Funeral Service—Harbour Fêtes at Boulogne—M. Gambetta in the South—His speech at Romans—The Habeneck Incident—Proposed Socialist Congress—Clerical Replies to M. Gambetta—Senatorial Elections Fixed—Death of Mgr. Dupanloup—Egyptian Affairs—Closing of the Exhibition—Meeting of the Chambers—Election Enquiries—Duel between MM. Gambetta and de Fourtou—M. Waddington on French Foreign Policy—Last Difficulty in the Chamber—M. Gambetta on the Situation—Great Free-Trade Demonstration.

Wr take up the thread of the French story where it was left last year, the peaceful victory of the Republicans complete, and the Senate alone preserving a certain Conservative majority until the new elections, anticipated on all sides with eager interest. Very different from the history which we have to record at home, is the quiet and prosperous record of the country which for so many years seemed the permanent cause of European disturbance. and France appear for the time to have changed places in turbulence and unquietness on questions of foreign politics, and in honest domestic work at home, with the blessing which rests upon it. At the Berlin Congress France had the high opportunity of playing the part of mediator without any personal self-seeking; and she played it well. Writing in the Revue des Deux Mondes, some months afterwards, M. Charles de Mazade could say: "She is assuredly the first of peaceful powers: she has made impartial neutrality her law, limiting her own demands to the respect of her most elementary interests. No, indeed: France is no longer the universal 'troubler of the feast,' as her worst enemies must admit; she threatens nobody with her whims of predominance or with her excitabilities." "We fail to see, though," adds the writer in a passage well worth quoting, "that Europe is the better for it.

We fail to see that treaties are more prosperous, that there is more equity in national relations, or in the acts of cabinets; that Peace is more assured, or Right less at the mercy of the audacities of Might. Never—to speak frankly—have relations been more precarious, conventions less sure, or the future less secured by a general assent of Law. The public law of Europe is the secret of the omnipotent wills which to-day battle for influence, and either do or will disagree." It is curious to see the same writer speaking of England a few pages later in the same article, in the following tone. Read alone, the extract may serve as a good example of that support of "foreign opinion" which the ministry of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury claims for its performances; read side by side with that we have just quoted, as a good test of the value of it: "England is interested (in the success of the treaty of Berlin) because in all this business she has gained material advantagés. An increase of naval influence, a reviving diplomatic authority. The English ministry lives on the successes which the policy of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury has won for it, and at the approach of the Session (1879) the Opposition itself shows a certain hesitation.... The ministers have flattered the national sentiment, and succeeded in restoring to England a position which it is long since she has held." M. de Mazade is an able and honest writer. How does he reconcile his praise of the new attitude of France with his approval of the new position of England? Is it that the perplexities of our neighbours have in them, as the proverb says of the misfortunes of friends, something not altogether disagreeable to us?

All the Ministers breakfasted with the Marshal on New Year's Day. According to the *Temps* the Marshal remarked to them, "This fine day, gentlemen, is a happy augury for the year just opened. I hope it will pass over calmly and peacefully, without renewing any of the difficulties of that which has just terminated."

Some two or three days before Marshal MacMahon submitted to the national will, and whilst France—alarmed by the obstinacy of the President—was in daily apprehension of some appeal to force, General De Bressolles, commanding the 12th Army Corps, addressed a very remarkable speech to the officers of an infantry regiment stationed at Limoges, but under orders to proceed to Paris.

The general stated that the troops would be required to suppress popular tumult, and he instructed the officers that in case the insurgents should place women and children in their front line this expedient should not deter them from ordering their soldiers to fire upon them. Major Labordère, one of the officers who were present, thereupon declared that what was meditated was a crime, and that he would be no party to its commission. The major was put under arrest; a report of what had occurred was made to the Ministry of War; and as the incident had taken place in the presence of a large number of individuals, its attendant circum-

stances were in the course of a day or two known to all France. Before any action could be taken by the Government the Rochebouet Cabinet fell, and M. Dufaure formed a ministry. On the latter consequently devolved the task of dealing with a matter as to which the public naturally insisted that there should be a thorough investigation. An inquiry was held, and the Minister of War at its conclusion relieved General Bressolles of his command, and placed him on the unattached list, and cashiered Major Labordère.

A telegram from Bordeaux stated that General de Rochebouet, Minister of War in the late Cabinet, received the mayor of that town on January 2, and is said to have informed him in the course of conversation that the reports published relative to the above affair were not to be taken seriously. The orders given were simply repetitions of those issued by his predecessors in office to provide for the contingency of some disturbances occurring, and were, moreover, purely defensive. The general is said to have declared that he would never allow himself to be drawn into attempting any acts of force, adding: "I thought no more than you of executing a coup d'état, either for the Bonapartists (you know my opinion of them) or for any other party. Neither the Marshal nor his Cabinet ever contemplated a coup d'état; on the contrary, the Cabinet advised the Marshal to form a Ministry from members of the parliamentary majority."

An official note was further published stating that the movement of troops ordered during the late political crisis was a measure such as is always adopted at similar times for the preservation of public order in the principal cities, but that at Limoges the orders were wrongly interpreted and explained by the officer in command, thus leading to the breach of discipline committed.

The municipal elections now turned out so favourably for the Republicans, as to make it evident that with every fresh struggle the resolve of France to rid herself finally of the reactionary party of the last few months was deep and steady. The Republicans gained municipal ground in a great many Departments, and lost ground in none. Thus at Gap, where the Republicans had previously held but one seat out of twenty-three, they now gained twelve; and at Aumony they displaced all Conservatives, who previously had the majority. At Orleans twenty-seven Republicans were elected, while for the other five seats they still had a chance, as second ballots were required.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Tuesday, Jan. 8, and M. Paul de Cassagnac made a disturbance, as usual, starting up during the address of the ad interim President, who had referred to the cruel "law of public safety" established under the "detestable" régime of Louis Napoleon, and remarking,—"It is your Republic which is ignoble." M. d'Audiffret Pasquier was re-elected President of the Senate, and M. Grévy of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Léon Renault, in assuming the Presidency of the Left Centre, delivered an address in which he said he did not regret May 16, as it had shown

that France was worthy of her liberty. He hoped the Republicans would remain united, and that they would postpone certain indispensable reforms until they had a majority in the Senate. They must prove that the Republic was capable of securing for the country the blessings of prosperity and peace. M. Gambetta at Marseilles made a speech, in which he said that although victory had been gained, it behoved the Republicans to act with caution, and to strengthen their position. A year hence they would have a majority in the Senate, and then they might confidently march to new conquests.

General Ducrot, whose known propensity for making coups d'état and military dictatorships caused almost all the excitement in France in relation to the Limoges incident, was superseded by the Marshal, and his place supplied, at the head of the 8th Infantry Division, by General Garnier. "As an obedient soldier," said Ducrot, in taking leave of his corps, "it does not become me to examine the motives of that step, but I must confess that I separate myself from you with profound regret, for I had hoped to be able to devote to you whatever days of strength and activity God might still permit me."

The proceedings of the Chamber had at first but little interest abroad, though they were before long enlivened by a warm discussion on a proposal submitted by Admiral Touchard, the sole Conservative Deputy for Paris, that a two-thirds majority should henceforth be requisite for setting aside an election. The Admiral read a long statement, several passages of which were condemned by the President as unwarrantable reflections on the Chamber. urged that Conservative Deputies, who had long been honoured with the confidence of their constituents, had been unseated without substantial reasons; that Republican elections had been confirmed, even where the majority was very narrow; and that a minority representing three millions and a half of electors had been more than decimated. It mentioned that in England the jurisdiction had been transferred to the judges, and that contested elections for the Departmental Councils were already judicially dealt with, and it insisted that some protection was necessary against partisan decisions. M. Gambetta, in proposing the previous question, denied the charge of partiality, urging that only seventeen members had been unseated, while more than 100 had already been seated; and contended that the minority owed their return to the terrorism caused by wholesale dismissals and by 2,000 political prosecutions. He further cited some of the rigorous decisions of the Conservative Assembly of 1871, and maintained that the Chamber had displayed great moderation in not unseating all the white-paper candidates. After a violent speech from M. Paul de Cassagnac, Admiral Touchard explained that he had been selected to propose the motion on account of his being disinterested in the matter, to which M. Gambetta rejoined that its disdainful rejection was a due homage to Republican candidates who had been

prosecuted and hunted down. The previous question was then carried by 312 to 186.

The annexation to France of the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, ceded by Sweden, was agreed to by 454 votes to 7, and the Bill granting an amnesty for press-offences was passed by a large majority. It was stated in the course of the debate that the number of prosecutions for these offences while the late Cabinet held office was 3,271, and that in 2,709 cases convictions took place.

In the elections of the 27th January the most complete vindication was afforded of the votes of the Assembly which invalidated the elections for eight seats. These were once more filled up. All eight seats had been held by Conservatives. But only two of the eight Conservatives contested the seats on this occasion, and those two were beaten by large majorities. In a speech at Belleville on the same day, M. Gambetta expressed his belief that if the Assembly pursued a wise and moderate policy, the Senate would not oppose the Assembly, but would capitulate to it. Perhaps it might not acknowledge the surrender—there were those who liked to capitulate without saying anything about it-yet even if they did acknowledge their surrender, they would gain nothing but honour, for to surrender your will to the country's is honourable to him who gives it up, as well as to the nation who require the sacrifice. A Member of the Senate who spoke after M. Gambetta, M. Herold, urged his party to give all the support they could to the Ministry, at all events till the Senatorial elections of next year -which ought to give the Liberals a gain of twenty-four voteshad passed. Indeed all the counsels even of the Belleville Radicals were moderate.

The enormous official pressure of the last elections was now the cause of constant and rigorous enquiry and debate. At a late hour of the night-sitting of February 1, when the journalists' box had been deserted, and the galleries were nearly empty, an unexpected storm broke out. M. Wilson, the reporter of the Committee, was defending their recommendation that M. Veillet, deputy for Dandéac, should be unseated on the ground of undue official influence being brought to bear in his favour, when he was interrupted by M. Rouher and other members of the Right. M. Wilson sharply retorted, and a scene of indescribable uproar followed. Members rushed from both sides of the House into the space in front of the tribune, and there appeared to be imminent danger of the more fiery partisans on either side coming to blows. avoid this, the cooler-headed members gently led their noisy colleagues to their places by the arm, but not before several of them had come into dangerous proximity with the vanguard of the Suddenly the storm ceased, and, as if by one sponopposite side. taneous impulse, all the members of the Right rose up and left the Chamber, accompanied by the derisive cheers of the Republicans. M. Gambetta then called for a vote of censure on a Deputy—(a voice: "It was M. Rouher")—who had given his colleagues the signal of departure; but while M. Gambetta was speaking on the question the Right gradually re-entered the hall. M. Rouher, on his return, protested against the statement of M. Gambetta, that what had taken place was the result of a preconcerted plan. combat was then engaged in between the leaders of each side of the House, which lasted from ten o'clock until after midnight, M. Rouher and M. Gambetta speaking alternately, and only interrupted by occasional cries from their opponents. In one of his speeches M. Gambetta launched out into a powerful denunciation of the wars embarked in by the Empire, whereupon M. Rouher maintained that the Empire was constantly subject to the control of a freely-elected Chamber, and that the war of 1870 was the work of Opposition deputies and journalists. M. Gambetta retorted that M. Rouher had advocated the lâcheté universelle of the country, twitted him with his address to the Emperor, the misérable vieillard, in July 1870, and with the Mexican expedition, and wound up by declaring that the Imperialists began as gamblers and finished as traitors. M. Rouher endeavoured to reply, but M. Lockroy exclaimed that his presence at the Tribunal was a disgrace, and the clôture was voted, M. Rouher declaring that this was worse than the Convention. After a stormy scene, order was restored; but the division on the Landéac election had to be postponed, there being no quorum.

At the next sitting of the Chamber, which was as calm as that of the previous night was agitated, it was decided that until the order of the day, which still contained some twenty doubtful elections, had been completely exhausted the discussion of the Budget should be put off. M. Veillet was unseated, without further debate, by 207 to 163. Two other members were unseated, and three elections confirmed.

When the Chamber had passed, without a division, a Bill enacting that a state of siege might not be proclaimed without the consent of the Chamber, a Bill according free licence to hawk newspapers and other similar printed matter in the public streets was also passed. The Cabinet had an interview with the Budget Committee, when M. Léon Say urged the desirability of sending up the Budget of Expenditure to the Senate by February 15, so as to avoid the inconvenience of votes on account. As to the rumoured hostility of the Senate, M. Dufaure remarked that it should excite no surprise, a difference in tone between the two Houses being a usual thing in Parliamentary government. He assured the Committee that the Marshal had not deviated from the most correct and constitutional attitude, and that the suspicions prevalent in some quarters were quite unfounded. interview had (it is said) a very satisfactory effect, which was increased when the Minister of the Interior, M. de Marcère, addressed a circular to the prefects, condemning the system of official candidature, and ordering all Government servants to

abstain from taking any part in elections in the future. On the discussion of the Naval Estimates, Admiral Pothuau, the Minister of Marine, said that, so long as neighbouring countries had ironclad ships furnished with powerful artillery, France must follow the same tactics. It was necessary to maintain the ships and stores in a state of efficiency, so that, should occasion arise, the navy might be placed in line of battle in good condition. On February 12 the Count de Mun called attention to a scurrilous article which had appeared in the Réveil, on the late Pope and the approaching Conclave. The Minister of Justice said that the Government were determined not to tolerate any such scandalous articles in the journals, and the Public Prosecutor had commenced legal proceedings against the Réveil for the article in question.

At the supplementary elections of March 3, ten more Republican seats were recovered, and only four members of the Right successful; and the Senate confirmed the State of Siege Bill by a large majority (153 to 100). The *Times* correspondent supplies the text of "the precautionary measures against reactionary

tyranny ":—

"1. The state of siege can be declared only in cases of imminent peril resulting from foreign war or from an armed insurrection. A law can alone declare the state of siege, and that law specifies the Communes, Arrondissements, or Departments to which it applies. It fixes the time of its duration. At the expiration of that time the state of siege ceases of full right, unless a fresh law prolongs its effects. 2. In case of adjournment of the Chambers, the President of the Republic can declare the state of siege on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, but the Chambers then reassemble of full right two days afterwards. 3. In case of dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and until the entire accomplishment of electoral operations, the state of siege cannot even temporarily be declared by the President of the Republic. Nevertheless, if there were foreign war, the President, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, might declare the state of siege in the territories threatened by the enemy, on condition of convoking the Electoral Colleges and assembling the Chambers in the shortest possible interval. 4. In case of communications with Algeria being interrupted, the Governor-General may declare all or part of Algeria in a state of siege under the conditions of 5. In the cases foreseen by clauses 2 and 3, the the present law. Chambers, as soon as they have assembled, maintain or raise the state of siege. In the event of their not being agreed the state of siege is raised of full right. 6. Clauses 4 and 5 are maintained, as also the provisions of the other clauses not contrary to the The Bill has yet to pass the Chamber, whose conpresent law. currence is required to Clause 4." The division lists show that the majority of nine against the Constitutionalists' amendments was due to the votes of three of their own body and of ten Bonapartists, three others (Bonapartists) being neutral. In the final division

nine Constitutionalists, seven Bonapartists, and three nondescripts voted with the Left for the Bill; while fifteen Constitutionalists, four Bonapartists, and ten members of the Right were neutral.

"The Constitutionalists of the Right," said the Spectator, "behaved admirably in the Senate in relation to this Bill. They preferred for themselves a somewhat less stringent clause than the clause of the Government as to the contingency of an insurrection or war commencing during the period which must elapse between a dissolution and the next convocation of the Chambers. were defeated by a combination of some of the Right with the supporters of the Government, but nevertheless, instead of turning round and trying to defeat the whole Bill which they had failed to alter in their own sense, they supported the Bill loyally after their defeat, even in the form in which M. Dufaure presented it. This vote is a guarantee against any further dead-lock between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, unless, indeed, the majority in the Chamber should be too much elated by their victory, and press unreasonably on the Conservatives,—an event which is not, we hope, very probable. It is reassuring in the highest degree for the prospects of Constitutional government in France, to find that not only can the Liberal party be self-restrained and moderate in a time of peril, but that the Conservatives have also produced a party of moderation, who will join hands with the moderates of progress, and save the country from either extreme of violence, the violence of innovation, or the violence of reaction."

The Chamber having adopted by a large majority a scheme of M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, for the purchase of railways by the State, and the Senate having agreed to the Budget of Revenue, the latter House commenced the discussion of the Press Amnesty Bill. M. Pelletan having opened the debate, the Duc de Broglie made a long speech in defence of his administration. He described the Bill as an act of reprisal, indicating a fear on the part of its authors that their triumph was not definitive. Replying to the imputation of having instituted 3,000 prosecutions, he urged that a general election always brought a harvest of offences calling for prosecution in the interest of honesty in elections. justified the proceedings taken for insults to the Marshal, and said he did not implore his adversaries' indulgence nor dread their vengeance. There was an oracle at Belleville whose predictions it was resolved to fulfil, as used to happen with Delphos. oracle had spoken, and it was necessary to fulfil his words. He predicted that the Executive would yield, and it had yielded. had said that the Senate would capitulate, and the Senate was now asked to capitulate on the Amnesty Bill. The speech was vehemently applauded by the Right. M. Savary, Under-Secretary for Justice. replied in defence of the Bill, which he said was not a condemnation of the late Government, the condemnation of universal suffrage having been quite sufficient; and M. Dufaure stated in further defending the Bill, which as now drawn applied only to the period

of M. de Broglie's administration between May 16 and December 14, 1877,—that on acceding to office he found 136 Press prosecutions still pending; that in 845 others the defendants had been condemned to imprisonment, and that in 445 of these cases the sentences had been already executed. As to fines for Press offences, 85,000 francs (3,400l.) had been paid, while 100,000 francs (4,000l.) had been paid into Court pending appeal, and 136,000 francs (5,440l.) had not been paid. As to the proposal of the Committee of the Senate to strike out the dates, and make it an amnesty also of previous offences during the former Government, there would be only ten preceding prosecutions to which it could apply, M. Martel having only instituted 12 prosecutions in six months, and in one of these cases the penalty had already been remitted. In spite, however, of M. Dufaure's able speech, the Senate voted for the extension of date, so as to make the Bill apply to the previous Administration, as well as to M. de Broglie's,—the Constitutionalists on this question voting with the Right,—by a majority of 157 to 138. But all danger of collision between the Senate and the Chamber fast disappeared. The latter accepted a few slight amendments by the Senate in the State of Siege Bill. The Senate waived the amendments in the Budget disagreed to by the Chamber, and the Chamber passed the Press Amnesty Bill as amended. They then proceeded to discuss the Budget for 1879, and passed the credits demanded for the President of the Republic and the Ministers to defray the costs which the approaching Exhibition would entail upon them for receptions to distinguished visitors. All the speakers who took part in the debate expressed hopes that the Exhibition would be a brilliant success, and that a large number of foreign princes and sovereigns would pay a visit to Paris while it was open. M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, presented the Budget. The receipts for the year he estimated at 2,714,000,000 francs, and the expenditure at 2,713,000,000 francs. The charges on account of the Ministry of War were increased by 14,000,000 francs, and the estimates for the naval service by 3,000,000 francs. A credit of 248,000,000 francs was inserted in the Budget to carry out the public works projected by the Minister, M. Freycinet. The Chamber, which does not usually meet on Wednesdays, held a last sitting on April 3, before adjourning till the 29th.

The success of the Republicans at the elections of April 7 was complete. M. Leonce de Troyat, a Bonapartist, wrote to the Estafette that "it was not a defeat that the Conservative suffered, but a shipwreck." Out of fifteen elections, fourteen Republican candidates were returned; and in the fifteenth seat, the ballotage being between Republicans, another victory was certain. Eight invalidated Bonapartists, returned by the De Broglie elections of October 14, stood again, and were all beaten. MM. Naquet, Poujade, and Gent were respectively elected for the arrondissements of Apt, Carpentras, and Orange. In the Gers, where the Cassagnacs boast that they are all-powerful, M. David, the Repub-

lican candidate, beat M. Peyrusse, the Bonapartist, by more than 1,000 majority. It was now pretty evident that M. Gambetta's prophecy of the 363 being augmented to 400 on October 14 would have been fulfilled had the elections been fair. The aggregate votes in nine of the seats carried by the Republicans present a striking comparison. They were carried last October by the Conservatives by 74,564 votes, against 64,534. On April 7 they were carried by the Republicans by 74,735 votes to 63,769. Thus far, out of thirty-five elections, the Right had only retained four on a fresh trial of strength.

The elections drew from the Minister of War a circular to the generals about the relations of the gendarmerie with the civil authorities, which created much satisfaction. "The recent political struggles," he said, "have in more than one instance given rise to conflicts which might prejudice, and have actually in many cases injured the good relations existing between the various authorities. The gendarmerie especially has been brought to intervene in these struggles by orders which bore a purely political character, and the consequence is that, in certain localities where passions were most ardent, feelings of bitter resentment and awkward difficulties have resulted." The key-note of the instructions of General Borel was appeasement and conciliation in relation with the civil authorities and the population, and in the gravest cases he recommended that the gendarmes should be removed to other stations.

At a meeting of the foreign Exhibition Commissions, convened by M. Teisserenc de Bort, for the purpose of selecting the five juries which France leaves to be presided over by foreigners, contenting itself with the presidency of the other four, it was eventually agreed to entrust the choice to a committee composed of representatives of the countries having the largest number of exhibitors. "Great interest is shown almost everywhere," wrote a reporter, "in the prospects of the Exhibition. In Norway an extra credit of 10,000 crowns has been voted to the Government, in addition to the funds already accorded, to cover the expenses occasioned by sending the workmen. One of those who will not be present on the occasion, it seems, is Gen. Garibaldi; but the General, in regretting his inability to attend, says, rather oddly, that he does so inasmuch as he has been from childhood a worshipper of Voltaire, and does not even deign to mention the charms of the great Ausstellung itself."

The Journal des Débats, which throughout the recent discussion had been more or less Turkish, at last published its substitute for the Treaty of San Stefano. It would have Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Bulgaria north of the Balkans, Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, and presumably the Islands, taken away from the direct government of Turkey, and raised to the status of the Lebanon,—that is, with Governors under the Sultan, but irremovable except with the consent of the Powers. It would then replace Roumelia

from the Rhodope and the Balkans to Constantinople under the direct rule of the Porte, which of course could reappoint Chevket Pasha Governor of Philippopolis. The surplus revenue of all these provinces would go to Constantinople, and the Turks would retain the fortresses on the Danube, and, we presume, the general right of garrison. Russia would receive nothing in Europe, but ample compensation for her sacrifices in Asia. "The immediate effect of that scheme," wrote the Spectator, "would be that Russia would be all-powerful in Bulgaria, Austria in Bosnia, and Greece in Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia; that oppression would go on in Roumelia, and that within five years a new and more general war would be caused by the Eastern Question. Be it noted, however, that even the Journal des Débats gives up direct Ottoman rule in Europe as impossible."

The Universal Exhibition was opened at the appointed hour

on May 1, in accordance with the official programme—

Escorts of honour were sent at one o'clock to the hotels of the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Amadeus of Italy, Prince Henry of Holland, the Prince of Orange, and Don Francis of Assissi, to conduct them to the Exhibition building. On arriving at the Trocadéro, Marshal MacMahon presented to their Royal Highnesses all the Ministers, the officials connected with the Exhibition, and several other distinguished personages. On the procession being formed the Prince of Orange, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the ex-King of Spain ranged themselves to the right of Marshal MacMahon, while the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry of Holland, and the Duke of Aosta walked to the left of the President. The spectacle at the moment of the ceremony of the opening was magnificent. Perfect order prevailed throughout, and no accident of any kind is reported.

Marshal MacMahon, the Ministers, the Senators and Deputies, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, assembled at two o'clock in the Trocadéro, where the Central Commission of the Exhibition and the presidents of the foreign sections, among whom were the Prince of Wales and Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, were already met. On the arrival of the President of the Republic a salute of

100 guns was fired.

M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce, then delivered an address, in which he alluded to the fact that the idea of holding the Exhibition suggested itself on the day following that upon which the Republic received its definite consecration. The Republican Government thus gave a stamp to the tendencies and aims which it wished to assign to its efforts and its activity; it testified its faith in the stability and fecundity of the institutions it had bestowed upon itself, and manifested its confidence in the sympathies of foreign Governments. After dwelling upon the work of constructing the Exhibition and the efforts it necessitated, the Minister proceeded to thank greatly all the foreign countries which

had so magnificently responded to the appeal of France, which had sent treasures of art and manufactured productions, and now crowned their courtesy by honouring the opening of the enterprise with the presence of their most illustrious citizens and their bestbeloved princes. The Exhibition was a proof of vitality, and would make its mark upon the history of the Republic. Minister then begged the Marshal-President to declare the Exhibition opened, and permit him to conduct him with his illustrious guests through the galleries. He added: - "You will find a spectacle worthy of satisfying our ardent patriotism. will see that France, reassured with regard to the future, has taken under a political system possessing her confidence, a fresh flight by a revival of activity and energy. She labours more ardently than ever to multiply creations which honour their artisans, embellish and facilitate the life of a people, raise the moral level of society, and multiply the benefits of civilisation for the honour and glory of humanity."

Marshal MacMahon said: "I desire to join in the sentiments expressed by the Minister of Commerce. I offer my congratulations upon the magnificent result which has been achieved, and of which I am happy to have the whole world as a witness. We have also to thank foreign nations for so completely responding to the appeal of France. In the name of the Republic I declare the Exhibition opened."

Marshal MacMahon afterwards congratulated M. Krantz, the organiser of the Exhibition, upon the result of his labours, and conferred the Legion of Honour of various grades on the chief men engaged in erecting the buildings, after which he declared the Exhibition open. Guns were immediately fired. The crowd outside the Trocadéro, along the quays, and in the Champ de Mars were enthusiastic, and all within sight turned their eyes to the immense basin in front of the Palace. All at once from the very foot of the platform occupied by the Marshal, who had on his right and left the Prince of Wales, Don Francis of Assisi, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Generals, Ambassadors, and Ministers, there poured an enormous volume of water, which passed by successive cascades into two lower basins, and then reascended in two immense fountains reaching the level of the Trocadéro. The delight of the spectators was unbounded, and from the Trocadéro terrace the scene was really enchanting.

The President then, followed by a long cortége of the most distinguished of the company present, proceeded through every portion of the building. During the opening ceremony the Prince of Wales, who made himself very popular both in France and England by his kindness and hard work during the progress of the Exhibition, conversed constantly with Marshal MacMahon, and when the cortége quitted the Palais du Trocadéro to descend to the Champ de Mars, his Royal Highness was in the

first rank with the Marshal President and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquir, the President of the Senate. The crowd was most enthusiastic, and greeted each well-known personage with prolonged The procession pursued its course through the various sections, first visiting the British portion of the Exhibition, where the procession was received by the English Commissioners, who were in waiting to conduct Marshal MacMahon and the other distinguished visitors over the buildings under their superintendence. The British section has more nearly approached completion than that of any other nation, and presents a most imposing appearance. The finished state of the English portion of the Exhibition was made the subject of much favourable comment. After having inspected the English exhibits, the procession moved on through the Swiss, Japanese, Italian, and Belgian sections, until nearly every part had been visited. Ultimately the whole party partook of luncheon. Unfortunately two or three violent thunderstorms, accompanied by heavy rain, had rendered the ground very muddy, but during the ceremony itself the weather was magnificent. "On the whole," said the report from which we quote, "the ceremony was of a most splendid character, and the general appearance of the Exhibition is admirable, and in a much more finished condition than was believed possible. All the machinery through the building was working."

Queen Isabella of Spain witnessed the ceremonies from the gallery occupied by Madame MacMahon. The crowd in and around the Exhibition was immense, notwithstanding the alternations of rain and sunshine, and throughout the proceedings crieswhere everywhere raised of "Vive la République!" "Vive la France!" Almost every house was decorated with flags of all nations. The shops were shut, and Paris was completely en fête. Many towns in France were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion, and, like Paris, were illuminated in the evening. Gasjets and designs and coloured lanterns were to be seen in all directions; the boulevards were thronged, and the city was under its gayest aspect. The spectacle in the Place de l'Opéra was especially brilliant. The contour of the building was set off by lines of gasjets, and the main thoroughfares leading from it were ablaze with illuminations. The front of the Bourse was also brilliantly lit up with pyramids of gas, and these demonstrations of rejoicing have not been confined to the most frequented streets, for the Quartier du Sentier, where the great wholesale houses congregate, has been prominent in its display of flags and its illuminations. Happily, the four o'clock storm cleared the atmosphere, and May 1, after a succession of smiles and tears like an April day, wound up by being fine and genial. It is also gratifying to think that the day passed without any accident, though it is calculated that not fewer than 500,000 persons visited the Champ de Mars and Trocadéro. It has been officially ascertained that from eleven till one o'clock 19,088 private and hired carriages arrived at the Exhibition, without

counting omnibuses, tramways, and the number of other vehicles utilised for the occasion. There were also special trains from the centre of the city, and the regular Seine steamboats conveyed masses of spectators.

As soon as it was opened, the Exhibition, whose special feature was the large number of provincials from the different parts of France whom it attracted to Paris—a fact significant of the confidence inspired by the Republic-became the opportunity for a succession of fêtes and festivities, amongst which a great ball given at the British Embassy had a prominent place, where the Prince and Princess of Wales figured conspicuously. The French love of excitement of another kind found a vent just now in battles over the proposed Centenary Festival of Voltaire. All the Catholic journals protested against it, and urged the city of Paris and the provincial towns to send delegates to place a crown on the statue of Joan of Arc on May 30, the anniversary of the death both of Voltaire and the Maid of Orleans. The Municipal Council of Paris, which resolved to celebrate the Centenary by the organisation of a grand fête, was refused permission to do so by the Government; and on May 18, as if desirous to take its revenge, it decided to celebrate with unusual pomp the taking of the Bastille, and to be present on July 14 at the inauguration of an immense statue of the Republic in the Champs Elysées. Further, all kinds of illuminations and receptions were arranged, and a credit of 300,000 fr. voted for expenses. What shape the celebration of the Voltaire Centenary should take, therefore, was for some time undecided. The Clericals insisted that it ought to be prohibited; but at a meeting of journalists and men of letters on May 18 it was resolved to commemorate it in one of the largest halls in Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo, the proceeds to be devoted to the poor.

The Senate was crowded on May 21, in hopes of a hot debate on Bishop Dupanloup's question to the Government about the Centenary. Many priests were in the boxes. Prince Hohenlohe and the Princess, with their son, Prince Philip, were in the Diplomatic box, while the public tribunes were crowded, particularly with ladies. The Bishop of Orleans read his speech, and he was so much moved that his voice at times was inaudible. burthen of his speech was that the Government ought to prosecute a selection of Voltaire's writings published in a cheap form by the Centenary Committee, from which he read extracts stating that the books called the Gospels contained as many errors as words, and in which they were compared to "Don Quixote," "Ovid's Metamorphoses," and "Æsop's Fables," the latter being represented as far more interesting. He contended that the separate publication of these blasphemies, which, lost in the seventy volumes of Voltaire, were comparatively harmless, constituted a new work attacking religion, which the Government ought to put down.

M. Dufaure replied by stating that he shared Monsignor Dupanloup's sentiments, but it was impossible to prosecute Voltaire before a jury, and he felt bound to admit that Voltaire's works had conduced to an amelioration of the laws of the country. These works had been published a thousand times, and the Government had not considered it its duty to hinder their further publication. The authors of the book had not yet applied for a hawking licence, and the Ministry would consider whether it was advisable to grant it.

Besides the Bishop of Orleans, the Archbishop of Paris himself, Cardinal Guibert, issued a pastoral denouncing the celebration as the idea of "a handful of sectaries . . . holding up for public honours the personal enemy of Christ, the scorner of morality, the insulter of the country, the flatterer of the enemy of Christ."

The anti-clerical feeling, which was at this time strong in France, showed itself in various ways, besides the Voltaire Centenary, which was, no doubt, a manifesto in that direction. A small war, which promised larger proportions, was waged against the clergy in certain places under cover of an old law. According to the organic laws passed in 1801 in connection with the Concordat that was concluded at that time between the See of Rome and Bonaparte, then First Consul, no Catholic processions are to be held outside churches in any town in which there exists a place of worship belonging to another denomination. This law had almost from the beginning been allowed to fall into desuetude, and no attempt had hitherto been made to resuscitate it. This year, however, the mayors of Marseilles, Toulon, and Auxerre issued orders prohibiting such processions outside churches, pursuant to "Clause 45 of the Law of the 18th of Germinal of the year X." In the neighbourhood of Marseilles a conflict actually arose between a procession of five hundred pilgrims, headed by the Vicar-General of Marseilles, and a police commissioner, who addressed his Circulez, Messieurs, to the crowd. The pilgrims would not move on, and the only thing the commissioner could do was to take down a minute of proceedings calculated to land the Vicar-General at the bar of the police-court.

In the proceedings of the Chambers, further than those we have already described, there was not much to interest till the adjournment in June. The Senate accepted M. Freycinet's Railway Bill, and the same Minister submitted a Bill for the restoration of the Tuileries to serve as a museum of modern art, estimating the cost at 5,100,000 fr. The portions of the Palace added by Louis Philippe and Napoleon III. he proposed not to reconstruct, as being without architectural interest, and designed only to increase the accommodation for its occupants, so that the Tuileries would become a detached pile, with a garden round it.

The Reactionaries in the French Senate made a great effort before the adjornment to embarrass the Government once more and again failed. They proposed a resolution contesting the right the Government to fix the date of the Senatorial elections—i.e. the renewal of one-third of the Senate, which should come off towards the end of the year. Considering that the late Government was specially unscrupulous on this very head, and even delayed the election of the Assembly beyond the legal time, this demonstration was somewhat curious. M. Dufaure declined to give any explanations six months beforehand, and proposed the order of the day pure and simple, which was carried by 140 to 133, many of the Orleanists, however, on this occasion voting with the Reactionary party. A warm debate afterwards took place on the Bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies for granting 20,000l. for fêtes during the Exhibition. A Royalist Senator, M. de Lorgeril, protested against this expenditure, and a scene of great disorder followed. When the vote was taken, however, there were only four dissentient voices.

M. Waddington's speech about the Congress of Berlin, when that meeting was finally arranged, was expected with interest. In reply to a question put by M. Rénault, he made his promised statement as to the policy which the French Government had pursued during the recent negotiations. France, M. Waddington said, had invariably acted in favour of peace. With regard to the Congress, she had stipulated that the questions of Egypt, the Lebanon, and the holy places should be excluded from its deliberations. France had not forgotten that she had signed the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, and she considered that a Congress alone could settle the details of the Eastern Question. An agreement had now been established preparatory to the Congress. M. Waddington then read the formal invitation of the German Government to France to take part in a Congress to meet on June 13, and also the reply of the French Cabinet accepting the invitation, on condition that no other question but that of the recent war should form the subject of discussion. The Minister went on to say that the maintenance of peace was now almost a certainty. France would go to the Congress without any feelings of cupidity, but with a desire to preserve peace and neutrality, and he (the Minister) hoped it would not be forgotten that there existed other Christians beside the Bulgarian in the Balkan Peninsula. M. Waddington's speech was greeted with universal applause, and M. Léon Rénault moved an order of the day that "The Chamber accepts with confidence the declaration of M. Waddington, resting assured that the action of France will be exercised in behalf of peace, neutrality, and the broad interests of Europe."

After the adjournment of the Chamber, the President held a review of the army generally garrisoned around Paris and its neighbourhood—27,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and artillery, with 108 guns, were on the ground. The review was a great success, and there was a splendid gathering.

Another ceremony of a different kind, conducted with no less pomp, was the funeral of the dethroned and blind King of Hanover,

George V., who died as, since his deposition by the Prussians, he had lived, in Paris. It attracted a large crowd, and some watched the procession from the top of the Arc de Triomphe. The Prince of Wales, with Prince Ernest Augustus, received the distinguished guests invited to the ceremony. Cavalry, artillery, and infantry were stationed in the street (the Rue de Presbourg) and the neighbouring Champs Elysées by eleven o'clock, destined to form an imposing escort. The procession started at half-past The hearse, the same as that used at M. Thiers' funeral, was sumptuously fitted up, and was surmounted by an immense Royal crown consisting of natural flowers. The pall-bearers were the late King's Cabinet Ministers and the chief officers of his household. The hearse was preceded by the servants in grand uniform and a Hanoverian deputation wearing the Langensalza medal; while on either side of it were borne numberless wreaths and bouquets. Prince Ernest Augustus and the Prince of Wales were the chief mourners, both in full military uniform; and the Crown of Hanover, carried on a crimson velvet cushion, was a striking object in the procession. There were fourteen mourning So grand an array of brilliant uniforms and trappings had not been seen in Paris for years. The little Lutheran Church in the Rue Chauchat was literally packed. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duc d'Alençon, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, and a few others had repaired thither direct without following in the procession; and in the gallery were Princess Mathilde, Princess Czartoriska, Princess Metternich, and other ladies. M. Appia conducted the service, and delivered a brief address. The band of the 103rd Infantry played the same pieces as those selected for the funeral of General Duplessis, to whom the King was much attached, and this regiment, at the Prince's request, had formed part of the escort. The coffin was placed under the catafalque, and a profusion of rose petals was showered over it. M. Appia, in his address, sketched the life of the deceased, and mentioned that at Langensalza, when his Staff wished him to leave a spot at which the Prussian guns were aiming, he firmly replied, "I am King, and mean to remain under fire." Shortly before the service was concluded, Prince Ernest conducted to their mourning coach his mother and his sisters, who had insisted on following the King's remains to the church. The coffin, pending its removal, was placed in the vaults of the edifice. With the exception of Napoleon's interment at the Invalides in 1840, no funeral of a Sovereign had passed through the streets of Paris since the death of Louis XVIII. in 1828. In a few days the body of the King of Hanover, and Duke of Cumberland, was removed to the Royal vaults of St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

At the annual banquet in memory of General Hoche, M. Gambetta, whose statesmanlike self-control and patience had become very conspicuous with the prosperity of the Republic, as whose champion, in rougher times, he had alarmed the Conserva-

tive and fashionable worlds by his distempered utterances, spoke at some length, and praised the same attitude in the Republicans during the late crisis.

Referring to the army, M. Gambetta said the army now represented the nation, and he had never felt any misgiving when some had counted on it for unpatriotic conduct. The army held aloof from politics, and watched solely over the security of the country. M. Gambetta concluded by urging perseverance in the wise, calm, and prudent policy which had triumphed over the reactionary parties both singly and collectively, and which had astonished the world by the regeneration of a France henceforth inviolable, able to defend herself, and with no thought of attacking others. The speech was loudly cheered.

No little sensation meanwhile was caused in Paris by the trial of the Marquis d'Allen, a leading Legitimist, who boasted of kindred with the Comte de Chambord, for tampering with the ballot-box during the elections in October last year. The defendant was Mayor of Pertuis, in the Vaucluse, and it was proved during the trial that, in concert with an underling named Terris, he had a secret compartment made in the ballot-box, filled it with sham voting tickets, cleared the hall before counting, on the pretext of disorder, drew out only the sham tickets, even added some others from his pocket, and announced an overwhelming majority against M. Naquet. M. Silvestre, the deputy, whose return was, in part at least, due to these frauds, was unseated some months before, and at the fresh election allowed M. Naquet to walk over the course. The Marquis was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the offence; and it was proposed that further proceedings should be taken against the sub-Préfect for authorising it.

On June 30 all France was en fête; and the ambition of the Republican Government to show that in this respect they could hold their own against the Empire was worthily fulfilled. A harmless date was purposely chosen, and twenty thousand pounds voted by the Legislature for the day. The people enjoyed themselves with a will, more especially the 130,000 who in Paris flocked to the Exhibition to take advantage of the reduction of the price of admission to twopence-halfpenny. Neither speeches nor fireworks were wanting, and, on the whole, the Republicans of France might claim the journée of June 30 as something better than a repetition of the Confederation festival their ancestors celebrated on the first anniversary of the taking of the Bastille eighty-eight years ago and as the beginning of a long period of Republican supremacy.

The French papers everywhere described the *fête* as a great success. "Never," wrote the correspondent of a London journal from Paris, "by universal consent, was the gay city so gay as it was on June 30. A statue of the Republic was inaugurated on the peristyle of the Champ de Mars at nine o'clock in the morning. MM. de Marcère, Teisserenc de Bort, and de Freycinet, Admiral

Pothuau, and M. Krantz were amongst the notabilities present. M. Teisserenc de Bort delivered a patriotic speech, and the figure was unveiled amid cries of 'Vive la France!' and 'Vive la République!' The band of the Garde Républicaine struck up the 'Marseillaise,' which was sung by the crowd, and the troops then defiled before the statue, which is the work of M. Clesinger. represents the Republic seated, holding in her right hand a sword, while her left hand rests on the tables of the law, on which is written, 'Republique Française, Constitution du 25 Février, 1875.' At three o'clock there was a grand concert in the Tuileries gardens, the instrumentalists and singers numbering 680. In the evening the whole city was magnificently illuminated, and looked like one blaze of light. The boulevards, avenues, squares, and streets, &c., were filled with immense crowds, but nowhere was there such a scene as in the Bois de Boulogne, which was the culminating point of the festival, and was universally proclaimed the greatest hit of the day. A hundred thousand Bengal lights of various colours were dispersed among the trees; twenty-four electric lights were placed at intervals round the lakes, and 30,000 coloured lamps fringed the islets, and 32,000 more were distributed about the Bois. Of those who will remember the grand national fête, perhaps the most grateful will be the twelve hundred and sixty odd Communists who were allowed remission or commutation of their punishment in honour of the event. Nor were the poor forgotten. They had 20,000f. of the 100,000f. voted to M. Dufaure for receptions, 20,000f. of the 500,000f. voted for the fête, and grants from the local relief funds."

The drift of France towards Republicanism became yet more steady and consistent. Twenty more elections for seats invalidated by the Chamber were held, and the Republicans carried fourteen, all previously held by Monarchists. The Reactionaries succeeded only in carrying M. Jerome David at Bazas by the narrow majority of 6,476 to 6,204, M. D'Espeuilles at Château Chinon by 6,951 to 6,747, M. Delafosse at Vire by 8,465 to 8,198, and M. Trubert at Moissac by 7,432 to 6,972. At St. Girons M. de St. Paul, a Bonapartist, who sat in the last Chamber, and till six months before possessed great influence at the Elysée, was defeated by 4,636 to 2,253. At Rheims M. Röderer, of champagne fame, who displaced Dr. Thomas last October, but now professed acceptance of the Republic, was defeated by 9,407 to 9,114. At Cambrai M. Jules Amigues, the editor of the Ordre, and a Bonapartist, well known for his overtures to the Communist prisoners, was worsted by 11,792 to 8,600; and at Uzes the Legitimists lost one of their chief speakers, M. Baragnon, Under-Secretary of State in the De Broglie Ministry. Sixty fresh elections, caused by invalidations, had now been held since the Chamber met, and fifty-one of these carried by the Left, the Republicans in the Chamber now numbering 380. The extreme Left began to rejoice in centenaries, celebrating that of Rousseau, as a pendant to that of Voltaire at Myers's American Circus, where M. Louis Blanc was the principal speaker. But in him M. Gambetta's moderation and self-restraint were conspicuous only by their absence, and his talk about union, reconciliation, and humanity was as vague, though it might be as well-meaning, as ever. On the same day the same party were able to celebrate the eighty-ninth anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, and of the Feast of Pikes, or Festival of Federation.

The first news of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and the occupation of Cyprus, had a bad effect in France; where as in Italy, though not to anything like the same extent, a feeling prevailed that the interests of the country had been set aside. It was soon succeeded, however, by indifference, if not by approval; and that England laid no hand on Egypt (which the financial politics of the Suez Canal had taught France to regard as a sort of common property to the two) under circumstances of much temptation and facility, was certainly interpreted as an act of international cour-Some journals even spoke of "generous England," and at a meeting of the Cabinet on July 23, the Marshal President signed the Treaty of Berlin. Other topics were discussed, chief of which was the agitation now reigning in Italy, it being stated that these meetings were about to cease, and that the movement would lead to no result. A telegram from the correspondent of the Telegraph at Paris, dated July 24, says:—

"Although the President of the Republic signed the Treaty of Berlin yesterday, the Chambers still retain their right of control. It is understood that as soon as they meet an interpellation will be made in order to give M. Waddington an opportunity of explaining himself as to the rôle played by him at Berlin. The interpellation will come from the Legitimist group, either in the Chamber or in the Senate, and a meeting of the different sections of the Right has recently been held to arrange the matter. Their intention is not to raise difficulties, but simply to give the Minister of Foreign Affairs the means of offering categorical ex-The orator charged with the duty will, it is said, ask planations. M. Waddington the reasons which prevented him from insisting on the submission of the Anglo-Turkish Convention to the Congress, and why he signed the treaty when the cession of Cyprus had not been ratified by that body."

The summer months presented little of interest in French records, the ministers making holiday speeches at the most, though their resolve to prefer the best place-men, on something of the principle of competitive examination, led to the success of far too many Bonapartists and other trained officials to please those of their followers who looked on the "loaves and fishes" as part of the rights of success. Some interest attached to the working of M. de Freycinet's railway scheme.

"If the accounts contained in correspondents' letters from Paris are to be trusted," said the Spectator, "M. de Freycinet is carrying out his plan for the purchase and management by the

State of embarrassed lines of railway with wonderful tact and suc-He manages it in this wise. He has created a Board, which he treats precisely as if it were the Board of Directors of an ordinary railway company, though it is merely a staff of nominees, entirely independent of the Government, presided over by M. de To this Board he has transferred the ten lines he has bought up, 1,600 kilomètres (say, a thousand miles) in length. To this Board he gave power to do anything and everything that any other Board of Directors could do-appoint the officials, fix the trains, settle the fares, &c.—and told them that if they got into litigation, they would be treated precisely as any other company would be; that if they did not succeed they would be superseded, and if they did, they would remain; but they would be watched more closely by the Government Inspectors than any other Board. The lines still in course of construction, over 1,000 kilomètres in length, are to be handed over to them. On this basis M. de Freycinet's Board have proceeded, and proceeded so smoothly that no one seems aware of any special character in the official lines. There have been no lawsuits, no complaints, and when a new section of railway was lately handed over to the new Board, the public seemed to be aware of no change; and over 10,000,000l. sterling had been paid without fuss or litigation. M. de Freycinet bids fair to set an example in official administration."

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, was entertained at a banquet at Montagne on August 26, and made a speech on the condition of France.

He gave the assurance that there was no ground for fear that the existing tranquillity and prosperity of the country would not continue. It had been said daily that the meeting of the Chambers would be the signal for fresh complications. "These gloomy fore-bodings were uttered by those who had an interest in their realisation. There was no ground for anticipating fresh misfortunes. The nation was not tired of her long good behaviour, and her Republican representatives were at one with her. Frenchmen might not all be agreed as to certain minor points, but on the essential point of an unswerving determination to uphold the Republic there was no difference of opinion among them."

Even such a determined enemy of the Republic as M. Paul de Cassagnac could not controvert this; and at a Bonapartist demonstration at Bassac, near Cognac, he made a remarkable admission, that the Republic could only fall now by its own excesses, which

at present be could only prophesy.

"The Republic of to-day," he said, "has nothing very terrible about it. It deludes honest men, and sufficiently restrains the mob. If it lasted, our hopes would be deferred." But then he was sure it would not last. The Marshal would fall "like a tall, dead tree, clad with ivy;" the Senate would become Republican; the Convention would be renewed; the Assembly would be transferred from Versailles to Paris; the violent Republic would re-

appear, and then—the Empire would return. "Behind the fire there comes a fireman; behind the rogue marches the policeman; behind Robespierre there is a Bonaparte; behind the criminals of June, 1848, there is a Bonaparte. Why not, then, behind Gambetta?"

The speaker proceeded to denounce the Republican party as a mass of greedy place-hunters, refusing liberty to the people by annulling so many of the late elections. The summer elections to the "Conseils-Généraux," however, still further confirmed the prospects of Republican success, the Conservatives in three departments being replaced by a sound Republican, and giving the party a majority of 55 "Conseils Généraux" out of 86, instead of in 39 only, as in the November of last year. Very appropriately to all these advancing victories, an impressive funeral service on the anniversary of the death of M. Thiers, "Liberator of the territory, and founder of the French Republic," took place on September 3 at Paris, in Nôtre Dame. The event was truly a national demonstration.

The Parliament, the highest dignitaries of the State, and representatives from the Departments were present, and an enormous crowd of his countrymen. At eleven o'clock the cortége started for Notre Dame. At the head marched a deputation of the écoles, bearing a magnificent wreath of violets and roses. inscription was, "A Thiers, la jeunesse de Paris." The processions of delegations, which took nearly three-quarters of an hour to pass, arrived at the cathedral soon after midday, at which time the service commenced. Viewed from the square in front of the western portal, the church, with its immense draperies, presented a majestic appearance. The façade of Notre Dame is pierced by three ogival doors, surmounted by deep carved arches. The hangings rose far above these to the first storey, called the Galerie des Rois—that is to say, to a height of nearly sixty feet. The interior of the church presented an imposing aspect. "Never," says a correspondent, "did the old cathedral, under the reigns of kings or emperors, appear more splendidly solemn. After the singing of the Requiem, the Abbé de Geslin, Archiprêtre of Notre Dame, celebrated mass. Then the band of the Garde Republicaine played the andante of the 'Loreley' of Mendelssohn, and that in 'La' of Beethoven, which was a special favourite of M. Thiers. At the elevation a choir of 1,200 children, aided by instrumental music, executed a 'Pie Jesu.' The absolution followed, and then the procession started for Père la Chaise, Madame Thiers arriving about half-past three in her carriage. Inside the cemetery were 10,000 people. Madame Thiers was accompanied to the tomb by MM. Emile de Girardin and M. Mignet. Heaps of crowns were deposited at the entrance of the vault. No speeches were delivered, and no accident marred the simple grandeur of the ceremony."

Two days' fêtes in honour of the recent passing of a law and a

vote of 17,000,000f., for the construction of a new deep-sea harbour at Boulogne, held at the old port, were the next feature in the annals of the year. There was a great influx of excursionists from London, Folkestone, Paris, Amiens, Calais, St. Omer, Lille, and Belgium. Mr. Alderman Staples, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, came to represent the Corporation of London. Twelve English Mayors were present by invitation, also the Burgomaster of Liège and other Belgian notabilities. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the deep-sea harbour was performed by M. Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance. At the banquet, held in the evening at the Casino, covers were laid for 400. M. Huguet, the Mayor, occupied the chair, and, in proposing the health of the two Ministers, took the opportunity to thank the English visitors for coming to Boulogne to attend the banquet. M. Léon Say made a finance speech, in which he referred to the Three per Cent. Redeemable Loan, saying that from the admirable way in which it had been taken up it had placed French credit on a level with that of England. M. de Freycinet proposed a joint toast to Marshal MacMahon and Queen Victoria, while M. Say drank to English friends.

Meanwhile M. Gambetta was making a kind of Royal progress through the South. At Valence he delivered a striking speech, in which he stated that "the true way to establish something durable is to be of the opinion of France, and not of the opinion of a school;" and at Romans he expounded the programme of his party, in one of the best and most important addresses he had ever delivered, of which the Republique Française gave an analysis three columns long.

At the outset he dismissed, first as incredible, and next as unimportant, the rumours that the Marshal would resign if the senatorial elections were Republican. He did not believe the President would retire, because it was not for his interest to do so, but Republicans would not be taken by surprise by such an eventuality. A successor would be found on the very day of the vacancy, and that without any personal competition. He then gave fair warning that France is not in a humour to tolerate much longer the presence in office of enemies of the Republic. All functionaries must be sincerely Republican. He was proud of the appearance of the troops at Vincennes (where a great review had just been held), and saw many patriotic tears shed in admiration It was felt on that day that the army was no longer in danger of being commanded by scoundrels and made an instrument of oppression. The delusory voluntariat of a year, a device for exempting privileged classes, must, he said, be abolished. Obligatory service must be a reality, and as to those who would shirk it on the ground of an ecclesiastical vocation, they must first be made to obey the paramount vocation of serving their country. While declaring himself entirely in favour of the principle of the irremovability of judges, he was yet of opinion that an entire corps of magistrates, the legacy of a defunct Government, which had perished in shame and disgrace, should be subjected to a new investiture. The clerical question was the most urgent of all. Ultramontanism, the spirit of the Vatican, the spirit of the Syllabus, the working upon ignorance, with a view to general servitude—there was the real social peril. Public instruction should be the passion of legislators, and it was necessary to repeal the Act enabling Catholic colleges to confer degrees in competition with the State. Coming to finance, he above all things desired to maintain the credit of France. What were riches but the product of labour, and what was the Republic but the Government of labourers? It was this credit which had enabled them to begin great public works, canals, and railways, which served to unite peoples by freedom of exchange. With a view to this credit, he was altogether opposed to the conversion of the Rentes, for he thought the interests of those who in time of trouble brought forth their savings and showed confidence in France were worthy of all consideration.

In connection with this vexed clerical question, some excitement was caused by the dismissal from office of M. Habeneck, who had been appointed sub-prefect of Carpentras on the accession of the present Government. This official entertained a special hatred of priests and priestdom; and in trying to enforce the law against religious orders, he went so far as to address a circular to all the mayors of the district, requesting them to have all monks and nuns travelling from place to place stopped and asked for their passports and other "papers." Being remonstrated with on that account by the superior of the Dominicans, M. Habeneck actually replied that monks were only incomplete citizens, being exempt from military service, and that there was no reason why convents should not be placed under the same police supervision as inns and lodging-houses. All this was strictly in keeping with the law as it actually stands, but had been allowed to fall into desuetude; yet the Government thought it indiscreet in a functionary thus to ruffle the feelings of a large portion of the community, and M. Habeneck was superseded in consequence. The Government had some trouble, too, in connection with Socialism. An international Socialist congress was announced as about to be held in the private domicile of one Citizen Finance, and, being intended only as a meeting of those specially invited, it could not fall under the provisions of the French law, which prohibits all public political meetings that are not authorised by the police. In the present instance the French Government thought that the law had been evaded somewhat too colourably, and issued a decree prohibiting the congress. The extreme Republicans, headed by M. Louis Blanc, were extremely dissatisfied with this course, and they threatened the Government with an "interpellation," and perhaps with a motion for impeachment, to be brought in as soon as the

Legislature met again. In other quarters the action of M. de Marcère was fully approved, and it was thought that if once Socialism was allowed again to put in the thin end of the wedge there would soon be a revival of the agitations which led to the establishment of the Paris Commune in 1871.

M. Gambetta's speech at Romans was keenly criticised by the anti-Republican journals. The Catholic papers treated it as a declaration of war against Catholicism, and the Bishop of Angers published a letter to remind him that he was himself educated in a religious school. The Abbe Bargaud, Vicar-General of Orleans, declared in a pamphlet on the subject, that so far from France being over-supplied with priests, as M. Gambetta had assumed, the want of priests is a great danger to the Church. The bishops cannot find enough priests for the parishes, and there are no less than 2,881 vacant cures, while 3,000 parishes in addition have neither priest nor church. The Republicans say that this disinclination to take Orders is due to education, and the bishops say it is due to infidelity. A third view was that the change in the incomes of the peasantry has as much to do with it as either, when the priest's income of 40l. a year is no longer a prize for the second or third son.

The arrival of Marshal MacMahon in Paris, on October 7, was the promise of the new session; and at a Cabinet Council the next day the Government took an important step, and signed decrees fixing the election of the Senatorial Delegates for the 27th of that month, and the election of Senators for the next 5th of January. The first batch of Senators who had to retire under the Constitutional law numbered 75—19 Republicans and 56 Monarchists—and in view of recent auguries, the latter party were very anxious to postpone the elections, and provided themselves with a legal opinion that they might be postponed till March. The Dufaure Cabinet, however, gave great satisfaction to the Liberals by persuading the President to sign the decree. M. Gambetta disavowed at Grenoble all desire to pass fresh laws against the priests, who lost, by a sudden death at this time, the foremost Frenchman among them, Felix Antoine Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans. He was a fine type of a French priest of the old school, who, while repelling all interference of the State in Church matters, were equally opposed to the supreme power of Rome over the national churches. Both as an orator and a littérateur M. Dupanloup ranked very high. As a bishop he endeavoured originally to vindicate the privileges of the Gallican Church; and five-and-twenty years ago, in the course of a severe contest with M. Veuillot, the head of the Ultramontane party, he went so far as to forbid the priests of his diocese to read M. Veuillot's paper, the Univers. Yet when, in the sequel of the Italian war of 1859, Victor Emmanuel took possession of part of the Pontifical States, M. Dupanloup stood up in favour of the temporal power of the Pope with the utmost vigour; and, by leading the attack of the French

Episcopate upon Louis Napoleon's policy, he created considerable difficulties for the Government. At the time of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican he opposed the definition of Pontifical infallibility; but, like all the rest of the Opposition, he was forced to yield as soon as the votes of those of the Council who thought with himself had been swamped by the multitude of Pio Nono's supporters. In these latter years M. Dupanloup showed a good deal of activity in the field of politics, and he was by many supposed to have been the prime mover in Marshal MacMahon's attempted coup d'état of May 16, 1877.

An arrangement, concluded between the English and French Governments on the vexed affairs of Egypt, led at first to a certain display of jealousy on the part of France which some English writers believed to be prejudicial to the scheme, by which, with the consent of the English Government and its newly-appointed head, Nubar Pasha, the direction of the canals, irrigation, railways, and ports, with the exception of Alexandria, was handed over to the Department of Public Works. It was stipulated that the domain should be administered by a mixed commission composed of one Englishman, one Mussulman, and one Egyptian, in direct relation with the Cabinet, and independent of any particular Ministry. The Khedive, moreover, gave his adhesion to a proposal of the French Government, that "if one of the two Ministers is dismissed without the agreement of the Government interested, the state of things as it existed before the arrangement thus concluded shall be restored de plano."

On October 20 began a three days' fête in commemoration of the closing of the International Exhibition. There was a large influx of visitors, and many streets were decked with flags. At the Opera House, the national theatres, and other places of entertainment, free performances were given. The correspondent of a contemporary says:—"The Opera has never had such an audience as it had to-day. The most luxurious building in Paris was thronged with men in blouses and women in white caps or bareheaded, who during the intervals between the acts promenaded up and down the sumptuous corridors and lounged on the balcony. Such a juxtaposition of wealth and indigence has not been seen in Paris except when revolutionary mobs have taken royal or legislative places by storm. It is only fair to say that the behaviour of the crowd was exemplary, and that the opera-house is none the worse for this invasion of the prolétariat." the municipal buildings were illuminated.

On the 21st the ceremony of distributing the prizes to the successful exhibitors was held in the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon and the Duchess de Magenta. The Prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers, and his aides-de-camp and secretary, was fetched in a gala carriage of the Marshal, and greeted with evident sympathy as he passed along. The Princess of Wales and the Crown

Princess of Denmark drove to the Elysée, where they joined Madame MacMahon, who took them to her tribune in the Palais d'Industrie. One account says that, "At five minutes to one by the great clock in the nave, which, it was mirthfully observed, kept London time out of compliment to the Prince of Wales, the cannon of the Invalides boomed out that the Marshal had arrived, and the vocalists sang "Laudate Dominum." Preceded by the officers of his house, the Prefects of the Seine, and police, the Marshal entered. On his right was Don Francisco, who, his stature being small, was scarcely visible as he advanced, and the Prince of Wales was on his left. Then came abreast the Crown Prince of Sweden, a very tall youth of ruddy countenance, in a white uniform; the Crown Prince of Denmark, and behind them the Comte de Flandres and the Duke of Aosta." went off very well. The Marshal, in his speech, said: "When the Government of the Republic invited men of science, artists, and workers from all nations to meet in one capital, France had but recently passed through grievous trials, and her industry had not escaped unaffected by the vast commercial crisis which made itself felt throughout the world. Nevertheless French exports in 1878 equal, if they do not exceed, in amount those of previous years. Let us thank God, who, to console our country, has vouchsafed that this great pacific glory should be reserved for it. record these fortunate results with so much the more satisfaction because, in our opinion, the success of the International Exhibition must redound to the honour of France. It was not only a question of encouraging the arts and displaying the improvements effected in all the means of production; we had, above all, at heart to show what seven years passed in self-concentration, and devoted to labour, could effect in retrieving the past terrible disasters. It has been seen that the solidity of our credit and the abundance of our resources, the peace of our cities and populations, the training and admirable bearing of our army, now reconstructed, testified to an organisation which I am convinced will be durable and fruitful in good results. Our national ambition will not stop there. If we have become more prudent and laborious, we shall still owe it to the recollection of our misfortunes to maintain and develop among us a spirit of concord, absolute respect for our laws and institutions, and an ardent and disinterested love of our country."

The Minister of Commerce, after acknowledging the Marshal's speech, proceeded to read the list of awards, and to distribute the principal prizes and decorations. At the close of the ceremony, Marshal MacMahon left the dais, followed by the foreign Princes, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and a number of high civil and military functionaries. The cortége passed from the dais in front of the exhibitors and the public admitted to the ceremony, and attended the Marshal to his carriage, the same ceremony being observed on his arrival.

An address, bearing upwards of a thousand signatures, was presented on Oct. 22 by Lord Granville to the Prince of Wales, at the British Embassy in Paris, thanking His Royal Highness for his labours in connection with the Exhibition, and also referring to the able manner in which Mr. Cunliffe Owen had discharged his duties as secretary to the British Commission. The Prince, in reply, said he was very sensible of the compliment paid him, spoke of the cordial good feeling which existed between England and France, and said that he thoroughly concurred in the remarks which had been made respecting Mr. Owen. The deputation, which included a large number of British jurors and exhibitors, was afterwards entertained at luncheon by Lord Lyons. In the evening there was a grand fête in the park at Versailles, and later in the evening a ball was given in the rooms of the Palace.

The French Chambers met again on Oct. 28 after five months' recess, by which date it was known, though the results were not then ascertained, that the election of Senatorial Delegates had secured a large Republican majority. A discussion of M. Paul de Cassagnac's election occupied an early sitting, when he took occasion to say that there could be nothing in common between the Bonapartists and Marshal MacMahon since he perjured himself. The election was nullified; and the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists issued a joint manifesto to the Delegates to warn them that the object of the Republicans was to destroy the Senate. The Legislature proceeded in the same determined course, in dealing with the electoral abuses of the "Cabinet of May 16." The Special Committee of investigation reported adversely upon the return of M. de Bourgoing, one of the intimes of the late Imperial Court; M. de Fourtou, the Home Secretary of the late Government, who had initiated all these practices, and the Comte de Mun, an ex-officer of Hussars, to whom the late Comte de Chambord sent a letter of encouragement and thanks. Each of these tried to argue his own cause in the Tribune, and M. de Fourtou more especially endeavoured to turn the tables on the present Government by showing that the promised improvements in the condition of trade and industry had not yet made their appearance. This brought M. Dufaure, the octogenarian premier, into the action, and he, in a very effective speech, refuted all the sophisms by which M. de Fourtou had tried to justify his own course. All these returns were quashed, but the unseated candidates, one and all, expressed themselves confident of being re-elected. It was clear, from the evidence before the Committee, that M. de Fourtou had won the seat for Ribérac by corruption and intimidation, and he scarcely, indeed, defended his conduct. He preferred to defend the Government of May 16th, in a speech, in which he declared that he had been too scrupulous in his pressure on electors, and that if "he had done his whole duty, you, the Left, would not have been sitting there." He then proceeded to attack those "who declared war against all Frenchmen who were not animated by

the old Republican faith." This called up M. Gambetta. "That is a lie, Monsieur." When called to order, he said, "On account of the regulations, I withdraw the expression," which, being understood to mean more emphatically even than before that M. Gambatta distinctly held that M. de Fourtou had told a lie, though, out of respect for "the regulations," the expression was withdrawn, a duel with pistols followed at Plessis Piquet, near Paris. M. de Fourtou chose the pistol; and after each had fired a shot at thirty-five paces, the combatants retired unhurt.

In the Senate, on December 14, M. Waddington, in reply to a question by M. Gontaut-Biron, made a statement of some length

respecting the foreign policy of France.

That policy, he said, had not varied since the close of the Con-It was embodied in the instructions given to the French Plenipotentiaries at Berlin. They were to defend the interests of France, to maintain peace, to do nothing to compromise French neutrality, and to avoid all engagements concerning the future. These conditions had been scrupulously respected, and France left the Congress as free as she entered it. She had constantly supported the execution of the Berlin Treaty. No doubt there were difficulties, but with the accord of the Powers they must soon be settled. With regard to Greece, M. Waddington said, in the action which France had initiated to secure for that country a sufficient frontier she would not be isolated, but would act in concert with all the Powers. France still hoped to secure for her "the shores of Volo and Arta, half of Thessaly, and a portion of Thrace." M. Waddington so far supported Lord Beaconsfield, that he declared his belief that all parties to the Treaty of Berlin intended to execute it, so far as their power went; but he admitted that in relation to the boundaries of East Roumelia, the definition of limits is "less advanced, and cannot be carried on at all points in the winter, but we hope it will be terminated next spring. Great difficulties still exist, resulting from the distress of the country, after the chronic antagonism of the Mussulmans and Christians; but negotiations are being held on that point, and I hope that, thanks to the good-will of the Powers, they will be successful."

A last collision between the two chambers, at the close of the year, on the Budget, was averted by the unconditional surrender of the Senate on the question of the item on which they had disagreed; and M. Gambetta was able to declare, at a banquet given him by the commercial travellers of France, that the era of fear was over, and that the Republican majority in the Senate would be much greater even than was expected. He disclaimed in a very marked way any ambition of quitting his post as Deputy, a statement intended to reassure both M. Dufaure and the Marshal, and renounced on behalf of France any idea of propagandism. Other countries must choose the governments which suited them, the business of Frenchmen was to make a government for themselves. "We have a constitution of our own, manners of our own, property

based on immutable foundations, which the world may envy us." "Let us make a model government, a government really for the French, and for them alone." "These sentences were intended, no doubt," said the Spectator of this speech, "to reassure Madrid and Rome, where some dread exists of French Republican Ambassadors, but they probably also express the conviction of M. Gambetta that the error of the first Republic was its propagandist spirit. Nevertheless, a solid Republic in Europe of the first class, peacefully reorganising its strength, cannot be without an appreciable propagandist effect. It is stated that the commis-voyageurs throughout France are Liberals, and have repeatedly been of the

greatest service to the Republic."

So the year closed in France in peace and promise; and though the Republic did not escape the prevailing commercial depression, she escaped it better than others. There was so much said in many quarters in favour of the policy of Protection, and of the evils of Free-trade, that it is worth noting that at the end of the year a grand Free-trade demonstration was held in Paris, when telling speeches were delivered by M. Frédéric Passy and M. Raoul Duval. The former directed his speech to refute the assertion that what might be good for one nation in this matter was very bad for another. If that were to be applied to Free-trade, he said, it might as well be applied to chemistry. It was just as true that chemistry, though very good in England, was not applicable to France, as that Free-trade, though very good in England, was not applicable to France. M. Raoul Duval appealed to experience. In 1860 it was said that France would be ruined by the competition with England, but in fact, France had sent to England, as the result of the Commercial Treaty of that year, twice as much as England had sent to France. Supposing England were to close her markets against France, by way of reprisals for French Protection, the calamity to France would be frightful.

CHAPTER II.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Germany.—Roman Catholic Petition—Opening of the German Parliament—Royal Marriages—Prince Bismarck on the Eastern Question—The Budget—Resignation of the Finance Minister—Railway Scheme—Resignation of the Commerce Minister—Attempt on the Emperor's Life—Betrothals—Anti-Socialist Bill—Closing of the Reichstag—Resignation of the Minister of Public Worship—Enquiry into the Tobacco Tax—Second Attack on the Emperor—Dissolution of Parliament—Measure of Repression in Berlin—The Pope and the Crown Prince—The Elections—New Anti-Socialist Bill—Dr. Virchow on the Chancellor—Debates on the Socialist Bill—Imperial Visit to Cologne—Opening of the Prussian Diet—Prussian Budget—The New Law in Berlin—Negotiations with Rome—Prince Bismarck on Protection.

Austria-Hungary.—The Eastern Question—Revenue Returns—The Parliaments—Grant of Six Millions—Parliamentary Discussion—Death of Archduke Charles—The Budget—Herr Tisza and Count Andrassy on the Eastern Question—Hungarian Quota—Collection of Troops—Closing of the Hungarian Diet—Resignation of Austrian Ministers tendered—The Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina—Mobilisation—Proclamation to the Inhabitants—War in the Provinces—Hadji Lodja—Hungarian Elections—Austrian advance—Engagements and Victories—Operations on the Save—Collapse of the resistance—Ministerial Crisis—Turkish Circular and Austrian Reply—Opening of the Parliaments—Amnesty to the Insurgents—Debates on the Address—Outrages in Pesth—Occupation Expenses—Commercial Treaty with Germany.

GERMANY.

Just before the opening of the German Parliament, a monster petition from the Roman Catholics in Silesia was presented to the Emperor. It was headed by Count Ballestrem and eighteen Silesian deputies, and contained 158,000 signatures; the whole was bound into seven volumes. The burden of the petition was abrogation of the May laws and restoration of the status quo ante. The Emperor handed over the volumes to Dr. Falk, who replied that the evils complained of in the petition were the result, not of the laws themselves, but of unjustifiable opposition to the laws, and the Minister was authorised to mention that the Emperor, in sending him the petition, observed that the memorialists would have done better to address the ecclesiastical authorities who had caused the present distress, rather than him. This unusual intimation was intended as an answer to Dr. Windthorst and others, who alleged that the Emperor was not in accord with the policy of his Ministers in ecclesiastical matters.

The German Parliament was opened on February 6, by a Message from the Throne, most of which was devoted to internal subjects, such as the introduction of a stamp-tax and an increase of the tobacco-duty, the preparation of a Bill permitting the Imperial Chancellor to depute his functions, the failure of the negotiations with Austria-Hungary for a renewal of the existing

Treaty of Commerce, and the amending of certain laws affecting industry; but there was a long paragraph on the Eastern Question. The Emperor hoped that the principles of the Conference would be consolidated upon the conclusion of peace, and that peace would not be long in coming; and observed that Germany, not being directly interested, "can disinterestedly facilitate an understanding between the Powers, and promote the welfare of the Christian populations." The "policy prescribed by the Emperor has been so far successful, as it has materially contributed" to the maintenance of the general peace. On the occasion of M. de St. Vallier, the new French Ambassador, presenting his credentials, the Emperor strongly expressed his own peaceful views towards France, and his desire to number her among his friendly neighbours. When the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, to the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, had been solemnised at Berlin, the country had leisure to listen to Prince Bismarck's views of the Eastern Question. The great Minister had been very ill, and spoke for the most part sitting. Referring to the Russian conditions, he said that the delimitation proposed with regard to Bulgaria was not of such importance as to imperil the peace of Europe. German interests were not affected by the arrangements proposed for Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina. With regard to the Dardanelles, more apprehensions had been raised than were justified by actual possibilities. The regulations respecting ships of war were scarcely so important as those respecting commerce. Gérmany's chief interest in the East was that the Danube and the Straits should be free as heretofore. In conclusion, Prince Bismarck said he did not believe in European war. Germany was in favour of hastening the meeting of the Congress, and it would perhaps meet in the first fortnight of March, probably at Baden. Germany, the Prince said, had no wish to act as arbiter in the pending conflict. All her ambition was confined to the modest task of a broker who settled a bargain between different parties. In a second speech, replying to Herr Windthorst, Prince Bismarck said that German relations with Austria were excellent. "The two Emperors (he said) have real confidence in each other, and I have much pleasure in regarding myself as a personal friend of Count Andrassy." He warned Austria, however, that, though Germany would not resist her action, the Powers which drove Russia out must take charge of the Balkan Peninsula, which he thought Austria unprepared to do. With this speech the Agence Russe expressed itself content.

Herr Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancellery, in introducing the first debate on the Budget, made the customary financial statement. The Minister stated that at the close of the current financial year there was a deficit of 19,022,000 marks, and

the new Budget under discussion would bring up the deficit to upwards of 28,000,000 marks. To cover this deficit the Government proposed, instead of increasing the matriculatory contributions of the several States, to raise the revenue receipts of the empire itself. After a long discussion, the House resolved to refer the most important items of the Budget to the Budget Committee, and the estimates for the postal, telegraph, and railway services to a Special Committee for preliminary discussion. When the tobacco-tax and the Imperial stamp duties came on for discussion, after a long debate, in which most of the speakers opposed the Tobacco Tax Bill, but nevertheless spoke in favour of a reform of the taxation, and the appointment of a responsible Finance Minister for the Empire, Prince Bismarck addressed the House, and argued that a reform of the Imperial taxation in the direction of an increase of the indirect taxes and Customs had become a necessity. He described the present Bills, in regard to which he had yielded to the better judgment of his colleagues, as only a transition stage towards the end aimed at. He openly admitted that he aimed at a tobacco monopoly—a system by which the Treasury would benefit without injuring the consumer. Finding the proposed increase of the tobacco duty resisted by a large majority, he told the House that he could not deem himself responsible for the details of the measure, as the finances of the Empire were virtually directed by the Prussian Finance Minister, Herr Camphausen. On February 23 Herr Camphausen made a statement, in which he said that after the views uttered upon the Tobacco Bill in various quarters, it was hardly worth his while to attempt its defence. He had, he said, repeatedly offered the Imperial Chancellor his resignation in case their views were not in harmony. He did not intend remaining at the head of the financial administration unless he was assured of the willing support of political parties. Prince Bismarck confirmed what had fallen from the last speaker as to his having repeatedly, and again quite recently, expressed a wish to resign. The Imperial Chancellor added, "I shall only consent to Herr Camphausen's wish if it should be grounded upon some special question of difference, and then only resistingly. No difference exists between us, and I have felt the necessity of stating to the House that consequently I regard the present not as a moment for us to separate, but rather as one for hoping that we may continue to pursue our paths together."

The estimate for the establishment of a Central Bureau of the Imperial Chancellery was agreed to after some discussion, by a large majority. Prince Bismarck maintained that the bureau was indispensable. He said he hoped that the substitute whom it was intended to appoint would represent him in all respects, but for that purpose a bureau was necessary. The Imperial Chancellor added:—"Let us assume that the Prussian Finance Minister should become my substitute; he would not be thoroughly conversant with several branches of the administration, and the conse-

quence would be that awkward incidents would occur, such as have often given rise to complaints whenever I have been absent or ill." In conclusion, Prince Bismarck, amid cheers both from the Right and Left, begged those members by whom he was personally disliked to abstain in future from petty personal attacks, which were only calculated further to affect his health. Referring about the same time to a complaint that the German people were kept in ignorance of the doings of the Foreign Office, he said that the European press was pretty generally of the opinion that in his recent speech he had said more than was desirable.

The object of the "Chancellor's Substitution Bill" was to authorise the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, and also to pave the way for the creation at a future period of responsible German Ministers, by making the members of the Prussian Cabinet chiefs of the corresponding German Departments. Prince Bismarck was believed to contemplate the identification, at no distant period, of the German and Prussian Cabinets—a measure which would tend to remove the opposition of the Particularists and greatly promote the consolidation of unity. The Emperor was said to be against the measure. For the present, to judge from his latest utterances, the Prince would be content with the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor to assist him in the despatch of his multifarious business, and of a German Finance Minister, who should be one and the same person with the chief of the Prussian Finance Department.

Dr. Hänel, of the Progress Party, opened the debate, maintaining that the Imperial offices ought to be extended, and formed into responsible Imperial Ministries, although both he and Herr von Beningsen, who also pleaded in favour of the Bill, objected to a paragraph which allowed the Chancellor to interfere with the proceedings of his substitute. The Prime Ministers both of Bavaria and Würtemburg opposed the formation of a responsible German Cabinet most emphatically, as having no other aim but to remove the Federal Council and to centralise the Empire. Prince Bismarck then delivered a very long speech, in which he pointed out the necessity of the Bill. He never doubted but what he was entitled to a substitute upon whom would devolve the right of counter-signature and the responsibility of the office. Doubts upon the question had been raised, however, during his absence last year, and he considered it more judicious to settle these doubts by the passage of a Bill on the subject. The representation of the Chancellor by the Vice-Chancellor was unhesitatingly recognised, but his representation in the several departments gave rise to disputes. After pointing out the necessity for the creation of a system of Imperial finance, Prince Bismarck went on to say that the Federal Council objected to Imperial Ministries. It was therefore indispensable that the Imperial Chancellor, even when on leave of absence, should have a right of veto. People ought to regard the Chancellor in the light of a Premier, who everywhere, even in England possessed such a right of veto.

The Finance Minister's (Herr Camphausen's) statement in the House was followed by a reading in the Lower House of the Diet, on March 23, of a letter announcing that the Emperor had accepted his resignation, and ultimately Herr Hobrecht, the chief burgomaster of Berlin, accepted the post. "Herr Hobrecht was the eighth person," said the Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post, "to whom the portfolio was offered. Public opinion continues hostile to Prince Bismarck's scheme for creating a Ministry of Railways, and the project also meets with opposition in august quarters in some of the smaller States. The Grand Duke of Baden, the Emperor's son-in-law, has declared himself altogether opposed to it." This railway scheme was energetically supported by Prince Bismarck, who said in the House that a different administration of the railway system must be instituted, otherwise it would be impossible for him to remain in power. Without a solution of the question as to the person who was to hold the office, it was impossible to think of settling the Imperial railway question. The choice of a new Minister of Finance was also, he said, beset with difficulty, and could scarcely be decided until the measure under discussion was disposed of. Dr. Achenbach, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, sent in his resignation, in consequence of the severe criticisms made by Prince Bismarck in this speech, and Herr Maybach, Under-Secretary to the department, was appointed as his successor; and the Session of the Prussian Diet closed when these appointments had been confirmed.

The German Parliament passed, on the second reading, an item in the supplementary Budget providing the funds for the Imperial Treasury Office which was now to be created. Herr Hofmann, the President of the Chancellery, stated during the discussion that the business of the new office would comprise all matters relating to the treasury and public accounts, all legislation connected with Budget affairs, the administration of the debts and loans of the Empire, the regulation of paper money and coinage, and also all questions concerning the customs and taxes. With regard to the taxation, however, there was this reservation, that in politico-commercial affairs both the Imperial Chancellery and the Office for the Administration of the Empire, which was still to be constructed, would give their co-operation to the Imperial Treasury Office.

The Parliament then concluded the discussion on the third reading of the Budget, and agreed to the balancing of the revenue and expenditure at a sum of 536,496,800 marks. The Social Democrats were the only dissentients. The House also passed a Bill for determining the manner in which the money saved from the sum paid by the French in 1871 for the support of the German army of occupation was to be applied, and afterwards adjourned for the Easter recess.

The health of Prince Bismarck continued during the recess to cause a good deal of public anxiety; but it was diverted into another line when, on May 11, an assassin—an insignificant member of the great overspreading Socialistic party, which is becoming the chief anxiety of German statesmen—came up behind the Emperor's carriage, as it passed that day on its way along Unter den Linden, and fired twice at the Emperor. The old monarch was heard to exclaim, "Is it possible that those shots are intended for me?" and in the crowd, the culprit, before he could be secured, managed to fire two more shots. He turned out to be a nobody—Heinrich Max Hödel by name—not one of the heroes of a political party. What his idea was is not discovered, except that he was a poor half-starved fellow, who thought to make himself famous, and happily failed in his murderous intention. was tried and executed. The opportunity was not lost by the Germans to show their affection for the Emperor, and among the first messages of congratulation on his escape from the assassin's bullet was one from the French Government, signed by Marshal MacMahon, as President of the Republic.

The President of the German Parliament, Herr Forckenbeck, opened the sitting of the 13th with an address stating that at an audience with the Emperor on the previous day he had, in the name of the Parliament and in harmony with the feelings of the whole German people, expressed the most sincere and loyal congratulations to his Majesty on his recent fortunate escape. The Emperor, in reply, had requested him to transmit to the House his deep and heartfelt thanks for this manifestation of its sympathy. Herr Forckenbeck, in conclusion, called for three cheers for the German Emperor, in which all the members and spectators present, except—it was said—two Socialistic members, rising from

their seats, enthusiastically joined.

The Berlin Gazette added to the new interest taken in the Imperial family by announcing the betrothals of the Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the "Red Prince" of Franco-German fame, and of Prince Henry of the

Netherlands to the Princess Mary.

The first result of the Hödel episode was the introduction into the Reichstag of an anti-Socialist Bill so severe in its restrictions of public meetings and the expressions of public opinion, that it armed Prince Bismarck's complacent friends, the National Liberals, strongly against him, and brought upon the Government a crushing defeat, in spite of a powerful protest in its favour from Mar-The essence of the Bill was in the first clause. shal von Moltke. Herr von Beningsen, the leader of the National Liberals, made a slashing speech against the Bill and against the Government; and Dr. Lasker proved clearly that the Bill, if passed, would either not work at all, or would have to be extended considerably beyond its scope. In the end 251 voted against it, and only 57 in its The Government quietly accepted this defeat, and withfavour. drew the whole measure, and closed the session of the Reichstag without more ado. But before it ended, an event of interest took

place in the resignation of Dr. Falck, the well-known Minister of Public Worship and Education. The Post and National Gazette announced that the resignation was tendered before the attempt on the life of the Emperor, and added that it was attributable to circumstances connected with the internal affairs of the Evangelical National Church. The correspondents of the Times and Standard were somewhat more explicit. The former attributed the resignation—which had occasioned serious regret among the Liberals—to the orthodox appointment in and by the Supreme Consistory of the Established Protestant Church of the Kingdom, which is controlled by the King and not by the Minister, the liberal ideas of the former, adopted when the State began to legislate against the Catholic establishments, being gradually relinquished in favour of stricter principles, owing to the growth of atheism among the labouring classes. The Standard correspondent, after alluding to the appointment of Dr. Hermes, a Privy Councillor, instead of Dr. Hermann, who had resigned, to the presidency of the Prussian Supreme Ecclesiastical Court, as one of the principal reasons for the resignation, added that "Dr. Falck's position had been strongly affected since last year, when in several Protestant parishes an agitation was set at work to remove the Apostolic Creed from the Liturgy, a heresy which was strongly resented by the Emperor. Notwithstanding his numerous enemies, however, both Catholic and Protestant, Dr. Falck managed to retain his position owing to the assurances of Prince Bismarck, but the recent alienation between the Minister of Religion and the Chancellor leaves but little hope for the former, whose resignation will in all probability be accepted by the Emperor." The resignation, however, was withdrawn.

Another proposal of Prince Bismarck, possibly important in ulterior consequences, was agreed to by the Reichstag (152 to 117) before its separation. A weekly paper thus describes the occasion

and meaning of the vote:—

"The Chancellor of the German Exchequer wants ten million pounds, and does not know where to find them. While the organisation of the German army is to remain unchanged till 1880, the revenue by which this immense machinery is to be kept going has considerably fallen off within the last two years, owing to the stagnation of trade, and the system consequently requires that an impoverished country should be more heavily taxed than an opulent one had been. There would be little difficulty in finding sufficient money to make both ends meet, had not the Government an ulterior object in view which is most distasteful to the nation. They want to get at a source of revenue that would render them independent of the votes of the Legislature, so that if after 1880 the Reichstag does not agree to a continuance of the present burdensome military system, they should be able to defy the legislators of United Germany, the same as they did those of Prussia from 1862 till 1866. To effect this object it is thought that the easiest way would be for the Government to possess the monopoly of manufacturing tobacco, in the same way as is the case in France, Austria, and Russia; and, inasmuch as the Germans are greater smokers than the people of most other countries, tobacco would form the best milch-cow of the military budget. Both the end and the means being alike distasteful to the nation, the Government have not ventured to ask at once for this monopoly, although Prince Bismarck, with his proverbial candour, let the cat out of They have only asked for an the bag long before the time. official inquiry into the best means of raising taxes from tobacco, and this meagre proposal was agreed to by the majority of the Reichstag last week. It may be said that in this instance the Ultramontanes, Socialists, and Poles, who form the minority, looked further ahead than the National Liberals, for there is little doubt that Bismarck will endeavour to work his way from an enquiry to a monopoly."

In his war on the Socialists, the Minister soon found a more formidable excuse for strong measures than Hödel. On Sunday, June 2, the Berlin Prefect of Police had to issue the following announcement:—

"As the Emperor was passing through the street Unter den Linden, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, two shots were fired from the second floor of the house No. 18 Unter den Linden, and his Majesty was struck in several places. The assassin is Karl Edouard Nobiling, a doctor of philology and an agriculturist; he was born on April 10, 1848, at Kollno, near Birnbaum, has been living in Berlin during the last two years, and has resided at No. 18 Unter den Linden, since the beginning of January last. Immediately after the deed was committed the would-be assassin was seized, and he is now under arrest. The two shots at the Emperor were fired by him from the window of a room on the second floor with a doublebarrelled gun loaded with shot. On being arrested he inflicted severe wounds upon himself in the head, after first firing with a ready-loaded revolver upon the persons who forced their way into his room. Nobiling confesses his crime, but obstinately refuses to make any statement as to the motives which induced him to commit it. The Emperor, according to a bulletin which has been issued, is wounded by about thirty small shot in the face, head, both arms, and the back."

The Emperor was alone in the carriage. From all parts of the city thousands of people flocked to the palace, and the excitement in Berlin was indescribable. The Emperor was driven back to the palace and conveyed to bed, when a number of small shots were extracted from the wounds. The loss of blood was considerable. An account in the *Times* gave the following particulars:—"The last of the four shots fired wounded a dining-house keeper, who happened to be passing. The assassin, it is said, had applied for employment in the Ministry of Agriculture, but was refused. He seems to be a very young man. When some thirty grains of small shot had been taken out of the Emperor's wounds, the operation

was interrupted, the wounds causing the skin and muscles to swell. The Emperor, who was very calm and composed throughout, at this momentary interruption of the operation sent a message to the Shah of Persia regretting his inability to dine with him, as previously arranged." It soon became known that the assassin (who died afterwards of his wounds) was a gentleman, of good military family, cultivated, and well-off, belonging to one of the darker Socialist sects.

This cowardly crime, which created greater excitement than any attempt of the kind since the murder of President Lincoln, caused Berlin to be garrisoned like a city in siege, and revived at once the measure for the suppression of Socialism. Thanks to his constitution, the old Emperor recovered in spite of his age; and during the time he was incapacitated, the Crown Prince took on him the duties of Regent, and discharged them during the Congress of Berlin, for which all the preliminaries were now complete. The story of the Congress we have told in our English History of the year.

Prince Bismarck took immediate advantage of Nobiling's attempt to obtain from the Federal Council the dissolution of the Parliament which was giving him so much trouble. Germany being a Federal State, it does not rest with the Emperor either to declare war or conclude peace, or to dissolve the Legislature, but these two prerogatives belong to the Federal Council, in which Prussia has only seventeen votes out of fifty-six. To the Federal Council, consequently, Prince Bismarck made an application to dissolve the Reichstag, and his request was unanimously agreed to by the representatives of the Confederate Governments. The Parliament thus doomed to premature extinction was the third elected since the resurrection of the German Empire, in 1871, and the fourth since the establishment of the North German Confederation. Its normal tenure of life is three years. The proposition of the Prussian Government to the Federal Council was thus conceived:—

"A recognition of the dangers by which the State and society are threatened by the spread of a sentiment which despises every moral and legal obligation, induced the Federal Government, in consequence of the attempt made on the life of his Majesty the Emperor, to propose to the Reichstag a Bill for the repression of Social Democratic excesses. The Reichstag rejected the Bill. Meanwhile, another vile crime against the Emperor has furnished proof to what extent those sentiments have already spread, and how readily they tend to increase the number of murderous deeds. The question, therefore, addresses itself to the Government anew, and with increased earnestness, as to what measures must be taken for the protection of the State and society in the face of the attempt The responsibility of the Federal Government of the 2nd instant. for the maintenance of order is no longer met by the provisions of the above-mentioned Bill; at least the Prussian Government is of opinion that it is necessary to go further in the way of legislation

in the direction indicated by that Bill. But, after the position which the Reichstag assumed with regard to the before-mentioned Bill, it cannot be expected that the proposal of this or of any other Bill resting on the same basis so short a time after the previous rejection will have any better success in the Reichstag, which remains the same as it was then. Under these circumstances, it appears advisable to bring about new elections by dissolving the Reichstag. The Prussian Government considers itself bound to advocate this measure the more as it objects, on principle, to the direction to which the speakers in the Reichstag pointed as the condition of their support of future Bills. The Government are not of opinion that the measure of freedom which existing statutes grant needs on the whole to be restricted. They think it is unjust, by those measures of security which they desired to take, to accuse them of desiring to restrain anything except that which threatens the existing system of law. They believe that it is precisely the efforts of the Social Democrats which make this repression necessary, and against them restraint must be directed. The subsigned has the honour, therefore, with reference to Clause 24 of the Constitution, to propose as a motion that the Federal Council may be pleased to direct the dissolution of the Reichstag.— (Signed) Von Bismarck."

On June 11 the Federal Council unanimously agreed to the proposed dissolution, and an Imperial decree of the same date was then published ordering the elections to be held on July 30.

The correspondent of the Standard said the Liberals, especially the National Liberals, were thunderstruck at this measure of the Chancellor.

"Though they apprehended it, they hoped nevertheless to prevent the dissolution of the Reichstag by complying with the wishes of the Imperial Government. In this belief some leading members of the Right wing of the National Liberals published in the National Zeitung a letter wherein they advocated that the Government should propose extraordinary measures for the safety of the The Conservative parties are full of confidence Commonwealth. that the new elections will return a majority for them, as they hope that all moderate members of the National Liberal party will join them." The leaders of that party issued a manifesto in view of the coming elections, in which they stated that in the new Parliament they will continue to support the Imperial Government in all cases where extraordinary measures are demanded for the preservation of social order. At the same time, the document says, the electors must remember that the indispensable and lasting rights of the nation must not be lost, and that a cure for the Socialist disease must not be expected from legislation alone, but depends upon the free and active co-operation of all classes of the people. Prince Bismarck, on his side, was reported to have proposed to the Great Powers a joint action against the Socialists, as in the days when they were the great fear of France (before the whirligig

of time had brought its revenges) M. Jules Favre had in vain proposed.

The question of Socialism, and the financial policy of the Federal Government, with the call for new taxes thereupon resulting, made the new electoral campaign a lively one. The last apparition of the Red Spectre had a startling effect upon the authorities, and the German papers teemed with trials of persons of all classes for speaking ill of the Emperor, with a dozen daily convictions, and sentences of six months' to four years' imprisonment. Passports were re-established in Berlin, to the annoyance, as the Berlin journals truly said, only of the harmless travellers, as they alone neglect their passports. In the months of June and July 563 persons were charged with outrages upon the Emperor, and among these only 42 were acquitted; the remaining 521, of whom 31 were women, were sentenced to an aggregate amount of imprisonment of 812 years, being at the rate of one year and eight and a half months each. Not one of these trials took place by jury, but the whole of them were disposed of by magistrates appointed by the Government at very small sataries. A new attempt at reconciliation between the Empire and the Papacy was initiated by the new Pope, Leo XIII., who took occasion of the Emperor of Germany's illness to write him a letter of condolence, which it became the duty of the Crown Prince to answer. In a previous letter, the Pope had intimated the impossibility of recommending the sons of the Church to obey the laws of Prussia, where those laws were incompatible with the principles of the Church; and to this Frederick William replied by expressing his regret that it should be so, and declaring, on his own side, the impossibility of relaxing the laws of the land to meet the requisitions of the Church:— "No Prussian sovereign will be able to comply with the demand put forward in your letter of April 17, that the charter and laws of Prussia be modified in accordance with the exigencies of the statutes of your Church. The independence of the kingdom would be impaired by making its legislation dependent upon the consent of a foreign Power. To preserve this independence is a duty I owe to my ancestors and my country; but though I cannot hope to reconcile opposite principles, whose antagonism has been more severely felt in Germany than anywhere else for a period exceeding a thousand years, I am willing to treat the difficulties resulting to both parties from this hereditary conflict in a pacific and conciliatory spirit, in harmony with my Christian convictions."

The elections resulted in a loss to the Socialists; but the party polled increased numbers. There was a great muster to defeat them. The candidates elected when the results of 396 elections were known comprised 53 Conservatives, 40 Free Conservatives, 96 Clericals, 81 National Liberals, 16 Progressists, 12 not belonging to any particular party but believed to be of Liberal opinions, 14 Poles, 7 Particularists, 5 members of the Alsatian protest party, 4 Alsatian Autonomists, and 2 Social Democrats. According to

official accounts, the Conservatives would be 112 strong in the new Parliament, against 77 in the old; the Liberals 106, against 176; Socialists 2, formerly 12; Ultramontanes 92, against 91; Guelphs, Poles, Danes, and Alsatian opposition 26, against 26; Alsatian Loyalists 4, against 5. Eighty-five per cent. of the duly registered electors voted in Berlin. Amongst the defeated candidates was Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the Imperial Chancellor.

Pending the meeting of Parliament, the expected Bill for preventing the spread of Socialism was laid by the Prussian Government before the Federal Council. It was a sweeping measure of 24 clauses, declaring, among other matters, that associations, meetings, and publications used by the Social Democrats to further Socialist and Communist objects calculated to undermine the existing order of the State, were to be prohibited, and that the central authorities of the several States were to be competent to deal with cases arising out of this Bill. These "central authorities" were to be empowered to prohibit all meetings, unless sanctioned by the police, for the space of one year, and to prohibit the sale of public journals in the streets. In fact, as we gather, the Bill left it to the authorities to decide what Socialist and Communist doctrines are, who Socialist and Communist writers are, and to take the most peremptory measures for their suppression. And anyone might be declared a Socialist or a Communist. An alteration in the first form of the Bill provided that the police authorities of the various States, and not the central Federal authorities, should be competent to prohibit Socialist associations. "The Bill," said the Spectator, "seems to be received with less disfavour than we should have hoped by the National Liberals, who are a little alarmed at the success of eight Socialists, a result of the second ballots, and a good deal more alarmed lest Prince Bismarck should succeed in winning over the Ultramontanes to his side by offering concessions to the Roman Church. If he could do that, he might, they think, get his tobacco monopoly, and his power of administering the army without coming to Parliament for supplies; and they are much more afraid of that than of a little persecution of the Socialists."

The Socialist Bill was the chief topic of the Emperor's speech (presumably prepared by the Crown Prince; and read by Count Stolberg, in whom German official opinion recognised Prince Bismarck's successor) at the opening of the German Parliament on September 9. To suppress "the agitation of social democracy" the speech declared to be imperative, as the "evil is widespread," and "threatens the foundations of the life of the State and all culture." The House elected a Liberal President in Herr von Forckenbeck, by 240 votes out of 359. But the personality of the Chancellor still overshadowed everything; and we may cite here an account given to the correspondent of the *Times* by Dr. Virchow, the savant and Liberal leader, illustrative at once of his strength and weakness:—"The Prince," he said, "desires to carry out not

a German, but a Bismarckian policy. He has given us glory; but has deprived us of liberty, without giving us prosperity. He will always sacrifice whatever is not himself to serve his own policy, and will ally himself with any party, if it is his own interest. knows Europe, but not Germany, whose feelings he is always wounding. He cannot get rid of his own personality in anything, and even makes experiments in taxation, in opposition to great economists, which all fail." Nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum. When the debate on the Anti-Socialist Bill commenced in Parliament, Count Stolberg, the representative of Prince Bismarck, made a speech in which he said he thought very few members of the House would deny the dangerous tendency of social democratic principles. The Government was far from considering the measure which it now proposed as sufficient, and believed that something should also be done in other quarters. The action of the State should be supported by free associations and corporations, and by private individuals, who should strive to bring back the fear of God, the love of Fatherland, thrift and upright dealing, to prevent social democracy taking root, and to dispel all the fallacies upon which it rested. He called upon the House to furnish the Government with the sharp and effective weapons which it required, as half-measures would only do harm. The next speaker, Herr Reichensperger, the representative of the Ultramontane party, declared himself opposed to the Bill, which, he said, offered no effectual guarantee for the suppression of the socialistic agitation, nor even against a repetition of the attempts on the Emperor's life. The only efficacious means of withstanding the Socialist movement lay in the revival of Christianity. His party would not, however, meet the Government proposals in a purely negative spirit. What his friends wished was that the Bill should be referred to a committee, who could also determine what amendments were necessary in the penal code. Herr Helldorf, "German Conservative," spoke in favour of the Bill, and was opposed to any limit being set to the period of its operation. advocated a revision of the right of universal suffrage and a prolongation of the duration of Parliaments.

The chief feature of the debate was the effective speech of the Socialist member Bebel, the self-educated Saxon cooper, who denied that there was any connection between the attempts of Hödel and Nobiling and social democracy, and asked for information concerning the result of the examinations of those men. The greater part of the German people were, he maintained, ignorant of the character and aims of social democracy, and how was it then to be expected that the police could decide on these questions? The Socialists did not desire the abolition of property, but only a modification of the conditions of property. The Government formerly did not fear the social democrats, but rather courted them. The Bill interfered with private property, and was specially

detrimental to the newspaper press, and to all printing unions and associations.

Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, replied. He said:—"With regard to the production of the documents relating to the Nobiling case, I know that Nobiling admitted that he had attended social democratic meetings, that they had afforded him pleasure, and that he held the principles of the Socialist party. The Socialist press has exculpated the would-be assassins, and has expressed approval of the recent political murders in Russia. The foreign press of the party hailed with joy the crimes of Hödel and Nobiling. Mr. Marx says: 'Our objects can only be attained by a violent upheaval.' Similar expressions are to be found in the writings of Herr Bebel. Of the former connection between the Government and the social democrats, I know nothing; but I lay stress on the fact that it was the duty of the Government to become acquainted with the roots of the movement and its ramifications. That the connection with the social democratic party has been lately cemented afresh, I must most empatically deny."

Herr Bamberger, of the National party, who followed the Minister, said he should support the Bill. The speech just delivered by Herr Bebel was an incontrovertible proof of the necessity of taking measures to meet the dangers of Socialism. He desired, however, that the action of the Bill should be limited to a stated time, and that an amendment should be inserted offering better

guarantees.

When the debate was resumed, Prince Bismarck spoke at length, with the object of vindicating himself from a reproach addressed to him the previous day by Her Bebel, of having formerly courted the Socialists. The Prince admitted his intimacy with Lassalle, who, he said, was deeply imbued with national and even with monarchical principles. He declared that in entering upon communications with Socialists, fifteen years ago, he was chiefly prompted by his anxiety for the welfare of the working classes, and that he was still in favour of any measures calculated to promote the good of the working man; but the attitude taken up by the Socialists in 1870 and 1871, their utter repudiation of patriotism, and the moral support they lent to the Paris Commune, had entirely turned him away from them, and he now looked upon Socialism as an enemy it was his duty to combat. An Alsatian member then explained the measures adopted by employers of labour in Alsace for the good of their hands, showing that, as far as Alsace was concerned, no Socialist law was necessary, because there were no Socialists. In the end the Bill was read a first time and referred to a select committee of 21 members, which began so far to limit its provisions as only to enable the authorities to suppress Socialist meetings, to shut Socialist beer-shops, and to. prohibit colportage, whether of newspapers or books. The extension of this repression to circulating libraries and booksellers' shops was rejected, as was also the extraordinary provision enabling the

police to banish Socialists from their own homes; they were only to banish them when residing at a distance from home for purposes of agitation. The right to proclaim a district under siege was limited to cases of urgent danger; electoral meetings were allowed, even if Socialist candidates defended their views (a curious exception), and the operation of the Bill was limited to March 31, 1881, a period of less than three years. The German Government accepted most of these modifications, but protested against the limit of time, though ready to agree to five years as a compromise.

Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, maintained this objection to the Committee, who nevertheless passed the second

reading in essentially the same form.

1878.]

At the resumption of the sittings of the German Parliament which had been for a time suspended, the discussion on the second reading was begun, and Herr von Frankenstein read a declaration from the Centre which, while recognising the dangers of the Socialistic agitation, yet considered the bill before the House as not calculated to arrest the evil, and stated that the members of the Centre intend to vote against it. Prince Bismarck took part in the debate. He declared that he was in favour of all means for relieving workmen from need, and especially of cooperative societies, which the Government would not shrink from assisting; but he desired to put down the Socialism which, preaching to the people that the ideas of God, Fatherland, and Property were frauds, sought heaven only in momentary enjoyment. There were 60,000 such Socialists in Berlin alone, thoroughly organised, and their propagandism must stop. himself, if he lost his faith in God and a Hereafter, he would not live a day. He condemned strongly the thirst for luxury and for getting-on manifest in Germany, believed that laws and opinions were alike too lenient, and hinted a sort of admiration for the swift French method of shooting Socialists down. He pointed out that working-men's associations did not promote the welfare of the labouring classes when they sought to undermine the groundwork of the State and society and the rights of property. The Social Democrats had no positive propositions to bring forward, but played with the ignorant masses. He regarded the machinations of their unions as one of the causes of the present unsatisfactory state of commercial activity. In conclusion, he asked the deputies if they were more afraid of him and of the Federal Governments than of the Socialists, and he admitted that his aim went beyond the present measure, for he wished to unite parties in order to form a bulwark against all the tempests to which the Empire was exposed. The speech made a deep impression, especially on the middle-class Members of the Reichstag, "who are evidently under a fear," said the Spectator, "that the Socialist movement is directed against them, and who express through Herr Löwe a jealousy, which is felt also in America and even in England, at the comfort enjoyed by handicraftsmen, as compared with intellectual workers." Their position, said Herr Löwe, is daily advancing, while that of professional men retrogrades.

The able Socialist leader, Herr Hasselmann, made a most powerful speech against the bill, rather on the lines of "Jack Cade" Radicalism than of Socialism, declaring that under the existing social system the poor got nothing, and the rich all. This was true even in the army, where the Staff was endowed out of the French Indemnity, while the rank and file got nothing, "not even a diminution of taxes,"—a drop of vitriol which must have been He warned the Chancellor that the Bill left Socialists no refuge but force, and rising to a height of passion rarely witnessed in a German Assembly, broke out—"I am not personally in favour of revolution; I prefer pacific means. But if we are forced to fight, we shall know how to fight; and I shall be proud to lay down my life and die on the field of honour. Let Prince Bismarck remember the 18th of March, 1848." The Parliament heard this without interference, and the Bill finally passed on October 19 in the form given to it by the Committee, by 221 votes against 149. Both sections of the Conservative party and the National Liberals recorded their votes, without exception, in favour of the bill, and they were joined by the Löwe group and some Liberals belonging to no special party. Prince Bismarck then read a message from the Emperor authorising him to close the Reichstag. The Prince expressed his satisfaction at the passing of the bill, and said that the Federal Governments were determined with the means provided by this measure, to make a sincere effort to cure the prevalent disease. They could scarcely succeed in accomplishing this in the space of two years and a half, but the Government hoped for further concessions from the Reichstag after the discussions which had now taken place. After giving three cheers for the Emperor, the House adjourned.

The Anti-Socialist Bill, which was signed by the Crown Prince at Potsdam on Monday, the 21st, was published on Tuesday by the German Official Gazette, and immediately came into force, four clubs in Berlin and a large number of publications being put down by the police. In the same cause they continued with true

police vigour.

The sturdy old Emperor having meanwhile recovered, he and the Empress, together with the Crown Prince, attended the inauguration at Cologne, on September 26, of the monument of Frederick William III., the Emperor's father, who died in 1840. It was under this king, in 1815, that the Rhine province was added to Prussia, having previously belonged to France for about twenty years. The people of the Rhine were at that time as much disinclined to become Prussians as the Alsatians in 1870 were to become Germans. In the course of sixty years, however, they have become most loyal citizens and subjects, and now they lay claim to the appellation of old provinces in favour of Rhineland and Westphalia, in contradistinction to the name of "new lands" given to the provinces

annexed to Prussia in 1866. Germany at the same time maintained her new office of mediator on the Eastern Question, and an article in the North German Gazette was found referring to a German circular recently issued, upon the dilatoriness of the Porte in carrying out the Berlin Treaty, and saying that Germany's only motive in urging dispatch was to contribute towards the preservation of peace. Moreover, as the Power who presided at the Congress, her issue of the circular was a duty imposed by her position, notwithstanding the probable rejection of her proposals by the other Powers. "Germany, having acquitted herself of this duty, will not revert to the subject; the less as the murder of Mehemet Ali renders it doubtful whether the Porte does not lack the power rather than the will to fulfil her obligations."

The Prussian Diet was opened on Nov. 19 by Count Stolberg, the Chancellor's Deputy, who read the speech from the throne. "The Government," he said in the course of it, "relies on your co-operation for the removal of financial difficulties. The considerable surplus accruing from last year's accounts is almost entirely required to cover our increasing contributions towards the German Exchequer. The interest on the public debt has likewise considerably increased, and there are other unavoidable expenses to be met. Unless important interests are to be neglected, retrenchment is almost impossible. The influx of large sums from extraordinary sources recorded in this year's Budget has ceased, while the ordinary and regular revenue, suffering from the continued depression of trade, does not allow us to count upon any sensible addition to the previous figures. The revenue is insufficient to cover the ordinary and regular expenditure of the State. The means required to amend this state of things will be found in taxes and imposts handed over to the German Exchequer. Meanwhile, current expenditure will have to be partly defrayed by loans."

The rest of the speech referred to Bills of domestic import to be laid before the House. The total deficit was 7,375,000 marks, and but for the last remnant of the French indemnity being distributed in 1876 would have occurred a year ago. It had been mainly occasioned by the steady increase of military expenditure, accompanied by the decrease of the indirect taxes, and the falling-off of the proceeds from Government railways, mines, and forests.

On Nov. 20, when the Budget was laid before the Diet by Herr Hobrecht, the financial secretary, it was stated that the chief means of providing for this deficit would be found in the State being relieved from the payment of the contribution to the Imperial expenses, by means of the creation of special sources of revenue for the Empire itself, and by a reform in the system of Communal taxation. For the coming financial year it would, it was said, be possible to balance the Budget by means of a loan.

The Emperor being now on the point of returning to Berlin,

the ministry of State notified (November 28) under the Anti-Socialist Bill that for one year no person suspected of designs on the public safety would be permitted to reside in Berlin, Charlot-tenburg, Potsdam, or the neighbourhood; and that the carrying of arms, except by soldiers or licensed persons, was prohibited; that no explosive projectiles might be sold or carried, and that "permits" to carry arms would be granted only by the police.

Meanwhile it went round the papers that the author of the following "fable" in the Frankfürter Zeitung had been sentenced for writing it to one month's imprisonment, it "being offensive to Prince Bismarck":—

"There was once a schoolmaster who used a great many canes and was much given to putting his pupils in solitary confinement. Once the inspector called on him and found the school in a very bad state. 'My friend,' said he, 'you have unlimited control over everything here, how is it that your school gets worse and worse every year?' 'Ah,' replied the tyrant, 'I have a wicked wild lot to rule. Give me another bundle of canes a year and build me one or two more cells for the confinement of the refractory, or I really cannot answer for the consequences.' 'Why,' exclaimed the inspector, 'you have already given ten times as many floggings as any of your colleagues. If flogging were the remedy, the vilest gaoler would be the best mentor, and your school an example for the whole world. But the stick is the measure of your pedagogy, and what you ought to have taught you have still to learn. When the pupils are fit for nothing, that shows the teacher is fit for nothing, so be good enough to march out. What we want is a schoolmaster who has no need for canes and is satisfied with one cell."

The police also expelled all the leading Socialists from Berlin, among these the two Socialist members of the Reichstag, Fritzsche and Hassellmann, granting in each case no more than from twenty-four to seventy-two hours' delay for people to make their preparations.

The German Emperor returned to his capital on Dec. 5, and on the same day resumed the reins of the government of the Empire, by virtue of an order addressed to the Crown Prince, in which he thanked him for the services rendered by him for the last six months. "The reception of the venerable monarch," said an English journal, "would probably have borne a more spontaneous character, and appeared more like real enthusiasm, had not the police taken care to turn all those out of Berlin whose loyalty is not up to the official mark. Another thing that spoiled the effect of the day is the unspeakable distress at present prevailing in the metropolis of Imperial Germany. Trade and industry are entirely at a standstill, and every day from 90 to 100 persons apply to the Urban Court of Berlin for leave to take what is called the 'manifestation oath,' which amounts to bankruptcy in forma pauperis. But five years ago wealth in Germany seemed to be

within the reach of all, very much the same as it was in this country in the days of the South Sea Bubble, and in France in the time of John Law; and since then general distress has been in a chronic state, and there is no telling yet when better days are likely to come."

Count Eulenburg, at the sitting of Dec. 9, explained that the proclamation of martial law had only for its object to prevent the mischief likely to be done by the gathering of the Nihilists and other Revolutionists from all parts of the world in the German capital. Within ten days of that date as many as 45 newspapers and 171 associations had been suppressed, and 151 books and

pamphlets prohibited.

When the year closed the negotiations between the Prussian Government and the See of Rome were still going on, "and there is no doubt," said a journal from whose summaries we have often quoted—the Week's News—"that there seems to be a settled purpose on both sides to bring them to a satisfactory end. Still, no progress is being made, and this arises from the great difference of opinion existing between the two contracting parties with reference to the duties of political parties. The Prussian Government is again prepared to make a good many concessions, provided the Curia induces the Ultramontanes, or the so-called Centre both of the Reichstag and the Prussian Legislature, to give up their opposition and join the Government in its attempt to repress Socialist doctrines. The See of Rome, on the other hand, contends that it will have nothing to do with the purely political affairs of Germany, and that it cannot command its adherents in Germany to do things of which itself understands little or nothing. this time the Government organs, more especially the Provinzial-Correspondenz, go on abusing the Centre for its want of patriotism, and for being the one stumbling-block in the way of a reconciliation between the secular and the spiritual power. The Curia now actually goes so far as to offer to give priests permission to communicate their nomination to the Government, but Prussia insists on a recognition of the State laws on principle, and this the Pope will not concede. Perhaps he may do so hereafter in a modified shape."

If we closed the French history of the year with the record of a weighty plea for Free-trade, we must close the German with a protest of Prince Bismarck in favour of Protection, for which the bad times, and as the Spectator said, "the natural aggressiveness of human nature," of which assuredly the Prince has his share, had of late been producing a considerable agitation. He addressed a long letter to the Bundesrath—the Council of the German Empire—on the revision of the tariff, in which he argued, that in order to put Germany in a position to make the best terms with other nations, all articles imported across her frontier should be rendered liable to import-duty. Excepting as regards certain stipulations with respect to Belgium and Switzerland, says Prince Bismarck.

the attempts to come to an agreement with Austro-Hungary upon the new tariff treaty having been frustrated, "we have become free to modify our customs tariff to our mind, and in the impending revision of the impost scale, our own interest can be our only guide. This interest will, perhaps, lead to fresh negotiations with foreign countries for tariff treaties; but if these negotiations are to be entered into with any prospect of success for Germany, it is necessary for us previously to take an independent course, and create such a customs system as shall place our home products in the most favourable position possible with regard to those of other countries."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The position of the Austrian Empire, in the presence of the troubles in the East, was this year a very difficult one, the sympathies of the German and Hungarian elements being naturally opposed upon the matter, and the fear of Russian encroachment being strongly felt. There seemed no doubt at the beginning of the year that Austria was urging on England to make the Russian position as uneasy as possible, was bent on securing adequate compensation for herself, and insisting on the submission of certain questions to the proposed Congress. The Government was dissatisfied with the terms of peace, which Count Andrassy considered equivalent to the extinction of the Turkish Empire in Europe, objecting especially, it was said, to the formation of a free Bulgaria. The Minister addressed a sharp remonstrance to St. Petersburg, but the official journals of that Court denied that any threatening language had been used, though mobilisation of the army was talked of. The resignation of the Austrian ministry took place during these complications; but the Emperor called upon them to keep office, in consequence of the difficulties with Hungary. The revenue returns for the preceding year showed an increase of 246,000 florins in the direct, and 4,267,000 in the indirect taxes, over the revenue from the same sources in 1876.

Ministerial statements on Eastern affairs were made on February 19 in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments.

Replying to an interpellation in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, Prince Auersperg stated that his Government expected an early meeting of the Conference, and, for that reason, was not at the moment in a position to enter into a detailed statement of its views respecting the bases of peace; it was, however, bound to declare generally that it could not regard some of the stipulations now before it as consonant with the interests of the Monarchy. The Government, he added, entertained the confident hope that the European Council would succeed in bringing about an understanding.

Herr Tisza made a similar statement at Pesth, and added that there was now no question of the amelioration of the lot of the Christians in Turkey; the question was one of a total transformation and change of influence and power in the East. The declaration was greeted with applause by the House, which took formal cognisance of the Minister's statement. "The intelligence from Vienna in the Times and Telegraph," said the Spectator, "therefore through Anti-Russian channels, confirms the view we have steadily maintained of Austrian policy. The Emperor is not prepared to fight Russia, and believes it better to accede to an occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or even to press further south. He is arming quietly, but it is to occupy these provinces, and to place an irresistible force in Hungary in case of any outburst of Magyar indignation. Throughout he has looked first of all to his alliance with Germany, which while it lasts makes Austria unassailable; and secondly, to his own repute as a Hapsburg who has lost great provinces. He wants to die without having injured the grand estate of his House. There can be no objection in the West to this arrangement. Austria is a fair counterpoise to Russia; the Hapsburgs now govern leniently, and they can prevent the war of races and creeds which might else break out in Bosnia. are asking for annexation already, and will, we imagine, rapidly throw off a creed which has always fitted them very loosely, accepting a new position as Austrian nobles." At a Cabinet Council both the Emperor and Count Andrassy declared that they earnestly desired peace, but they regarded certain of the Russian conditions of peace as inadmissible.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, the members of the Polish party expressed their satisfaction at the efforts of the Government to secure the meeting of the Conference and to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in the East, and asked if it expected to be in a position to bring the condition of the Polish subjects of Russia under the notice of the Plenipotentiaries; while at the same time the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopted the clause in the customs treaty with Austria stipulating that the treaty remain in force for ten years, and rejected an amendment empowering the Government to denounce it after the expiration of five years.

Count Andrassy obtained a grant of six millions (60,000,000 florins) from the Delegations of the two Parliaments, by speeches which were very imperfectly reported. He said distinctly that the Peace of San Stefano was not acceptable to the Austrian Empire, threatening some of its great interests. He further said what those interests were, but this part of his speech was confidential. It followed that Austria was prepared to resist something or other, but it is not certain what. He further said that he disapproved the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina—whither 50,000 Turkish troops had been sent—but did not deny that military occupation of those provinces might become a necessity. He also assured the Austrian Delegation, which desired peace, that the money should

not be expended unless it were unavoidable. Altogether, the Count left the impression that he was negotiating with Russia, and quite inclined to threaten, but was not yet certain what the final decision of his Emperor would be.

When the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation discussed the grant, a resolution was moved by Herr Schaup that, in the event of the development of Eastern affairs rendering a display of the military forces unavoidable for the protection of the material interests of the Monarchy, the common Ministry should be empowered to incur, with the assent of the Cis-Leithan and Trans-Leithan Governments, an expenditure not exceeding 60,000,000 florins. This resolution was adopted by eleven votes against nine. The Provisional Budget for the next three months, and the extraordinary military expenditure contained in the Budget, was passed to the amount of 3,000,000 florins, which had no connection, however, with the extraordinary credit. In another sitting the two reporters upon the vote of 60,000,000 florins made statements in support of their respective views on the subject, the one being in favour of the grant and the other opposing it. Afterwards a large number of delegates addressed the Assembly for and against the proposal. The Hungarian Delegation voted the credit unanimously. Count Andrassy during the debate said that Prince Bismarck would scarcely have undertaken to preside at the Congress if the actual conditions of peace were merely to be registered by it. Count Andrassy further stated that not only his personal intercourse with Prince Bismarck, but also the relations between the two States, had always been most frank, trustworthy, and cordial, and so they would remain. The Count reminded the Delegation of his previous declarations as to the views of the Government in regard to recent events and to the future, and said he thought he had gone as far in those explanations as was judicious. The Austrian Delegation finally voted the grant by thirty-nine to twenty, and adopted further proposals in the same direction. An agreement was also arrived at between the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations upon all the points they had disputed in the matter.

About this time died the Archduke Charles, the Emperor's father. On the abdication of his brother, the Emperor Ferdinand I., he had renounced the succession to the throne in favour of his son.

When in the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Budget was discussed, Baron Depretis, the Minister of Finance, said that he had many years ago warned the House and the public against taking a too sanguine view of the financial position of the country. The Government would, however, be able soon to make the revenue and expenditure balance, provided they were not compelled to take upon themselves fresh sacrifices for the defence of the honour and prestige of the Empire. Even this latter event could do no more than defer for a short time the attainment of

the object in view; and he cautioned his hearers not to believe for one single instant in the word "bankrupt." There was, he said, no justification at all for applying such a term to the financial position of Austro-Hungary. The Budget and financial law for 1878, as well as the Bill prolonging the provisorium of the compromise with Hungary until the end of May, were adopted next day without debate.

A debate upon the Eastern Question arose on March 30 in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. Several speakers (a telegram said) declared that the Monarchy must now place itself in accord with England, a sentiment which was received with loud cheering. Herr Szilagzi said the country could never approve a policy which would deprive the Monarchy of its most powerful and trusty ally. Herr Tisza, the Minister-President, said that the House would easily understand that the Government could make no declaration on the subject, and afterwards addressed the House at some length in energetic terms in defence of the policy of the Government. He reverted to his repeated declarations, and refuted the view that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had been deceived, and added:—"It is not to be supposed that Austro-Hungary would be isolated in the event of her being compelled to make war for the protection of Recent events furnish the lesson that the interests her interests. of Roumania and Hungary are identical, inasmuch as both have a common enemy in Panslavism. This lesson would even take root among other neighbouring nations as soon as they became convinced that only by friendship with Austria could they preserve their individuality." Herr Tisza concluded by stating that the Government still regarded it as its mission to maintain the interests of the Monarchy and of peace.

When the Parliaments reassembled after the recess, on May 14, there were discussions on Eastern affairs in both. In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, in reply to an interpellation requesting information respecting the alleged intention of the Government to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the Minister-President said that the views of the Government had undergone no change, whether as regards the end to be attained or as regards the choice of means for its attainment. It had never been the intention of the Government to withdraw the consideration of this point from the European Congress if convoked, or to endeavour to solve the question by co-operating with any single Power. The Minister added, "The reports on which the questioners have taken their stand are not worthy of credence, and the Government is in a position to declare all these reports unfounded. Consequently all the combinations made to depend on these reports are stripped of every foundation in fact." In the Hungarian Chamber Herr Tisza said that the policy of the Cabinet of Vienna was simply national, and safeguarded only the interests of the Empire, for the sake of which several points in the Treaty of San Stefano must be modified. They would never, he added, set up a policy of compensation in some of the Western Provinces of Turkey as their price for tolerating the formation of new Slav States. Part of the vote of credit, he said, would be expended in measures which were indispensable on the Roumanian frontiers. The Money Bill finally passed by a large majority. The Compromise Committee also discussed the Bill relative to the Hungarian Quota, and maintained the proportion hitherto existing of the relative contributions of Austria and Hungary—namely, that of seventy to thirty. It accepted all the last arrangements, except the Restitution question. The North German Gazette of May 13 now published a letter from Vienna, to which, a Berlin telegram said, an "inspired" character is attributed, and which contained the following observations upon Austria's programme for the settlement of the Eastern Question:—

"Austrian interests dictate the establishment of an army in Eastern Galicia, another in Transylvania, and a third in the Banet, the despatch of an army corps to South Dalmatia, and the occupation of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and all Turkish territory situate between the Adriatic and the Ægean with a frontier on the south from the Gulf of Valona to the Gulf of Salonica, and on the east from the eastern boundary of Servia to the Port of Orfano. Finally, it is necessary that Austria should send an armed squadron to the coast of Albania, and another to the coast of Macedonia. Moreover, it will scarcely be possible any longer to desist from concluding a military convention and offensive and defensive alliances -from, in brief, paving the way for Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and all other parts detaching themselves from Turkey and infringing upon Austria's interests, to be organised with Austria-Hungary into a confederation of States somewhat on the model of Germany. The territories which have already detached themselves from Turkey, or may still do so, would either unite with Montenegro, Servia, or Roumania, or else constitute themselves into independent members of the confederation." The Imperial War Budget reached 95,925,044 florins.

When the Congress met at Berlin, Austria began to accumulate troops upon her eastern frontier, it was popularly said to fight Russia rather than allow the retrocession of Bessarabia; and the mobilisation of the army, at first strongly disclaimed, commenced on June 15, or rather the placing on a war-footing of the troops stationed along the frontiers of Dalmatia, the Save, and Transylvania, a measure which was reported from Vienna to excite "indefinite apprehensions and abundant political speculations."

The Emperor of Austria closed the Hungarian Diet in person on June 30. In the speech from the throne his Majesty spoke of the results of the Austro-Hungarian compromise as likely to be beneficial to the entire Monarchy. Referring to foreign affairs, he said:—

"The present state of our foreign relations allows us to hope that we shall succeed in assuring, not only the interests of the

Monarchy, but also the blessings of peace. The Emperor is happy to acknowledge that the chief merit in this respect is due to the patriotic support received by the Government from Parliament. Whatever the future may bring, we may confidently trust that the interests of the Monarchy, and therefore those of Hungary, will always find a sure support in you, and in every son of the Monarchy."

The Session being closed, Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council, again tendered the resignation of the members of the Austrian Cabinet. The Emperor addressed an autograph letter to Prince Auersperg, entrusting him with the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, but reserving his decision in regard to the resignation of the Ministry. He, however, acceded to the request of the Minister of the Interior, Baron de Lasser, to be allowed to resign on account of bad health, and made him life member of the Upper House.

The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, proposed by Lord Salisbury in the Berlin Congress, and there carried, was now a decided thing. A telegram from Vienna, dated July 7, said the mobilisation of the Laibach, Graz, and Vienna divisions, which were to serve as a reserve for the army of occupation in Bosnia, was not being effected with great vigour, although orders to this effect were given to the Vienna municipal authorities three days before.

"The soldiers on leave have not been informed of the date on which they are to join their respective regiments. Large transports of provisions and pressed hay are being daily conveyed by the Hungarian and Croatian Railways to Esseg and Agram. Five or six detachments of the railway corps have been called out in order to accelerate, with the assistance of a body of pioneers, the completion of the Novi-Sissek Railway line, which is several miles long, and connects the Bosnian line with the Southern Austrian railway, and to reconstruct the Novi-Banjaluka line, which has been partially destroyed, and has been left unworked for the last two years. The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been postponed until next month, in order to allow time both to determine the bases of the administrative and technical preparations, and to enable the fugitives to be restored to their homes without delay. The operations in the dry and rocky mountainous region of Herzegovina are expected to be attended with difficulty, owing to the scarcity of water in that region during summer. The public mind in Hungary is much irritated on the subject of the occupa-It has been definitely settled that the first advance shall be simultaneously effected on the Brod Road, towards Serajewo, and from Nova by way of Banjaluka. The advance towards Mostar from Metkowich will not be made until a few days later. Klek and another part will be occupied. Torpedoes have been despatched from Pola to the ports on the Dalmatian coast, but no naval preparations of an extensive character are being made."

Herr Tisza, in an address to his constituents at Debreczin, defended the foreign policy of the Government, which was very unpopular in Hungary, and said its object had been to ensure that the whole of Europe should determine the destinies of the East. No one, he said, could dispute the great moral triumph achieved, by means of which Russia had been compelled at the bidding of Europe to renounce a considerable portion of the conditions of peace she had extracted from Turkey by the Treaty of San Stefano. The occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, M. Tisza said, had become necessary in order to counteract the continuous growth of Panslavism, by which Hungary, before all, was menaced.

The occupation of Bosnia did not prove the easy matter expected. Carathéodori Pasha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, began to raise difficulties, insisting on the original Turkish demand that the Sultan's sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be recognised, and that the duration of the occupation and the territory to be occupied should be previously settled. A Times telegram from Vienna, dated July 24, said:—

"The Turkish Plenipotentiaries, Mehemet Ali Pasha and Carathéodori Pasha, yesterday telegraphed to their Government the final proposals made by Austria regarding the occupation of Bosnia, and are hourly awaiting further instructions on the subject from Constantinople. Up to the present, however, none have arrived. Information from Bosnia states that the Turkish authorities there have received directions from Constantinople in all circumstances to meet the Austrian troops in a friendly spirit. The arrangements for the march of the troops destined to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina have been completed down to the last details, and the forces are ready to cross the frontier at any hour. The command to this effect will probably, however, not be given till the end of this week. In Government circles it is regarded as of great importance to bring the friendly negotiations which were opened with the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, who stopped at Vienna on their way from Berlin, to the desired issue, it being much wished that Austria should enter the provinces she is to occupy as a friend, and not as an enemy. This conciliatory spirit on the part of Austria will not, however, brook being trifled with, and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries have been given to understand that any further delay in the negotiations cannot be permitted. A term of a few days has, therefore, it is said, been fixed within which the Turks are to give their consent to the Austrian proposals. At all events, with or without the goodwill of the Turks, the Austrians will enter the two provinces not later than the end of this month. In wellinformed circles Sunday, the 28th, or Monday the 29th, is named as the day appointed for crossing the frontier. Attention is now strained to watch what will be the effect of the actual entry of the troops into the provinces. The headquarters are fully assembled No one anticipates a serious resistance from any quarter. Greater difficulties are feared in connection with the repatriation

of the fugitives, who themselves appear to have little zeal in that direction."

As a preliminary to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the Government issued a proclamation to the population stating that the Austrian troops came as friends to restore peace and prosperity to the country. The proclamation states that all would be protected, none oppressed. Established customs and institutions would be respected, the revenues would be applied solely to the wants of the country, and the arrears of taxes for the past year would not be collected.

Early on the morning of Monday, July 29, the Austrian troops crossed the Save at Gradiska, the Turkish garrison of that place retiring on their approach. The main body of the troops crossed the Bosnian frontier on the following day. General Philippovich reported to the Government that he entered Turkish Brod on Tuesday, and Derbend on Wednesday morning, and that in both places he was received in the most cordial manner by the Turkish authorities. Some disturbances, due to a Turkish agitator, were reported from Serajevo, where acts of violence, directed against the Ottoman authorities, were committed, and the telegraphic communication was cut. Passive opposition to the Austrian

occupation was manifested at Brod.

The 18th division of the Austrian army crossed the Dalmatian frontier and entered Herzegovina a day or two afterwards, but an unexpected resistance met them everywhere, this friendly occupation not apparently being welcome to races who had not been consulted in the matter. It was very sensibly pointed out that they probably knew nothing on earth about the Treaty of Berlin, and thought that they were being invaded for amusement. At Serajevo there was a. movement against the occupation at the instigation of one Hadji Lodja, who issued a manifesto calling upon the Mahomedans to rise a hundred thousand strong to oppose the Austrians. At Mostar, also, the capital of the Herzegovina, a popular rising occurred. The Kaimakam and Mufti were assassinated, and a Ulema appointed governor. Three Turkish battalions are said to have fraternised with the insurgents, while three others pronounced against the rising, and determined to join the Austrian troops on their arrival. At Maglai the advance was marked by serious bloodshed. Here the Kaimakam and the leading citizens expressed their unconditional submission, but the people barred the main street and opened a heavy cross-fire from the houses and both banks of the river on the advancing squadron of Austrian Hussars. Maglai is situated in a narrow defile on the right bank of the Bosna, is mostly inhabited by Turks, and has a ruined castle commanding the valley. Steep declivities make any attempt at swerving from the road very difficult, and the Hussars had to defile through this pass possessed by armed inhabitants, in doing which seventy of them fell.

In the Herzegovina also the Austrian troops had an engage-

ment near Citlak with a body of 500 insurgents, who soon fell back, leaving several killed and prisoners.

A telegram from Belgrade stated that revolutionary movements in all parts of both provinces were rapidly increasing as the Austrians advanced, and that there was much uneasiness throughout So imminent, in consequence of this state of things, was the danger of a rupture between Austria and Turkey, that the Sultan was reported to have asked the Queen to interfere and persuade the Austrians to defer occupation. The troops, however, entered Mostar safely, and those of the inhabitants having property, the Times report says, received the troops most joyfully. But the Standard had a despatch stating that when the Austrians were within one day's march of Mostar the Bosnian chiefs who had "The fight began occupied the defiles offered a strong resistance. on Sunday morning, and continued until the evening. The Austrians had 200 cavalry soldiers killed and 150 infantry killed and wounded. In consequence of their position, the loss of the Bosnians was comparatively small. A score of the insurgents, however, fell into the hands of the Austrians, and were shot. was added that the battle continued on the Monday near Mostar, and the losses on both sides were considerable. The insurgents had field guns and good artillerists. From other sources it is reported that great agitation prevails among the Mussulman population of Trebinje."

The elections for the Hungarian Legislature were held during these events. In Debreczyn all three electoral districts voted for candidates of the Extreme Left, and the Minister-President, Herr Tisza, was defeated by Herr Ernst Simonyi, but afterwards elected elsewhere. The latest returns concerning these elections showed that, although the Minister-President Tisza had been defeated, the Liberal or Government party would have a decided majority. Out of 394 seats 232 fell to the Liberal or Government party, 70 to the United Opposition, 66 to the Extreme Left, and 15 to Independents.

The resistance of the fanatic Hadji Lodja continued, and the Mahomedan insurgents contrived to inflict a serious check upon an Austrian division. On August 8 and 10, the 20th Division of the Austrian army encountered such severe opposition before Tuzla, that their commander, General Szapary, thought it best to retreat till he could be reinforced, and he retreated to Granacica, which he reached on the 12th. One of the correspondents said that Hadji Lodja contemplated creating an "autonomous Bosnia, with some slight connection with Constantinople," and the Sultan, that "enlightened and powerful prince," as Lord Salisbury called him, gave no orders to the regular troops in Bosnia to submit to the occupation.

Notwithstanding these serious and unexpected difficulties, the Austrian troops continued to advance in Bosnia, and Serajevo was occupied on Aug. 19, after a severe engagement with the insurgents.

An important victory was gained by General Philippovich on

Aug. 16 at Han Belalovac, in the neighbourhood of Busovaca, which opened the way to Serajevo to the main body of Austrian troops. The insurgents were posted in force in a position of great natural strength commanding a wooded defile between Oyciluka and Han Belalovac. The Austrians advanced in three columns, that on the right being ordered to endeavour to outflank the insurgents, and so to take them in rear. This difficult task was successfully accomplished, and, General Philippovich having managed to get four guns conveyed to an elevated position on the left of the main advance, the insurgents found themselves taken between two fires and fled in confusion. Had the troops composing the left wing not met with obstructions which delayed their advance, nearly all the insurgents must have been taken prisoners. The right wing of the Austrians had taken them in the rear, the main body was in their front, and their only road of escape was along the wooded declivities which the left wing had not had time to occupy. Thither they fled, and their panic soon spread to those of their forces who had been told off for the defence of the ridge, and who fled from their entrenchments in haste. The insurgent camp, containing a large number of arms, and a great quantity of munitions, provisions, clothes, waggons, horses, and warlike material, fell into the hands of the Austrian troops. Thus the road to Serajevo was opened. Another column, under Tegethoff, marching from Zenica through Visoka, was also victorious in an encounter with the insurgents. General Szapary, between Doboi and Gracanica, was again attacked by the insurgents, but repulsed them with great loss. It was further reported from Brod and Belgrade that many insurgents were already laying down their arms, and that Bosnian troops in the sandjak of Novi-Bazar were beginning to desert in large numbers.

An official bulletin gave the particulars of the capture of Serajevo by the 13th Army Corps.

After a circumstantial account of the operations that preceded the general action, Marshal Philippovich thus proceeds: "At halfpast six the first shell was fired by Marshal Tegethoff's artillery against the fortified castle, where the insurgents had several pieces in position. At half-past seven Col. Villetz directed a fire of heavy guns from Buffalic towards the same point. He also attacked the insurgents' position at Kratinselo. General Kaiffel then advanced with the utmost difficulty against the Trebevitz mountain, and although assisted by Col. Villetz, it was half-past ten before the position of Debelo Brod was taken. The enemy's guns were at last reduced to silence, and the infantry then received orders to march against the town. A ferocious and sanguinary struggle ensued; from every house, from every window, and every door our troops were fired upon, in many instances by women. Even the sick and wounded in the military hospital took an active part in the fight, which lasted till half-past one. Indescribable scenes of fanatacism are reported. Our losses are unfortunately considerable. . . . The insurgents dispersed in all directions, especially towards Gorosda and Rogatica. After the struggle was over and the town completely occupied, the Imperial colours were hoisted on the castle, the bands playing the National Anthem, and a salute of 101 shots fired."

The popular excitement at Pesth at the losses suffered by the Hungarian troops of the army of occupation was great, and the language held by the Opposition journals on the subject violent and unmeasured. They charged the Vienna Cabinet, described as the "Vienna Camarilla," with sending the Magyars to the slaughter with the object of securing their extermination, and the agitation against Herr Tisza grew serious.

No arrangement regarding the occupation of Herzegovina could apparently be come to between Turkey and Austria. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* declared in positive terms, in spite of all announcements to the contrary, that the negotiations had not advanced a single step, and that the conclusion of a convention seemed removed to a more distant future. This was in accord with the statement of the *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. That journal stated that no convention would be concluded stipulating for co-sovereignty of the Sultan in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or fixing the term of the Austrian occupation.

While in the neighbourhood of Serajevo the Austrians cleared the country; but General Szapary at Doboi remained in a very critical position, having to bear the burden of a fortnight's incessant fighting. The mobilisation raised the army of Philippovich to upwards of 125,000 men, and there was no news for a time but of the sending of reinforcements. A Vienna correspondent stated that at Serajevo the invaders dreaded another Sicilian Vespers. The Turkish Regulars, however, now began to surrender the towns peaceably, and at the same time to accuse the Austrians of "atrocities." In Hungary the losses of the occupation were made worse by a terrible thunderstorm which laid waste the town of Miskolcz, and destroyed one thousand houses and several hundred lives. Erlan the storm swept away whole rows of houses, and many persons were killed. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wrote from Miskolcz:—"The once thrifty commercial town no longer exists. A pile of bricks and mortar now stands in its place. The survivors are, almost without exception, utterly ruined. The mischief was done, not by an ordinary flood, but by the rupture of a colossal waterspout over the very heads of the population. The shock was terrific. Furniture was hurled in every direction. The houses reeled for a moment from their basements, and then came down with one tremendous crash. In the village of Mad the greatest damage seems to have been done by the flood that followed the breaking of the waterspout. Huge masses of water were suddenly seen rushing down the side of the hills behind the village like lava vomited by a volcano. The panic-stricken

inhabitants fled in wild disorder, many of them to meet with death a few yards beyond their thresholds. Forty houses were completely destroyed, and the rest all more or less damaged. The total number of victims is not known."

Gradually the Austrians forced their way into Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the accounts made it more and more manifest that the task they had undertaken exceeded anything which they had calculated upon.

"The Austrian troops," said a report (September 14), "entered Trebinje at noon on September 7, without opposition. The Turkish troops surrendered the citadel to the Austrians, and left the town the same evening. The commander of the 36th Division reports that the Austrian troops occupied Priedor also on the same day, meeting with a friendly reception from the inhabitants. cess of disarming Novi and the surrounding district had previously been accomplished without resistance. On the 6th instant Major-General Sametz attacked the insurgents in a strong position before the town of Klijuc, and drove them back to the left bank of the Sanna, and ultimately, after a hotly-contested engagement, which lasted until nightfall, the Austrians captured two of the enemy's entrenchments, the town of Klijuk, and also a number of houses grouped on the southerly acclivity of the citadel. The exhausted troops spent the following day, the 7th, in repose. Their losses had amounted to about 150. On the morning of the 7th a Turkish force moved forward from Livno, and attacked an advanced position of Cziko's brigade, near Han Prolog; but was brilliantly repulsed without loss to the Austrians. In crossing the bridge over the Trebinjicica, just before entering the town of Trebinje, on the 7th, the Austrians had a bloodless skirmish with some of the inhabitants of the Korjenitje district; but otherwise they encountered no opposition. Major-General Zach was defeated on September 8 at Bihacs, and forced to retreat with heavy loss. Up to the end of last week, the Austrian loss before this fortress had amounted to 400 men. The Pesther Lloyd, while commenting on the inutility of attacking such a position with an insufficient force, blames the Austrian commanders for not having acquired a better knowledge of a fortress which is situated on their very frontiers. Bihacs is defended by Turkish regulars, who have constructed strongly fortified entrenchments outside the town, on a hill commanding the plain. The commandant declares that he is instructed by Hafiz Pasha to defend the place to the last extremity. The dimensions of the war are, however, increasing every day, and as General Philippovich is reported to be even now in straits for provisions and fodder at Serajevo, the difficulties of a winter campaign in this rugged and mountainous country may be easily estimated. Already the Austrian forces in Bosnia and the Herzegovina are reckoned at 208,000 men, 38,000 horses, and 480 guns."

Operations on the Save were commenced on September 14, the

Austrian troops having successfully crossed it in several places. A commissariat train, destined for Serajevo, and escorted by two companies of infantry, was attacked by 700 insurgents near Maglaj. They were forced to retreat by the timely arrival of an Austrian regiment.

The Austrians burnt Brozka, on the Save, in consequence of treacherous conduct by the inhabitants to the Austrian troops; and a deep and painful impression was said to have been produced throughout Servia by the intelligence of the execution at Serajevo, by order of General Philippovich, of several Servian merchants, on account of the assistance they rendered to the insurgents during Hadji Lodja's tenure of power. On the 16th, in Herzegovina, Bilek, the great rallying point of the insurgents, was occupied without resistance; and at Bihadiz, on the 18th, an official despatch from the commander of the 4th Austrian Army Corps announced the occupation of Novi-Brcka on September 17, after some severe fighting.

Major-General Zach, who had already mastered the position of Zegar, bombarded and attacked some intrenchments on the Bebeljaca Hill, and succeeded with four battalions in taking and holding two of the outworks. At about six o'clock in the evening the insurgents made violent attacks from the fortress and the right bank of the Unna upon the hill in question, but were vigorously repulsed. Another band of insurgents, about 800 strong, advanced by way of Paprovich, towards the edge of the plateau near Beljevach, and succeeded in setting fire to several buildings in the latter place; but were assailed by five companies of a Reserve regiment, and driven back with great loss. The troops on the 19th, after an encounter of several hours, stormed and captured the insurgent position of Bihacs, and the garrison of the castle at discretion, after considerable loss on both sides; and in an official despatch Field-Marshal Scvanovic announced the virtual pacification of Herzegovina. The Vienna Presse of the 25th declared the pacification of Bosnia also complete. The resistance collapsed. The Austrian Generals, though sorely hampered by difficulties of commissariat and locomotion, drove their enemies from the valleys, stormed Bielina, and finally occupied Zwornik, their last stronghold, without resistance. The Turkish regulars fought without much heart, and the Begs were probably few, their followers dispersing after every retreat. The War party in Constantinople was now ready to sign the Convention proposed by Austria, which fixed no date for the occupation; and Count Andrassy engaged himself in organising a civil government. The Christian majority plucked up heart to welcome their deliverers, and two or three broad roads were made, ready to be driven through the province at once.

The effect of the victory, and of the virtual annexation of the two provinces, was to strain the relations between the two races of Austria-Hungary. The Hungarians were very discontented, fearing

that the change would increase the Slav power, and indignant that the new province was not made Hungarian. The Hungarian Minister of Finance, Herr Szell, declared that he could no longer be responsible for expenses, and resigned; the Premier and other Ministers also tendering their resignation. "Herr Tisza" (the Daily Telegraph correspondent said) "is reluctantly obliged to act in concert with his colleague the Minister of Finance, for the simple reason that without him he cannot reckon upon a majority in the Reichstag. Herr Szell, who was connected by ties of the closest relationship to Deak, commands in the Diet the votes of a large party that still adheres to Deak's policy; and, deprived of his co-operation, the Tisza Ministry would not survive the first sitting of the coming parliamentary session." The Austrian Ministry also renewed their resignation, but both held over for the time.

"It would seem," wrote the Vienna correspondent of the Eastern Budget, "that the Hungarians place the financial question in the foreground in order to mask their disappointment at the political results of the occupation. Such experienced politicians as those of Hungary cannot sincerely believe that Count Andrassy has inveigled them into granting a money vote under false pretences. The fact is, that they have themselves made a grievous miscalculation on the very point where they accuse Count Andrassy of having been most culpable. They supposed that the Mahomedan begs would have been the chief supporters of the Austrian occupation, instead of being its sole opponents, and thereby forcing the Government to rest on the Slavonic element. If the Mahomedan Bosnians had supported the occupation, the result would have been hailed with as much satisfaction at Vienna as at Pesth."

Pending the ministerial crisis the Austrian Government made a stern reply to the Turkish Circular accusing its army of atrocities. Count Andrassy informed the Porte that its accusations were "contrary to the truth"; complained that no inquiry was made before the charges were published; called the soldiers who attacked the hospital at Banjaluka "barbarous hordes" and the insurgents "untamable savages," and blankly denied the Turkish assertions about pillage. There had been military executions, but always after fair trial. Count Andrassy pointed to the difference between Austrian proceedings this year and those of Omar Pasha in 1852, when the great renegade supported his army on requisitions, and sent up lists of persons to be executed to the Porte. He pointed to acts of "savage treachery," such as that at Maglai, and mentioned that had the Austrian Government called the Christians to arms its work would have been easy, but then the Mahomedans would have been extirpated. The despatch was written in a tone of defiance, and stigmatised the charges of the Porte as "detestable slanders." On their side, the Turks declined to sign any convention about the occupied provinces, though willing "to remain on good terms."

The Hungarian Parliament was opened on October 20 by the Emperor, who delivered a speech in which reference is made to the occupation of Bosnia. Amidst the cheers of the Assembly, he spoke of the bravery and praiseworthy conduct of the army, by which, he said, the first part of the duty cast upon Austria by the Berlin Congress had been accomplished. That justified them in the hope that what remained to be done would be achieved without further sacrifices being demanded from the nation.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on October 22. In the Lower House the President thanked the army for its bravery, heroism, and self-sacrifice, and his remarks were received with loud cheers. The Austrian estimates for 1879, which were distributed to the members, showed a reduction of twelve millions of florins in the expenditure, and a decrease of four millions in the revenue, as compared with the preceding year. The requirements of 1879 would exceed those of last year by upwards of four millions of florins. The deficit in 1879 was in round numbers fifteen millions of florins, which, compared with the deficit of 1878, shows an improvement to the amount of eight millions.

At the meeting of the Constitutional party at Vienna, on October 22, Baron Depretis, who had been asked to form a new Cabinet, made his promised statement with regard to the policy which he

proposed to adopt in the event of his succeeding.

He commenced by asking the support of the Constitutionalist deputies, as a preliminary condition to the effective constitution of a new Ministry, and declared that if they declined to accept his programme he should resign the commission he had received from the Emperor. Upon the subject of the occupation question, Baron Depretis declared himself against the advance to Novi-Bazar, and he promised the utmost possible reduction of expenditure for next year. The cost of the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be defrayed by the resources of the provinces themselves from the beginning of 1880. He further assured his hearers that the occupation should cease as soon as order was really and permanently established, and the whole cost of the occupation had been made good. But the Baron could not form his Ministry, and resigned the task.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on November 2, Herr Tisza laid on the table of the House a copy of the Treaty of Berlin. In the debate which followed he explained that international treaties which had been concluded by competent authority could not be assailed by the Legislature of one of the interested countries without undermining the foundation of all international law. The division on a motion for the impeachment of the Hungarian ministry took place on the 5th. The result was: for impeachment, 95; against, 170—giving the Government a majority of 75.

While an amnesty was proclaimed in Bosnia to all the insurgents, Hadji Lodja not excepted, and while loyal addresses of all

kinds were presented to the Emperor, the foreign policy of the Ministry was sharply criticised in the Houses.

On November 14 the debate on the Address began in the Hungarian Diet, and on the 15th, Herr Tisza, the Minister-

President, made a speech on the policy of the Government.

He said he considered the apprehensions which were at present finding expression in various quarters to be perfectly natural, considering that the Monarchy was so closely concerned in those uncontrollable events which were passing in the history of the world, and which could only be modified so far as to prevent them from imperilling the existence of the State. The policy pursued by Austria-Hungary since the commencement of the troubles in the East could only be this: that the integrity of Turkey should, as far as possible, be maintained, and if this were impossible, that Turkey should not become the prey of Russia. Reviewing then the occurrences of the last few years, the Minister said Austria might have protested against the Russo-Turkish war; but had she done so, instead of that war there would have arisen, in the isolated state in which the Monarchy then was, a war between Austria and Russia, which, even if it had resulted in victory for the former, would have cost a hundred times as much blood, and at least twenty times as much treasure, as the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Herr Tisza next passed to the Berlin Congress, and pointed out the very essential differences between the Treaty of San Stefano and that of Berlin. In reply to the complaint that the Legislature had not been previously informed of the intended occupation, he reminded the House that the British Government had undertaken a guarantee for a Turkish possession in Asia Minor without having given the English Parliament the slightest intimation of its intention. The Minister then proceeded to point to events, in proof that no other policy had been followed by the Government but that which had been repeatedly explained by him to the House namely, to prevent such an adjustment of power in the East as would be contrary to the vital interests of Austria-Hungary. The Minister further expressed a firm hope that the Berlin Treaty would be punctually observed by all the Powers without the disturbance of the peace of Europe. "If, however," he proceeded, "any Power resist the provisions and the carrying out of the Treaty of Berlin, we, who have been able to bring our interests into harmony with those of Europe, shall not stand alone in the fight which may ensue. The point to be gained by us is to instil into the minor Oriental States, and into the hearts of the races dwelling therein, the belief that, if at any time the confusion in the East cannot be controlled, the Power which will have the greatest influence upon their fate will not be any other Power but Austria-Hungary alone."

On November 20, Herr Pauler, the Minister of Justice, in a long speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud cheering, advocated the adoption of the Address in the form drawn up by

the committee, and at the same time defended the Eastern policy

of the Government against the attacks of the Opposition.

The Finance Committee of the Austrian Delegation decided by 14 votes to 6 not to discuss the demand of the Government for a supplementary credit to meet the costs of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878, on the ground that the Government omitted to ask for an indemnity from Parliament, and that the Treaty of Berlin had not yet received the sanction of the Reichsrath. Count Andrassy endeavoured in vain to overcome the resolution of the Delegation. The Delegation resolved on November 26, at the request of Count Andrassy, to remove from the order of the day the report of the Budget Committee upon the Supplementary Credit Bill, as the great importance of the resolution moved by the committee rendered it necessary to discuss the question in a Crown Council.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the same date concluded the general discussion of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the debate being brought to a close with a few words from the reporter of the Committee and Count Apponyi. The address was accepted by 202 to 180.

On November 26, while Count Andrassy and a large number of the members of the Delegation were present at a soirée at the palace of Herr Tisza at Pesth, a bomb filled with dynamite was exploded near the building, the windows of which were shattered by the concussion. A second outrage followed on the steps of the Liberal Club, where Herr Tisza was dining; and a torchlight pro-

cession was held at Pesth in honour of the Opposition.

At Vienna, meanwhile, Count Andrassy delivered a long speech in defence of the Eastern policy of the Government. He said that the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina would cease when the objects for which it was undertaken were accomplished, and Turkey had reimbursed Austria for the sacrifices she had made and given a guarantee for the future. After this explanation the Budget Committee approved the Foreign Office estimates, and the conflict between the Government and the Delegation was thereby terminated. The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation, after an animated debate, adopted a motion not to enter upon the discussion of the Bill sanctioning a grant in the Budget of 1879 for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but to vote 15,000,000 florins as a special requirement of the army for 1879 to defray the expenses of maintaining the troops stationed in those provinces. The motion further stipulated that for any additional outlay the Government must obtain Constitutional sanction. The Committee afterwards discussed a report upon the Foreign Office Estimates, which Count Andrassy declared did not give an accurate summary of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, but constituted an indictment and a formal declaration of want of confidence. vote being taken, the report was adopted by 12 against 6 without modification.

The reconstruction of the new Hungarian Ministry being completed, the Ministers took their seats in the House on December 7. Count Szapary and Baron Kemeny were the only new Members, the former for Finance and the latter for Commerce.

A three days' debate in the Hungarian Delegation on Eastern affairs, terminated on December 14 in the adoption, by a large majority, of the motion of Herr Hegedus to grant a sum of 20,000,000 florins for the occupation expenses in 1879.

Count Andrassy defended the Eastern policy of the Government in a long speech, and maintained that the occupation of Bosnia would not disturb the monarchy or shift its centre of gravity. His speech was received with prolonged cheering. The Austrian Delegation agreed in the greater number of the resolutions adopted by the Hungarian Delegation.

The year closed with the agreement of the Hungarian Parliament to the commercial treaty concluded for one year between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire, on the basis of the "most favoured nation" principle. Hungary, being in favour of Free-trade, approved the treaty only from necessity, and in order to avoid a Custom House conflict; but at the same time a demand was made that the Government should undertake soon to conclude treaties of commerce with foreign countries, and with this view Parliament decided to form a special committee upon commercial and tariff relations with other nations. Austria, on the other hand, remained enamoured of a Protectionist tariff.

CHAPTER III.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND THE EAST-EGYPT-CHINA-THE UNITED STATES.

Russia and Turkey.—The War—Crisis at Constantinople—The Armistice—New Ministerial Crisis in Turkey—Dissolution of the Chamber—Ferment in Greece and Roumania—Continued Agitation—Treaty of San Stefano—Nihilist Trials—Vera Sasulitch—Rising in the Rhodope Mountains—Mission of Count Schouvaloff—The "situation" in May—The Congress and its results—The Servian Skuptschina—Crete—Russia's Eastern Policy—Turkish Circular—Continued Disturbances—Murder of Mehemet Ali—The Albanian League—Colonel St. Clair—Rising in Bulgaria—Reforms for Asia Minor—The Roumanian Chambers—European Commission in Eastern Roumelia—The Jewish Difficulty—Murder of General de Mesentzoff.

Egypt.—The Financial Committee of Enquiry—The Khedive's Assent to their Report—Compromise with France—Nubar Pasha's Ministry—Summary of the

Report of the Commission.

China.—The Famine—Demand for the restoration of Kuldja.

The United States.—The Silver Bill—The Bland Bill—Halifax Fishery Commission—Mr. Potter's Resolution—Frauds at the late Presidential Election—Resolution of Congress—Indian Encounters—Speeches of Mr. Sherman and the President—The Yellow Fever—Mr. Evart's Despatch—The Greenback Labour Party—The "Fall Elections."

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND THE EAST.

At the beginning of the year it became evident that the Turkish resistance was failing. On December 31, 1877, General Gourko carried, after a sharp contest in which he lost some 700 men, the fortified position of Taschkesen, in the valley of Sofia, and proceeded to force his way to that place through the Etropol Balkans; while in the Central Balkans also the Russians were pressing upon the Turkish army. The semi-official Agence Russe of January 2, published an article discussing the comments of the Russian and foreign press upon the character to be attributed to the position of intermediary between Turkey and Russia accepted by the British Government, and declared that mediation on the part of England would be neither desirable nor practicable. Over the Etropol Balkans General Gourko made a wonderful march. He abandoned the main road, and took a mountain-path from Orkhanie to the westward of Kaba Konak, and thence to Taschkesen. The road for the guns had literally to be made in the dark, for the sappers could only work at night, and the paths were so slippery that steps had to be cut with the axe, as in ascending a steep snowmountain. The men, ill-fed and subjected for several days to intense cold, were almost worn out, and after doing their work in the snow, dropped down asleep "like logs;" but still the road was made, and the advance-guard, after thirty hours of incredible effort, scaled the ridge and slid down literally to the southern side. The whole force gradually crossed, and Sofia was occupied on January 6. Following up, meanwhile, their success in the

Trojan Pass, the Russians, under General Radetzky, took the Shipka—though defended by a Turkish army of forty-one battalions, ten batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. A Turkish battalion has a numerical strength of 800 men, and a battery consists of six guns. They fought desperately, it was said; and the number of guns taken (sixty) was larger than any taken on either side in the European campaign, except at Plevna, which fell after investment. Generals Mirsky and Skobeleff had penetrated the Balkans by the Trojan Pass, and occupied Kezanlik, so the Turks were enclosed between the two armies. The Porte, terrified and disorganised, instructed the general in the field to conclude an armistice. Server Pasha made a statement to the Chamber of Deputies, informing them that every effort had been made by the Government to interest the European Powers in the fate of Turkey, but in vain, and that it was idle to entertain any hope of an alliance. Turkey was completely isolated, and it therefore became necessary for her to determine alone how she could best bring the present war to a close. The terms of an armistice, he informed the Chamber, had been agreed upon by the Cabinet, and when it had been concluded with the Russian commanders its nature would be communicated to the Chamber. The Russian reply was received at Constantinople on January 14, and was of a conciliatory tenor. The Porte was desired, however, to send a plenipotentiary to the Russian head-quarters to discuss the preliminary conditions of peace on which the armistice was to be founded. A ministerial crisis followed at Constantinople. Turkish Ministry resigned, and a new Cabinet was constituted, with Hamdi Pasha as Grand Vizier, and Server Pasha as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A special Constantinople despatch to the Daily Telegraph said that "The changes which have taken place are regarded as favourable to the pending negotiations, and opposed to the separate peace arrangement desired by Russia. Edhem Pasha, who opposed all negotiations, has been superseded by Hamdi Pasha, who is favourable to a dignified and not a dishonourable peace." Meanwhile, while General Gourko drove Suleiman Pasha over the Despoto Dagh and down to Kavola, Adrianople being not yet occupied, and long trains of munitions and supplies still crossing the Balkans; and while the Turkish plenipotentiaries were negotiating with the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kezanlik, the panic in Constantinople was described as deplorable. The bulk of the immense population, which is estimated at all figures from 600,000 to 1,400,000, was frightened by the crowds of footsore, half-frozen, hungry refugees swarming into the city, and was most anxious for peace. The Softas, however, were angry with the Government, and threatened the Sultan with deposition through the old means of placards, while the temper of the garrison was to the last degree uncertain. The Sultan, afraid of the Russians, afraid of the populace, and afraid of his own advisers, listened with one ear to the suggestions of flight to Broussa, and with the other to counsels of resistance à l'outrance behind the lines of Tchataldja, while he at the same time sent off messenger after messenger to increase the powers of his plenipotentiaries. Stories of the intention of the Softas to fire the city were constantly circulated, and fears of an outbreak ending in general carnage gravely entertained. However, after weeks of suspense, the armistice and preliminaries of peace were signed at Adrianople on January 31. The latter comprised the establishment of a Principality of Bulgaria; the payment of a war indemnity or a territorial compensation; the independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each of the principalities; the introduction of reforms in Bosnia and the Herzegovina; an ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar on the question of the Straits; and lastly, the evacuation of the Danube fortresses by the Turks.

The Sultan and the Czar, on the signature of the armistice, exchanged telegrams expressing their mutual satisfaction at the cessation of hostilities. The telegram from the Czar to the Sultan was thus worded:—" I desire peace as much as yourself, but it is necessary for me, and it is necessary for us, that it should be a solid and enduring peace." In St. Petersburg prayers were offered up in the churches, and salvoes of artillery fired, on the occasion of the signature of the armistice. The town was decked with flags, and preparations made for brilliant illuminations. In Constantinople there was great satisfaction at the news.

In consequence of the above conditions, a portion of the British fleet was at once ordered to leave Besika Bay and proceed to Constantinople for the protection of British residents there. Consequent on this movement of England, the following telegram, dated February 10, was sent by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, and Rome: --"The British Government, upon reports furnished by its Ambassador in Constantinople, has determined to take advantage of a previously obtained firman in order to direct a portion of its fleet to Constantinople, with the object of protecting the lives and property of British subjects in the Turkish capital. Other Powers have adopted a similar course with a view to the protection of their subjects. This intelligence, taken as a whole, obliges us, on our side, to take into consideration the proper means of protecting those Christians whose life and property might be threatened, and in order to attain this result, to contemplate the entry of a portion of our troops into Constantinople."

It was further announced semi-officially that orders had been sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas in conformity with this determination.

The next day (February 11) it was stated that the British ships had returned to Besika Bay, as the Porte had up to that time refused to grant the necessary firman to enable them to pass through the Straits.

Before all this was known it was telegraphed from Constantinople that the city was practically in the power of the Russians, whose officers were walking about Pera and Stamboul without any escort, whilst some of them had, after being received by the Sultan, left to arrange the line of demarcation between Turkey and Montenegro.

The Russian Agency, in a special supplement, dated midnight, February 9, said:—"The entry of the British fleet into the Bosphorus is an accomplished fact. Although this act is said to be caused by the necessity of protecting the Christian population of Constantinople, the decision of the British Cabinet nevertheless restores to Russia her liberty of action. If the despatch of the English fleet, which was requested by Russia through the Berlin Memorandum, and again at the time of Count Soumarakoff's mission to Vienna, is intended as a method of co-operating in the maintenance of order and in the attainment of a durable and equitable European solution of the Eastern Question, the British ships will be welcomed as auxiliaries. In any case, Russia will regulate her attitude by that of England."

The Russian newspapers generally expressed doubt that the sole object of the English Government in sending the fleet to the Bosphorus was to protect British subjects at Constantinople. The Agence Russe remarked that the reasons assigned for sending the English fleet to Constantinople were but little justified, since intelligence received from the German Embassy at Constantinople, under date of February 8, announced that the safety of the Christians was in no way threatened, that the occupation by the Russian troops of the points agreed upon in the terms of the armistice was proceeding in due order, and that all reports of the armistice being abused were absolutely false.

A Constantinople telegram stated that on February 12 Mr. Layard telegraphed at midnight to Lord Derby that, up to that hour, he was still without instructions with regard to the fleet. An

earlier despatch said:—

"Mr. Layard did not stop the British fleet from entering the Dardanelles, but Vice-Admiral Hornby himself withdrew to Besika Bay on receiving notice from the Governor of the Dardanelles that he was without instructions, and could only allow the fleet to pass under protest." Another telegram stated "that the Grand Duke Nicholas has expressed his satisfaction to Ahmed Vefyk Pasha at the non-admission of the British fleet to the Bosphorus." At the sitting of the Turkish Parliament on February 11 Ahmed Vefyk Pasha declared that if the British fleet passed the Dardanelles he would protest against the act, and cast the responsibility of the consequences upon England. At the sitting on February 12, however, we are told, "several deputies urged Ahmed Vefyk Pasha to act with consideration towards England in dealing with the question of the passage of the Dardanelles." In this unlucky Parliament there was new confusion. Ahmed Vefyk Pasha was appointed

Minister of the Interior, and first "Constitutional Premier;" and it was announced that the ancient office of Grand Vizier was to be filled up no more. At the sitting of February 12, fifteen members presented memorials declaring that the Sultan had acted illegally in abolishing the Grand Vizierate without a vote of the Chamber. Ahmed Vefyk (an honest upright man by repute, who was the man wanted, it was said, to cement the new alliance with Russia, and also to keep the Chamber in check) tried to procure the withdrawal of the memorials, but failed. The Chamber then demanded to know the terms of peace. Ahmed Vefyk replied that, as the delegates had been entrusted with full powers the terms could not be given until the protocol had been received from them. deputy called out, "Why do you not tell us at once that you have given away the whole empire, and that all is finished?" Cries of "Order!" followed. Ahmed Vefyk replied, "The Chamber is ruining the country." Many deputies cried out, "We have not ruined the country; the late Ministers have ruined it. We demand that they be tried." Ahmed Vefyk at length left the Chamber, saying that with such deputies he could do nothing. On the 14th the Chamber was dissolved, the Sultan pleading the crisis, but giving hope that some day he would summon a new one. It had no foothold in the country, and its dismissal created no excitement, the popular idea being that it was a council called by the Sultan to advise him, and that if he did not want its advice there was an end of the matter. Intelligence now came from Greece to state that there were fears that it might not be possible to restrain the Greek troops from recrossing the frontier on account of the reports of massacres in Thessaly. The Hellenic Government addressed an appeal to the Powers on the subject. Hordes of Bashi-Bazouks were reported to have been despatched to Volo, where they were wreaking vengeance on the inhabitants of the villages around Domoko. Official news, moreover, was published of massacres at Rethyme and Canea, in Crete. The public at Athens was greatly excited at this intelligence, and the newspapers published articles in which they asked:—"Will Christian England remain passive while such barbarities are being practised?" Seven hundred insurgents under the Chief Basdeki entrenched themselves in the village of Makrinitza, near Volo. Four thousand five hundred Turkish troops, including two thousand Egyptians, prepared to attack them. The insurgents in Thessaly formed a provisional government at Rentira and Smocobo. Its members proclaimed the union of the province with Greece, and sent petitions to the Greek Government on February 7 and February 9, praying that its influence might be used to promote the realisation and recognition of this union. Insurgents besieged Platanos, and captured that place with a loss of fifteen killed. There was an engagement at Makrinitza, near Volo, between 1,500 insurgents, strongly entrenched, and 6,000 Turks. The latter were repeatedly repulsed, losing 600 killed, while the insurgents lost only fifty. A provisional government was established in the province of Armyro, and issued a proclamation declaring the province to be annexed to Greece. The Turkish forces concentrated at Volo, with the object of renewing the attack upon the insurgents at Makrinitza.

The ferment was general. A telegram from Bucharest, dated February 18, said:—"There is great excitement here. The Roumanian troops have taken up a hostile position against a Russian army corps. All the reserves are called out, and all the troops have been withdrawn from Bulgaria and concentrated towards the Austrian frontier." Another instance of the widening breach between the Roumanians and Russia was afforded by a debate in the Senate at Bucharest, where it was stated that the railways of the Principality were monopolised by the Russians, and no longer belonged to their proper owners. Reference was made to the Convention which was entered into with Russia, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he had made the strongest remonstrances in his power, yet without effect.

On February 20 the Russians occupied Rustchuk, thus obtaining a complete control of the passage of the Danube, and the following day completed the evacuation of Erzeroum, which began on the 17th. A Reuter's telegram of the 21st announced fresh conditions of peace demanded by Russia, which were viewed with little favour by the jealous Powers, especially a demand for the surrender of six of the Turkish ironclads, which was withdrawn. Negotiations progressed in spite of obstacles, and the Grand Duke Nicholas, by arrangement with the Porte, removed his head-quarters from Adrianople to San Stefano. But the clouds were threatening in many quarters, and the prospects of settlement looked dim. A letter to the *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna, dated from Galatz in Roumania, described new movements of Russian troops, believed to be directed against Austria.

It said that "the reinforcements which now arrive from Russia are no longer sent across the Danube, but are concentrated on the Sereth. From Pashkani downwards the whole of the Sereth valley is being patrolled by strong Russian detachments, and preparations are being made for concentrating large masses of troops at Adjut, Okna, Folshani, Turtcheni, Remnik, and to the north of Plojesti. Trains for the conveyance of thirty battalions have been ordered on the Bender-Galatz Railway, which has hitherto scarcely been used for purposes of military transport; and the quartermasters of the battalions have already arrived at Galatz and Braila to make the necessary arrangements for housing them. These reinforcements are certainly not intended for the Russian army in Turkey, and great anxiety prevails among the Roumanians in consequence. In Bulgaria, too, the Russian troops are gradually withdrawing to the Danube, which, when the Turkish fortresses are given up, will give the Russians a very strong and favourable position for operations in a westerly direction. It is also alleged in Russian military circles that a portion of the Russian army in Armenia,

consisting of about 30,000 men, will in a few weeks be brought to the Roumanian frontier. According to the accounts of Russian merchants from Taganrog and Central Russia, the recruiting there is very active, and young men of all classes are volunteering for military service. Great masses of troops are being moved to the south-western frontier, a new Russian army of 130,000 men will, it is stated, be concentrated in Roumania in a few weeks, and a strong reserve force is being collected in Bessarabia. Preparations are also being made for the formation of a camp between Adjut and Okna, in the valley of the Trotuch."

Insurrectionary movements continued to spread in Thessaly. The insurgents were victorious in some sharp fighting near Karditsa. Hostilities were commenced by the Cretan insurgents in Cydonia, Upper Corona, and Malaras, in the vicinity of Canea. The Athens correspondent of the Times stated that on February 24,700 insurgents landed near Hagii Saranta, below Chimara, in Northern Epirus. They were immediately joined by the Christian inhabitants, while the Mussulmans and Albanians of the district showed no hostile attitude. The correspondent said that some of the reported stipulations of the treaty of peace were viewed by the Greeks with much concern, and were considered as crushing the Hellenic race and aiming at the suppression of all its aspirations for the future. Platanos, in Thessaly, was retaken by the Turks, who, it was reported, entirely burnt it. The insurgents occupied the villages near Canea, in Crete. The village of Galata was occupied by the Turks. An Athens telegram said that a force of 540 men, chiefly Macedonians, set out on an expedition to join the insurgents in the Greek provinces of Turkey. They took a large supply of war material with them. In Russia, a counterpart feeling to that in England against Russia prevailed towards England: the Golos demanding the occupation of the Dardanelles, and the Moscow Gazette suggesting that the Russians should take possession of the Bosphorus, if the British ironclads did not immediately return to Besika Bay. However, after innumerable delays, the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was signed at San Stefano on Sunday, March 3, and the Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the Czar in a telegram:—

"I do myself the honour of congratulating your Majesty upon the conclusion of peace. God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your Majesty, and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs your Majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulman yoke."

On the news of the conclusion of peace becoming known in St. Petersburg, the streets were filled by immense and enthusiastic crowds, who flocked towards the Imperial Palace, where they gave repeated cheers for the Emperor. He appeared on the balcony in acknowledgment of the popular greeting, and the crowd then sang the Russian National Anthem with uncovered heads.

The scene at San Stefano was thus described by the Daily



News correspondent: -- "Scarcely was it daylight when, notwithstanding a storm, there was an unusual movement in the village. There was a general idea that peace was to be signed that day. The steamers from Constantinople came rolling along through the rough sea, overladen with excursionists attracted by the review which had been announced to take place in celebration of the anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne. Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, and Russians crowded the little village, besieging the restaurants, swarming about the doors of houses whence were supposed to issue some of the great personages who were to become famous in history, all impatiently awaiting the hour of two, the appointed time of the review. The horses of the Grand Duke and his staff were gathered about the entrance to his quarters, and keen-eyed spectators, ready to interpret the slightest movement of the commander-in-chief, formed unbroken ranks around the group of horses in the street. At last, about four o'clock, the Grand Duke mounted and rode to the Diplomic Chancery, where he asked at the door, 'Is it ready?' and then galloped towards the hill . where the army was drawn up. Here we halted for a few moments, wondering what would happen next. Finally, a carriage came whirling out of the village toward us. General Ignatieff was in it, and when he approached he rose and said, 'I have the honour to congratulate your Highness on the signature of peace.'

"There was a long, loud shout. Then the Grand Duke, followed by about a hundred officers, dashed forward to where the troops were formed on rising ground close by the sea coast, just behind San Stefano lighthouse, and began riding along the lines. As he passed, the soldiers did not know that peace had been signed, as it was still unannounced; but soon the news spread, and the cheering grew louder and more enthusiastic. After riding between the lines, the Grand Duke halted on a little eminence, whence all the troops could be seen, and formally made the announcement of the peace: 'I have the honour to inform the army that, with the help

of God, we have concluded a Treaty of Peace.'

"Then another shout burst forth from 20,000 throats, rising, swelling, and dying away. There was a general feeling of relief and satisfaction. I must say, however, that the news of peace was not greeted with anything like the wild excitement and enthusiasm caused by the Emperor's proclamation of war at Kischeneff last April. There stood the men whose courage, devotion, and unparalleled endurance will go down to history. And there, gathered scarcely more than a rifle-shot away, was the enemy they had found worthy of their steel, for on the crest of the neighbouring hill stood the Turks in groups, interested spectators of the scene; those very fellows, who had kept the snowy ridge of Shandarnik, defending gallantly the great gate of Roumelia, and who at last, after a memorable retreat, had fought like heroes on the hills at Stanimaka.

"After the review, gathering his officers about him where the

priest stood ready for the 'Te Deum,' the Grand Duke spoke briefly and emphatically, saying: 'To an army which has accomplished what you have, my friends, nothing is impossible.' Then all dismounted, uncovered, and a solemn service was conducted, the soldiers all kneeling. A few ladies were present at the ceremony. Among others I noticed Madame Ignatieff kneeling on a fur rug beside her carriage. All the generals except Skobeleff were in attendance. He was back in Tchataldja. Baron Loenhausen and Captain Bolla, the Austrian military attachés, the former wearing the cross of St. Vladimir, received for coolness under fire, the latter with the St. George, for acting as Skobeleff's aide-de-camp, on the day he took the redoubts on the Loftcha Road; Colonel Gaillard, the French attaché, who has been with the Grand Duke ever since the army was mobilised, eighteen months ago, decorated with the St. Vladimir round his neck; Major Liegnitz, the Prussian attaché, with the St. George, for services at the Grivica redoubt; Lieutenant Green, the American attaché, wearing the St. Vladimir, for the last Balkan campaign; and, finally, the two Swiss attachés, who had arrived just in time for the 'Te Deum.'

"Never has a peace been established under more dramatic and picturesque conditions, or with more impressive surroundings. The two armies face to face, the clearing storm, the waning light of day, the rush of the wind, and the near wash of the waves mingling with the chant of the priests and the responses of the soldiers, and the roar of the Sea of Marmora swelling and falling. The landscape, always of great beauty, now formed a wonderfully appropriate background to the picture. Across the fretting, chafing waters of the sea, the dome and slender minarets of St. Sophia came up sharply against the sky, the dominant points in the interesting silhouette of distant Stamboul. Away to the south, the Princes Islands rose like great mounds, dark and massive, against the distant Asiatic shore, and behind them we knew was hidden the English fleet. Above and far beyond the white peak of Mount Olympus unveiled for a moment its majestic summit as the rays of the ruddy sunset were reflected from the snow-covered flanks. The religious ceremony over, the Grand Duke took his stand, and the army began to file past with a swinging rapid stride, in forcible contrast to the weary pace with which they used to drag themselves slowly along at the end of that long and exhausting chase, scarcely at times able to put one foot before the other. The night was falling, and darkness settled quickly over the scene. When we left the spot the Grand Duke was still sitting immovable on his horse, and the troops were still passing. As we rode down into the village we could hear the joyful shouts still ringing in the air, and the measured tramp, tramp, going off in the darkness. So ends the war of 1877-78."

The Politische Correspondenz stated that when Safvet Pasha had to affix his signature to the Treaty he broke out into convul-

sive sobs, and it took some time to calm him. General Ignatieff said on the occasion, "You see I have always told you that England would leave you in the lurch; the English do not know how to keep their word; everything has happened precisely as I foretold."

Little interest had of course existed at St. Petersburg about anything except the war, and the questions rising out of it; but the end of the Nihilist trial attracted some attention, actual offences being proved against only 20 prisoners out of 109, and the others being liberated on bail, after long terms of imprisonment. The Russian Budget for 1878 calculated the revenue in round numbers at 573,000,000 roubles, and the expenditure at 600,000,000.

The dissatisfaction of the Powers with the Treaty of San Stefano was expressed in various ways; and General Ignatieff was despatched on a mission to Vienna, but found the Austrian Court steady in the position that European sanction was necessary for the Treaty. The Russians urged the Porte to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, which at one time seemed the most probable issue; but the Turks seemed altogether demoralised, and it was difficult to gather from all the letters and telegrams what wishes and ideas they entertained. They were not, however, deterred from their old courses; and everywhere in Thessaly the population fled from them to the coast, while they were killing and burning. Iskender Pasha entered Makrinitza, and after wholesale murder and pillage offered a quantity of booty publicly for sale at Volo—the French, Austrian, Italian, and Greek vice-consuls being driven to protest to Hobart Pasha. Mr. Ogle, the correspondent of the Times, was found murdered near Volo, and the Turks asserted that he was killed in battle; but the evidence of his disappearance left little doubt of his murder. St. Petersburg a cause célèbre was now exciting much interest. On July 25 of last year, General Trepoff, head of the Russian police, while visiting the prison at St. Petersburg ordered Bogoluboff, a political prisoner, to his cell for impertinence. The young man, indignant, did not salute, and the General ordered him to be flogged with birch-twigs. The order, a singularly cruel one according to Russian ideas, created great excitement in society, and Vera Sasulitch, a young lady of 26, daughter of an officer in the Line, determined to avenge it. She therefore shot General Trepoff, who fell seriously but not mortally wounded. She was tried on April 19 this year, and acknowledged her crime and its motives, and the jury, among whom were seven persons who either were or had been officials, or are décorés, acquitted her. She was driven away in a carriage, amid a considerable riot, and it was supposed she had been sent to Siberia; but she wrote herself to state that the attempt to arrest her was made, but that she was in safe concealment. This affair made a profound sensation in St. Petersburg, and, it was reported, greatly alarmed the Emperor. The educated

classes sympathised with the young lady, and so wide-spread was the excitement that it was deemed necessary to recall the Guard. General Trepoff was superseded, but in the interest of authority made a Councillor of State.

In the negotiations for the Congress now on foot nothing seemed to advance; and the difficulties were now increased by a rising in the Rhodope mountains of the Pamaks, or Mussulman Bulgarians, in consequence, by some accounts, of Bulgarian oppression, by others, with the aid of soldiers left by Suleiman Pasha, and with encouragement from Constantinople. The first engagement occurred on April 14, near Selbukrum, above Tchirmen, between Cossacks and Mussulmans; and the extent of the insurrection compelled the sudden despatch of 500 Russian infantry from Adrianople, 4,000 from Mustapha Pasha, and two battalions from Demotica. When the leaders of the Sultanyeri were summoned by the Russians to lay down their arms, Turkey and Russia having signed a peace, they replied, "We are fighting for no sovereign, but for our own lives and honour." In Roumania the peace was as little welcome, and the expected demand of Russia for the retrocession of Bessarabia, as well as a demand for the Roumanian army to disband, strongly resented. The correspondent of the Telegraph, under date April 24, said:—

"M. Bratiano informed me during his recent visit to Vienna that the prince would under no circumstances permit his troops to be disarmed, and certainly there is not a single Roumanian that would venture to recommend an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia at the present moment. The dilemma, therefore, is this: either the Roumanian army will oppose the attempt to disarm it, or it will cross the frontier into Hungary. Rumours, of which I have no confirmation, are current this evening announcing the resignation of the Bratiano-Cogalniceano Ministry. It is stated that before finally tendering its resignation, the present Cabinet will put forward in the Chambers a Bill suggesting that dictatorial prerogatives shall be conferred; the names of Prince John Ghika and MM. Vernescu and Epureanu are mentioned in connection with the future Cabinet."

The Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a circular to the agents of the Principality abroad, in which he stated that Roumania was now occupied by the Russians, who were already in possession of Bessarabia. He charged the Russians with endeavouring to excite a conflict, so as to obtain pretexts for harsh measures, and protested against this contempt of treaties. The greatest obstacles were said to be thrown in the way of the navigation of the Danube.

At the secret sitting of the Roumanian Chamber on April 18, M. Bratiano gave an account of a mission to Berlin and Vienna from which he had returned. The Great Powers, he said, would only defend those interests which they considered vital. Austria and Germany believed that Russia did not intend to interfere with

the liberty of navigation on the Danube. Roumania might rely upon their support as far as that liberty was connected with the Bessarabian question. M. Bratiano was of opinion that it would be more advantageous for Roumania to enter into an arrangement with Russia. This declaration led to a stormy discussion, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was violently attacked. After the secret sitting the Chamber resumed the debate upon the motion calling upon the Government to take measures in view of the threatened disarmament of the Roumanian troops and the occupation of the Principality by the Russians. The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government had protested against the occupation, and instructed its agent in Paris to communicate the fact to the British Government. Ultimately an order of the day was passed expressing the satisfaction of the House with the Ministerial statement.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, on his return to Russia, issued a farewell address to the Russian army in Turkey, naming Todleben Commander-in-Chief, and exhorting them to be ready for fresh war, but to treat the Turks as brothers. Of the mission of Count Schouvaloff from England to St. Petersburg, which was the immediate herald of a peaceful settlement, we have spoken in our home history. He left Berlin on May 10 for the Russian capital, after having had interviews with the Emperor William and the Crown Prince. On his way to Berlin the Count paid a visit to Friedrichsruhe, for the purpose of ascertaining from Prince Bismarck to what extent Germany would support Russia as opposed to English views in the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano. The North German Gazette, remarking on the impression he had made at Berlin, said it was not correct to assume that he was the bearer of any proposals from the English Government, his task more probably being to make proposals in St. Petersburg based upon his knowledge of their intentions, to obtain instructions, and then to act upon them on his return to London. The Count had an interview on May 13 with the Czar, after having seen, at an earlier hour, Prince Gortschakoff, who was too weak from illness to be able to transact any public business. A correspondent at St. Petersburg remarked that it was as yet too early to speculate upon the results of the Count's mission, but the meaning generally attached to it in the Russian capital had in some degree smoothed the irritation which had prevailed among the lower orders of society there. It was said that as the Count was leaving the Imperial Palace he told some members of the Czar's suite that they might well hope for peace. From Roumania and Bulgaria, however, and from all quarters of European Turkey in Russian occupation, accounts of increasing military activity continued to arrive. The Empire was evidently preparing for a failure of negotiation. The Turkish Government on its side continued to evade, under various pretexts, the execution of those clauses of the Treaty of San Stefano which promised the surrender of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum to the

Russians; while General Todleben, who had succeeded the Grand Duke Nicholas in command of the army near Constantinople, was urging the point with increased vehemence. The troops at San Stefano encamped in tents on the hills two miles nearer to Constantinople, and the formation of a Bulgarian army under Russian command was commenced, the Russians being now called upon to suppress the Mussulman insurrection in the Rhodope mountains. At the end of May, we find the "situation" in the East thus described:—"Troops are being continually sent to join the forces of General Todleben before the Turkish capital, and these, in turn, are replaced by other regiments from Adrianople. It is, however, alleged that this movement among the Russian troops is simply a withdrawal to a more healthy locality inland. It seems that General Todleben lately ordered the divisional commanders to throw out and maintain advance posts all along the line. This appeared from the Turkish side to be an advance of the Russian army. In one village it brought the two outposts together, and the Turks fell back, leaving a narrowed space between themselves and the Russians. This movement, and the demand of General Todleben for the evacuation of the fortresses, caused great excitement and alarm in Constantinople. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 20, 21, 22, the Russian troops continued their forward movement towards the Bosphorus, till General Skobeleff, reinforced with artillery from Tchataldja, has stationed his troops quite close to the Sweet Waters. Osman, Baker, Ahmed Mukhtar, and Fuad Pashas have inspected all the Turkish lines, and ordered the detachments in the front not to retire. A Russo-Turkish commission is to fix the exact line of demarcation.

"There have been serious political riots among the Mussulman population at Constantinople, led by a frantic Softa, or student of Moslem theology and law, named Ali Suavi. About noon last Monday, a crowd of his fanatical followers, bent on deposing Sultan Abdul Hamid, went to the Tcheragan Palace, occupied by the ex-Sultan Murad, and demanded to see him. The crowd persisting, after being refused admittance, the ringleader was shot by one of the sentries on duty; after which the mob dispersed. The incident caused considerable excitement in the afternoon, but by nightfall quiet was restored. Next morning 5,000 refugees assembled and sent a deputation to the Porte, representing that provisions had failed, that sickness was increasing among them, and asking for relief. They were promised that henceforth rations should be regularly distributed to them.

"The Greek insurrection in Crete has not yet been appeased, and intelligence was received at Athens on Saturday that hostilities had been renewed between the insurgents and the Turks in the neighbourhood of Canea. Over 30,000 refugees, from Thessaly and Macedonia, are stated to be now upon Greek territory, and in a destitute condition. Many of them have enlisted in the Greek army."

The Tcheragan riot made the Sultan suspicious and apprehensive, and a new despotic coup d'état followed, proving again the hopelessness of Constitutional or Parliamentary Government in the Turkish Empire. An Imperial decree was issued by the Sultan announcing the dismissal of Sadyk Pasha, and the appointment in his place of Ruchdi Pasha, and the re-establishment of the office of Grand Vizier. Mehemed Ruchdi Pasha informed the Ambassadors that the Sultan had ordered the ex-Sultan Murad to be reinstated in the Tcheragan Palace, and all persons accused of participating in the Ali Suavi conspiracy to be set at liberty. A correspondent said that the appointment of Mahmoud Damad Pasha as Minister of War was a sudden resolution of the Sultan's, taken after a long interview with Izzet Pasha, whom Mahmoud succeeded.

The story of the Congress we have told elsewhere, and the text of the Treaty of Berlin will be found with the papers in our Appendix. The "magnificent resistance" of Lord Beaconsfield to the cession of Batoum turned out to have been a ruse de paix, for he had abandoned it by the secret treaty in his pocket; the Lazes, by the showing of Dr. Sandwith a tribe of kidnappers, were handed over to Russia; and the line of the Soghanli Dagh surrendered by Turkey, Olti becoming Russian. The Greek Question was settled by the abandonment of the Greeks. Lord Beaconsfield steadily resisted their claims, and M. Waddington and Count Corti, who fought for them, were only able to induce Congress to advise the Porte to grant them the territory south of a line to be drawn from the Salembria to the Peneus. The Porte, of course, would grant them nothing, unless coerced, and was not to be coerced by Greece, because England assumed the Protectorate. The Greeks therefore appealed to Paris, where the idea seemed to be that as England was protector of Constantinople, France would be protector of Athens, and secure to her in the end Western Roumelia, the province which the Congress, almost at the end of its labours, formed of Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly, under some sort of imperfect autonomy. The region for Greece to acquire was therefore well marked out. Crete was wholly abandoned, and the Turkish fleet now was to be sent there to quell the "rebellion." Bessarabia was "retroceded" by Roumania, Russia's ally. Bulgaria was divided into two States—the two Roumelias, one free, and the other to remain dependent on Turkey, England alone advocating the unnatural division, in itself a mere legacy of heartburning and war to the spirited race whom such an authority as the late Lord Strangford regarded as the Oriental power of the future. A small, constant, and restless jealousy of Russia, it is to be feared, alone actuated the action of England throughout, with the corresponding desire of propping up Turkey at all costs, even at that of taking a share in the spoils herself. It is a very dark and sad page of English history, this story of "Peace with honour."

The first Eastern news after the Congress came from Servia.

In opening the Skuptschina Prince Milan, in his speech from the throne, stated the motives for entering upon a second campaign against Turkey, and thanked the national militia for their services in the field. He dwelt upon the article of the Treaty of San Stefano relative to the independence of Servia and the extension of her territory, and expected that the Congress would sanction Servian independence and increase Servian territory by those districts in which Servians for centuries past have demanded union with Servia. The Prince also hoped from the justice and goodwill of the Great Powers an amelioration in the condition of the Servian countries not united with Servia. Servia, independent and enlarged, would, he said, acquire fresh strength for the development of all the national forces. The Prince concluded by recommending the Skuptschina to confine itself to the most pressing matters, such as the Budget, the laws enacted during the war, the discussion of the law upon invalided soldiers, and the reorganisation of the active army. He also issued a proclamation in which he announced the independence of Servia, and expressed a belief that it would be recognised by Europe. He thanked the Congress for what it had done in favouring Servian aspirations, and called upon the national representatives to be prepared for further financial sacrifices.

The Roumanian Parliament closed with a message from the Prince, who said that his country had been called upon to make sacrifices in order that the Berlin Congress might preserve the peace of Europe. As soon as the effect of those portions of the treaty which concern Roumania were known, another session would be convoked.

What followed upon "Peace with honour" in Bosnia and Herzegovina we have told in our Austro-Hungarian history. In Crete the National Assembly sent a note to the British Consul at Canea soliciting the mediation of England to obtain autonomy for the island. In case of their failure to obtain this, the Cretans declared themselves determined to continue resistance to Turkish rule. They, however, relied upon England to ameliorate the condition of Crete, which was abandoned, they say, by the Congress at Berlin. Meanwhile the despatch of troops to Volo continued, and the Hellenic Government appealed to Prince Bismarck, as President of the Congress, to make representations to Turkey on the subject.

When the Sultan had signed the Treaty of Berlin, Osman Pasha gave orders to discontinue the works of entrenchment on the lines defending Constantinople, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared. The Russians occupied the principal positions round Schumla, and M. Onou again assured the Porte that the Imperial Guard should embark for Russia, and the other troops begin retiring, as soon as Varna should be surrendered.

The St. Petersburg official paper of the 7th of August, published under the heading "Communications from the Government," a long article in defence of Russia's Eastern policy and in explana-

tion of the Treaty of Berlin. Referring to the Congress, it said:—

"Never, indeed, was a more signal opportunity offered to the Great Powers placed at the head of civilisation of accomplishing one of those works of wisdom and conciliation which leave their mark in history by opening to the world an era of peaceful progress. History will say whether the Berlin Congress justified that expectation by the breadth of its deliberations; whether it avoided selfish preoccupations and petty rivalries; whether, in a word, the generous sentiments of which Russia had given proof by devoting herself to the cause of humanity found an echo there. The tree will be judged by its fruit. For the present we will confine ourselves to stating the immediate results."

After analysing the treaty as affecting Turkey, the article continues:—

"As for Russia, she recovers possession in Europe of a territory temporarily severed from her rule after the Crimean war, and which again places her in contact with the Danube. In Asia she acquires territories, strategic positions, and a port which will serve her as elements of security and prosperity. Assuredly these results are far from realising what Russia had a right to expect after the sacrifices of a victorious war. They are far even from answering to the interests of the East and of Europe, which would have been the gainers from seeing a more complete and more regular solution issue from this crisis. The work has many weak points. One of those most to be regretted is the arbitrary settlement of boundaries by geographical and political considerations without regard to The Imperial Cabinet has proposed a more rational nationalities. and equitable plan, which would have left all the Eastern races free to develop themselves each in its natural limits. This it was with regret obliged to abandon. But everything depends on the way in which the decisions of the Congress will be carried out. It cannot be too often repeated that the difficulties of the Eastern Question lie, not in Turkey, but in Europe. Whatever the complications it presents, they cannot be in excess of the forces at the disposal of the civilised Powers. If they unite in the common idea of strengthening the germs created by the Treaty of Berlin in order to make them the starting-point of a prosperous development of the peoples of the East, the work of the Congress may be fertile both for the East and Europe. The Imperial Cabinet pushed conciliation to the furthest limits in order to effect that concert of will which is the pledge of general peace and of the welfare of the Christian East. Henceforth its task is to see that so many efforts do not remain unfruitful. Such, moreover, has been the issue of all our Eastern wars. Despite all our successes, we have not been able to complete our task. We have always had to pull up before the inextricable difficulties of this problem and before the solid mass of interests and passions it excites. But each of our wars has been an additional step towards the final goal, and thus has been traced the sanguinary but glorious furrow which our traditions have left in history and which must lead up to the accomplishment of our national mission—the deliverance of the Christian East. However incomplete it may be, the work of the Berlin Congress marks a fresh step in that path—an important though painfully secured step. It only remains to consolidate and develop it. This will be the task of the future. The Treaty of 1856, that monument of political passions which had led to an unjust war and an unjust peace, that document which forced on Russia a position which a great nation could not tolerate, which for twenty-two years had tied her hands and Europe's, secured impunity to the Turkish Government, and produced permanent disorders, the causes of the late war—the Treaty of 1856, violated by everybody, renounced even by its authors, no longer exists. The victorious arms of Russia have torn it up. The Berlin Congress has expunged it from history. Russia has secured the right of watching over its work, and she will not let it be reduced to a nullity. The Ottoman Empire has contracted a new lease with Christian and civilised Europe. If it frankly enters on the path open to it by scrupulously carrying out the clauses which guarantee the autonomy of its Christian populations, a prosperous existence may be insured to it. Russia, who in her vast territory numbers millions of Mussulman subjects, and who protects their religion and security, so far from menacing it, may become its best ally. In the opposite case, it will have signed its own condemnation."

On August 12 the Porte issued a circular, roundly rejecting the recommendations of the Congress about Greece. Sir Charles Dilke was informed of it before the Foreign Secretary. As an indirect answer to Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that Greece had received from the Congress a larger accession of territory than any of those "rebellious" States which were so "scurvily" treated by the Congress, we find the Ottoman Minister treating this accession of territory as one of the most absurd and groundless suggestions which had ever been broached under the influence of Greek finesse. The Turkish Foreign Minister boldly asserted that genuine insurrection in Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete was unknown, and that what Greece called by that name was nothing but the result of the invasion of filibusters. "It is, on the contrary, perfectly clear," writes Safvet Pasha, "that the inhabitants of Epirus and Thessaly have always lived peaceably, and willingly submitted themselves to the Ottoman authorities; that they have never taken up arms to make good supposititious claims; that they have sometimes endured, but never invoked, the intervention of a neighbouring country; and that, in fact, if rendered secure from the enterprises set on foot by that neighbour, they would continue to live happily and prosperously under the laws of the Ottoman Empire." In another part of the Circular the same in effect was said of Crete, though the Congress did not even propose to sever-Crete from the Turkish sway. The Sultan is convinced, said

Safvet Pasha—now in high favour with the Sultan—that the Great Powers, enlightened by this Circular, will change their mind, and will impress on Greece the duty of chastening its unlawful desires for "an enterprise equally unjust and impolitic." "In any case, Europe will never seek to follow Greece along the dangerous path, and thus run the risk of jeopardising its work of peace." The Circular conveyed a point-blank refusal to yield anything to Greece, except under the constraint of physical compulsion; and the Porte followed it up by active measures for the suppression of the Cretan rebellion before the Greek question should have to be decided. In Montenegro "difficulties" arose with Turkey in regulating the new frontier under the Treaty; the cession of Batoum was delayed; the Lazes threatened armed resistance; and the Times' correspondent at Bucharest made the important statement about the retrocession of Bessarabia, that the Roumanian Cabinet had made "a distinct arrangement" for the cession of the district before the Russians had crossed the Pruth, and that they were about to carry it out, when they were stopped by the outburst of popular indignation. The Russian Government, although in possession of this complete defence, concealed it because, if revealed, it would overthrow the Cabinet, in favour of men decidedly hostile to St. Petersburg. This extraordinary story, quite possible if the Roumanian Government strongly wished for the Dobrudscha and a port on the Black Sea, would explain both Lord Salisbury's reluctance to resist the retrocession, and the violence of Prince Gortschakoff upon the subject. Roumanians, in his view, were trying to break a voluntary compact. The correspondent added that a belief in the ultimate break-up of Austria was strong in Bucharest, and the Roumanians hoped, with Russian assistance, to obtain the Roumanian districts of Transylvania. So while Servia declared her national independence, and took possession of the districts allotted to her by the Treaty of Berlin, without meeting with any kind of obstacle, the newly-annexed subjects of Prince Milan submitting to their lot with the utmost cheerfulness, Roumania had to encounter a great many difficulties in carrying out her part of the arrangements made by the Berlin Congress. It was easy enough to decree the annexation of the Dobrudscha, but not equally easy to effect it. There was a military colony of 20,000 Circassians echeloned between Tultcha and Hirsova; and the Russians, before handing over the new district to Roumania, had reorganised this colony. Besides the Circassians, there is a promiscuous number of other nationalities to be found about the stagnant marshes of the islands of Leti and St. George, and these have nothing whatever in common with the Wallachians and Moldavians, either in race, language, creed, or culture. There was also a Jewish question which "troubled" the Roumanians a great deal. In giving them national independence the Berlin Congress decreed that there should be full religious liberty; and the Roumanians declared

that if they were to put the half-million Jews, mostly immigrants from Poland, on a footing of equality with themselves, they would be swamped by these aliens. Meanwhile the Austrians energetically demanded the surrender of Bessarabia.

To follow exactly the story of Turkish disintegration became almost impossible. The next news was that the Mussulman population of Albania, angry at the defeat of Islam, had virtually revolted. It established a "League," whose leaders became a provisional Government, seated at Prisrend, and threatened to resist Austria, Servia, and Montenegro. They placed about 25,000 brave and powerfully-armed men in the field, and as an earnest of their policy they murdered Mehemet Ali, the Commissioner sent by the Porte to Albania to carry out the Berlin Treaty. He was specially distrusted as Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, was requested to declare war on the Christians, and on his refusal, was massacred at Ipek, with his suite and a guard, who remained faithful. It was stated that the rebels were supported by a party in Constantinople, who were also arming the Mussulmans in Thessaly, and inciting the insurgents in Bosnia and the Rhodope chain. The Sultan's authority in Europe seemed to have, in fact, disappeared, and to be replaced by that of fanatical Committees, who at once commenced attacks upon all Christians, driving them, as in Bosnia, to emigrate. Both at Vienna and Berlin this last movement excited grave attention, and stories of proposals, made and refused, to compel the carrying out of the Treaty of Berlin, were current.

The Armenians emigrated fast from Erzeroum; rumours of insurrection and massacre were rife day by day in Constantinople; 100,000 insurgents were reported in arms; and the Greeks were so clearly preparing for war that Hobart Pasha, the Englishman, was called back to the Turkish fleet to put it in order. The Greeks addressed a formal Circular to the Powers whose representatives signed the Treaty of Berlin, demanding their mediation. The Foreign Minister of Athens pointed out that the Porte, in signing the Treaty, pledged itself in principle to the cession embodied in Article 24, and that his Government had requested the fulfilment of the pledge. The Porte had, however, delayed its reply until it was impossible to understand its procrastination, except as a refusal, and as the "King's Government is unable to remain in a state of inaction," it requested the mediation of the Powers. It seemed to be understood that most of the Powers, and especially Germany, were willing to press the demand upon the Porte, but that England refused, alleging, with truth, that the Treaty-makers gave urgent advice rather than orders to the Porte. "The refusal to accede on the part of England is," a correspondent of the Morning Post says, "the sole cause of the abandonment of the proposal." The North German Gazette attributed the decision of the German Government to the change in the position of affairs caused by the evacuation in the interval of Batoum. In point of fact, it said, "the proposal of Germany belongs to a past time, when the Porte appeared to be exerting itself less to carry out the treaty."

A special telegram from the correspondent of the Daily News at Vienna, stated that the news from Constantinople was that the Ambassadors of two of the Powers had intimated to the Porte that a proposal might be made for a second Congress, to put an end to the unsatisfactory manner in which it was fulfilling its treaty obligations. Reports seemed to say that Sir Austen Layard, with the approval of Safvet Pasha, was every day pressing reforms upon the Sultan, who, dreading nothing so much as being reduced to the position of an Indian prince, was doggedly resisting the pressure, and vindicating his authority and his old ways by buying his last new Circassians for his harem in Batoum, just before the surrender. Russia on her side, despite reports to the contrary, steadily continued the evacuation of her positions near Constantinople. The lines of San Stefano were occupied by the Turks. Much of the apparent delay was caused by want of transports, and more by the necessity of replacing the Russians with Turkish regulars, to maintain some sort of order. The Emperor paid a visit on September 24 to Sebastopol, where he reviewed the troops who had returned from Turkey; and General Todleben has sent him a telegraphic report of his enthusiastic reception at Adrianople. He was welcomed by the Mussulman, Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, and Jewish clergy, who requested him to express their unbounded. gratitude for the protection afforded by the Russian authorities, and to state the opinion of the inhabitants that no such order and justice had ever prevailed in the city as during the Russian occupation.

The Albanian League now completely threw off the authority of the Sultan. The leaders organised a militia of 45,000 men, and demanded that the three districts of Scutari, Kossovo, and Janina should be formed into one province, to be governed by Albanian Committees, elected by universal suffrage. They said they would not give up Podgoritza to the Montenegrins, or yield in any way to Austria, and fears were entertained for the safety of the Austrian Consulate at Scutari. If Pashas and Generals were paid in Constantinople, it seemed that no one else was. The soldiers were all in arrears, receiving only a few paper piastres; the civil officials lived as they could, and the purveyors received only paper, which was falling day by day. So deep was the discontent caused by this last trouble, that it threatened revolution, and the Sultan was so excited about it, that he urged plan after plan for withdrawing the paper money, each more impracticable than another. One was to issue bonds at 3 per cent., and force the holders of paper to take them in exchange.

The extraordinary jealousy and distrust with which all Mahomedans at heart regard Christian interference was now to receive another illustration. It was reported in a telegram that Mr. Sinclair, the Colonel St. Clair of the Daily News' correspondence,

had been compelled to fly from his own followers in the Rhodope, and had reached Constantinople. This Colonel St. Clair had taken command of the Mussulman insurgents in the Rhodope, who rose recently against Russia, and had risen to such influence that it seemed possible for him to found an independent principality, like Montenegro. His followers, however, suddenly accused him of a secret understanding with Russia; he was compelled to fly, with his comrade, Mr. Paget, and after an arrest at Salonica, got safely

away to the capital. The Roumanian Senate passed a resolution, settling the Bessarabian and Dobrudscha questions in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin, by 48 votes to 8; and appropriated 1,000,000 francs for the preliminary expenses of the occupation of the latter, in which the Russian authorities did all in their power to help them. The Sultan refused to sign a special treaty of peace with Russia; and the Russian troops returned to Ichataldja, which they had evacuated, after a circular had been issued expressing the desire to come to a definite arrangement with Turkey on the basis of the Berlin Treaty, which was made necessary by the powerlessness of the Porte on its own territory, massacres having occurred after the departure of the Russian troops. Next rose Bulgaria, on the lines of the Treaty of San Stefano, against the division of the country forced upon her by the Treaty of Berlin. The South Bulgarians formed committees in Philippopolis, Adrianople, Tirnova, and places in Macedonia, to arrange resistance. The Turks affirmed that the bands were instigated by Russia, the reply being that they were entirely self-acting. Prince Lobanoff assured the Porte that the Russians had taken no part in the rising, which he affirmed had consisted of a series of acts of brigandage carried on by Bulgarians and Turkish deserters, and possessing no political character. Reports received at the English Embassy in Constantinople stated that Eastern Roumelia was being inundated by the Bulgarians; and the Porte, it was said, notwithstanding the request of several of the Commissioners, hesitated to appoint a governor of the province, apprehending a conflict between the Turkish and Russian authorities, the latter asserting that in the present state of affairs it would be impossible to restore the Turkish judicial administration, and that they desired, in the interests of the country itself, to carry on the administration so long as it might be necessary.

The Porte demanded from Russia an explanation of the return of her troops to the positions which they had evacuated. Sixty thousand troops from Bulgaria were said to have entered Roumelia by way of Bourgas. The Golos said that the present state of affairs offered a convincing proof that the inevitable crisis in the Eastern Question had arrived. "Judging from facts (the Russian journal says), we cannot but recognise that within the sphere of probability there are no data for forming conditions on which it would be possible without a fresh war to complete the organisation

of the political status of the Balkan peninsula on the basis of humanity and justice."

Several despatches were published, giving evidence of the desire of the Russians to revive the Treaty of San Stefano. A Standard telegram from Constantinople said that they were accumulating a large force at Adrianople. A despatch from Belgrade stated that, in consequence of a dispute about the boundary between Servia and Bulgaria, the Russian functionaries were showing a desire to push the frontier further back, in conformity with the San Stefano treaty; but the Servians, it is added, would not give way.

The same journal heard from Vienna that up to the present England was the only Power that had reminded Russia of the obligations of the Berlin Treaty. The Berlin Post said that "Russia, though not yet intending to attack Constantinople, means to remain in Bulgaria and Southern Bulgaria, despite the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, so as to surround Constantinople from the land side. What she had already obtained by the preliminaries of San Stefano, but was obliged to give up by the Berlin Treaty, she has now a fair prospect to acquire, since the Indo-British troops can no longer take part in any struggle in the Balkans, thanks to Russian policy in Afghanistan."

Towards the close of the year affairs in the East became rather more quiet. A Constantinople telegram stated that the Porte accepted the English proposals of reform for Asia Minor, and enumerated the four fundamental points of the scheme. 1. The establishment of a gendarmery organised and officered by Europeans. 2. The appointment of European inspectors to travel from one district to another, receive complaints against the Judges, and watch over the administration of justice. 3. The reorganisation of the finances. 4. The term of office of the valis and financial inspectors. The appointment of Midhat Pasha, also, as Governor of Syria, was generally acceptable.

Prince Charles of Roumania opened his Chambers on November 27, in a speech in which, after congratulating the country on its independence and the acquisition of the Dobrudscha, and lamenting the cruel sacrifices of the war, he stated that the financial position of Roumania was better than before the war, and advised Members to devote themselves to internal improvements. He hoped they would complete the communal law, establish rural Banks, pass a law sanctioning the appointment of Justices of the Peace and securing their responsibility, affirm the irremovability of the Judges, carry further the reorganisation of the Army, and complete the arterial railway system.

Russia yielded to the representations of the Roumanian Government, that it should not permit its troops to enter the Dobrudscha under conditions differing from those stipulated in Article 22 of the Berlin Treaty. The Roumanian troops crossed the Danube at Braila on the afternoon of November 26; and

Prince Charles issued a proclamation to the people of the Dobrudscha, promising protection to all, without distinction of race or creed, and abolishing the dimes and other taxes.

The last weeks of the year were full of rumours, spread one day and contradicted the next. There was another change of ministry in Turkey, Caratheodori Pasha being made Foreign Minister. There was a Russian commission to Cabul, as we have told in our "English History," withdrawn before the close of the year, on the ground that Russia was more anxious for friendly relations with England than to establish commercial relations with Afghanistan, for which the mission was said to have been designed. A European Commission was appointed to settle the new State of "Eastern Roumelia;" but at the end of the year the Commissioners could not make the Bulgarians of the province obey them, and General Stolipine, the Military Governor, declared that he could do nothing. "The Financial Director of the province, Herr Schmidt," said one account, "is as much puzzled in unravelling the affairs submitted to his cognisance as the official assignee of the Glasgow Bank. The Commissioners are simply at their wits' end, and purpose, like the delimitation Commissioners, to return to Constantinople, and there quietly to await the departure of the Russians, which, by the Treaty of Berlin, is appointed to take place on April 15."

"Roumania and Servia," said the same article, "are also in a kind of quandary. By the 35th Clause of the Berlin Treaty, the recognition of their national independence is made conditional upon their proclaiming religious equality. This they have no objection to do for any save the Jews and the Moslems. are scarcely any Mahomedans in either principality, but the Jews count by hundreds of thousands; and they are so much hated that any member of the Legislature who would vote for the repeal of their political disqualifications is sure to lose his seat. Under these circumstances the Ministers of Princes Charles and Milan have devised a measure by which religious equality is introduced on principle, but leave it reserved to local authorities to exclude 'usurers and foreigners' from their territories. It is thought that these two terms include all the Jews within the provinces; and inasmuch as the right of excluding or ejecting foreigners is a municipal right recognised all over the world, the Roumanians and Servians fondly hope that the European Powers will never enter the lists in favour of 'usurers.' Still, it is very doubtful whether this mode of interpreting public law, or rather of interpreting it away, will be admitted by any of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin."

One fact in the Russian history is to be recorded, following as it did upon the attempts on the life of General Trepoff. At St. Petersburg, on August 16, at nine o'clock, as General de Mesentzoff, his successor as chief of the Police Department, was leaving a confectioner's shop at the corner of the Place Michel, he was

attacked by two persons, and stabbed above the heart. He expired the same evening. The assassins immediately jumped into a droschky waiting for them, and drove off rapidly towards the Newsky Perspective. General Makaroff, chief of the Corps of Gendarmes, who accompanied General Mesentzoff, endeavoured to arrest them, but was fired on, which gave rise to a report that the latter had been killed by revolver shots.

Shortly after this the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg published a long article, in which it declared that the patience of the Government had become entirely exhausted by the series of criminal acts committed by a large number of ill-disposed indi-

viduals, culminating in this assassination.

"The Government" (the article continued) "considers it to be its duty towards every honest Russian citizen to protect public and private security, as well as the rights of property, against violations of the law calculated to disturb the tranquil and legal development of the life of the State, and will henceforward proceed with inflexible severity against all persons guilty of or accessory to machinations directed against the laws, the bases of public or family life, and the rights of property." The article proceeds: -"Although the Government is taking measures with all possible energy, it nevertheless requires the support of society itself, and with this object appeals for the aid of all classes of the Russian people to eradicate an evil which has its root in false doctrines. The Russian people and its best representatives must prove by their acts that such criminals find no harbour in their midst, and that they will support the Government in exterminating the common enemy. In conclusion, the Government advises the young generation now prosecuting their studies to weigh maturely the serious consequences to which they expose themselves by accepting the false doctrines propagated among them."

EGYPT.

The financial system introduced by Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert in "this most distressful country" had not been successful; and a new Committee of Enquiry was ordered, in which Mr. Rivers Wilson, formerly of the English Treasury, took the leading part. In August he presented to the Khedive a voluminous report of the labours of the Committee. The Committee of Enquiry announced that it had accepted an offer of Prince Mohammed Tewfik, the hereditary Prince, made on the advice of Nubar Pasha, to cede to the Committee all his estates, the annual rental of which amounts to 30,000l. Princess Fatma, daughter of the Khedive, had also declared her readiness to cede all her estates to the Committee, and Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha, the Khedive's second son, was expected to do likewise. Following these examples, the mother of the Khedive had also ceded to the Com-

mittee all her estates, the annual value of which amounts to 20,000l.

This first report was soon followed by an announcement of the Khedive's purpose to give up all his private estates to the Financial Commission, so as to reserve nothing from the public revenues of Egypt, to accept absolutely the European system of constitutional government, and to make Nubar Pasha, a man of high ability, the head of his Administration: while Mr. Rivers Wilson, who received the assent of the British Government, was to be the The Khedive's language seemed thoroughly Minister of Finance. straightforward. He accepted the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, and entreated Mr. Rivers Wilson to "rest assured I am resolved to do so seriously. My country is no longer African, we now form part of Europe. It is proper, therefore, to abandon our old ways, and to adopt a new system, more in accordance with our social progress. . . . Above all, we must not be satisfied with mere words, and for my own part, I am determined to prove my intentions by my deeds; and to show how thoroughly in earnest I am, I have entrusted Nubar Pasha with the formation of a Ministry." Further he said:—"I am firmly determined to apply European principles to the Egyptian administration, instead of the personal power hitherto prevailing. desire a power balanced by the Council of Ministers, and am resolved henceforth to govern with and through this Council, the members of which will be jointly and severally responsible. The Council will discuss all important questions, the majority deciding. Thus, by approving its decisions, I shall sanction the prevalent opinion. Each Minister will apply the decisions of the Council in his own department. Every appointment or dismissal of higher officials will be made by the President of the Council and the Minister of the department with my sanction. The officials will only obey the chiefs of their own departments."

This change was hailed with general satisfaction in Western Europe, but in France, where some of the anti-Republicans were harping upon the acquisition of Cyprus by England, an outcry was raised against English preponderance in Egypt. A compromise was ultimately agreed upon; a French Minister of Public Works was chosen as Mr. Rivers Wilson's colleague, and two Commissioners of the Public Debt, an Englishman and a Frenchman, were appointed, the Governments pledging themselves to maintain them in power. M. de Blignières was made Egyptian Minister of Public Works, with control over all railways, canals, and ports, except Alexandria, and was to exercise substantial influence in the Cabinet. The Khedive, moreover, pledged himself that if he dismissed either the French or English members of his Government, he would dismiss both.

A summary of the Report of the Egyptian Commission of Inquiry was afterwards published, and revealed, said the account we cite, besides the well-known financial imbroglio, extraordinary instances of fiscal oppression. "No tax, for instance, in Egypt is regulated by law. The superior authority asks, the inferior authority demands, and the lowest authority takes, just what the Treasury has ordered, and there is no appeal. New taxes are imposed at discretion, and are occasionally quite absurd. For example, when a bridge is built, the charge for it is imposed on the boatmen whose boats are impeded by the bridge, not on the passengers whose journey is facilitated. All who do not own land pay the tax on professions, because, not being landowners, they might take to professions if they liked. Egyptians are not allowed to own scales, because they might evade the weighing-tax; while the salt-tax is levied according to population, which is never counted, but fixed by an order, which is never varied. In Egypt, Old Sarum would pay salt-tax on the consumption of 500 houses. Finally, the conscription is forced on anybody who cannot bribe the Sheik, the regulation price for exemption being 80l., which an Egyptian peasant can no more raise than an English labourer could. These taxes are all levied by 'moral pressure,' says the Inspector-General, and the Commission add that moral pressure is explained to them by other evidence. It means, in fact, the threat of torture. The Commissioners add a curious fact:—'In 1874 the Viceroy invited the natives to subscribe to a non-reimbursable loan (Rouynameh) of 5,000,000l., the subscribers to receive a perpetual annuity at 9 per cent. on their capital. The amount subscribed was 3,420,000l. One coupon was paid, and that only to some subscribers."

CHINA.

In the far-east there have been few events to record. China has been smitten by a famine more terrible than those we have had to encounter in India. Nine millions of people were said to be starving, and an appeal was made to the liberality of the English people, not in vain. But even this gigantic calamity is of little moment in comparison with the extent and population of the Celestial Empire. The Chinese power is growing stronger rather than weaker, and the demand for the restoration of Kuldja; now being vigorously pressed at St. Petersburg, is a proof of the revival of a military and political ambition that may once more become a powerful factor in Asiatic affairs.

UNITED STATES.

The year's history of the United States was one of peace and prosperity. The silver question was its chief feature; and its precise position at the beginning of the year was thus described by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*:—"The House of Representatives has passed a Bill making silver, which is now

worth 11 per cent. less than gold, legal tender equally with gold, by a majority of two-thirds. The Bill has also passed the Finance Committee of the Senate, and when the Senate reassembles, on January 10, the whole body will also pass it by a considerable majority. It is doubtful, however, if this majority will amount to two-thirds. If it does not, President Hayes will probably veto the Bill, as he undoubtedly will veto another Bill postponing the resumption of specie payments. The mercantile classes of the East are greatly alarmed about this silver Bill, and are refusing accommodation to the cities, banks, and private borrowers of the West, unless they will specifically promise to pay in gold. The tone of the anti-silver party is not hopeful, but it is mentioned that sufficient silver coin cannot be issued to make a great impression all at once." On the assembling of the Senate, Senator Edmunds, representing the Resumptionists, proposed a substitute resolution for Mr. Matthews' silver bond-paying resolution, declaring that "the silver dollar is obsolete; that it did not exist when the laws were passed authorising the present debt; that gold is, and has long been, the only authorised standard of value; that the United States should never alter or make laws to save money at its creditors' expense; and that it would be unjust both to public and private creditors to pay them in debased silver dollars." Alarmed at the demonstrations of the Resumptionists, the Silver party in the House held a caucus, at which they resolved to form an organisation for the advancement of their views, and spoke in very extreme and threatening language. On Jan. 25 the Senate passed, by 43 votes against 22, Mr. Matthews' concurrent resolution, declaring the principal and interest of United States Bonds to be payable, at the option of the Government, in silver dollars of 4121 grains, and maintaining that such a step is no violation of the public faith, nor any derogation of the rights of the public creditors.

"The vote," said one account, "wants one of the two-thirds majority, and the resolution has no effect other than an expression of opinion. On Jan. 28, however, the House of Representatives passed, by 187 against 79 votes, the same resolution. This is considerably over the necessary majority, and the vote indicates that the Bland Bill may get the necessary two-thirds in the House to override the veto. The Senate began debating the Bill on Jan. 28, and the debate is still proceeding. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, has offered an amendment to the Bill, making the weight of the silver dollar 420 instead of 412 grains. Another amendment has been proposed, increasing the weight of the dollar to 434 grains. It is probable that some compromise will be effected. It is telegraphed to the Times from Philadelphia that the Resumptionists are in a panic, the general belief being that the Bill, with its provision of unlimited legal tender, will become The premium on gold is rapidly advancing, the Silver party being confident of passing the Bill by a vote of two-thirds of each House in its favour."

The Senate of the United States passed the Bland Bill making silver legal tender on Feb. 16, by 48 to 21, or rather more than the two-thirds majority needful to override the President's veto. The majority passed, however, amendments taking the profits on coinage from the mine-owners and giving them to the Republic, ordering the Treasury to buy from 400,000l. to 800,000l. worth of silver every month, and coin it as fast as possible. The Government was not, however, to retain above 1,000,000l. in silver—exclusive of silver undergoing coinage—at any one time. It was calculated that the effect of this amendment would be to furnish just silver coin enough to pay duties in, and no more. The House of Representatives was very angry at this amendment, but had to accept it, and pass the Bill. The price of silver consequently "hardened" in Europe, rising to 55d. an ounce, or quite the equivalent of greenbacks.

President Hayes, in spite of his Financial Secretary, Mr. Sherman, and the majority of his Cabinet, decided to veto the Silver Bill. In his message, which was sent to Congress on Feb. 28, he declared that it would be a breach of faith to pay bonds in silver, they having been sold for gold; that the Bill had a capital defect, in its application to pre-existent contracts; that a debased currency defrauded not only all creditors, but the man of business, "and assuredly the daily labourer;" and that he could not in conscience sign the Bill. This message had no effect whatever, the House passing the Bill instantly, without debate, by 196 to 73, or 22 more than a two-thirds majority, and the Senate by 46 to 19, or two more than the required number.

At the same time, turning to another matter, the President recommended payment of the sum (110,000l.) given under the award of the Halifax Fishery Commission, and the Senate accepted the recommendation, paying the money from the undivided balance of the "Alabama" Arbitration Fund. Mr. Blaine, speaking for the New England fishermen, said the money might be paid on grounds of honour, but that a protest ought to be made against allowing the transaction to be a precedent, or a basis for the valuation of inshore fisheries. His real grievance seemed to be that the American fisheries had not been valued high enough, but he said the award under the Treaty ought to have been unanimous, and hinted that Lord Granville was particularly anxious that Mr. Delfosse should be the Canadian Commissioner.

Soon afterwards the silver "Extremists" in the Senate endeavoured to pass a Bill authorising the free coinage of 412½ grain silver dollars, with unlimited issue of certificates based on deposits of silver bullion—the certificates to be legal tender; but the motion, which required a two-thirds majority, was only supported by 140 against 102 votes, and therefore rejected. The "Inflationists" also endeavoured to pass a Bill suspending the operations of the Sinking Fund Law, a measure aiming at the gradual reduction of the National Debt; this also fell through, 122 against 112 votes

being registered. "These votes," said the *Times* correspondent, "while showing majorities for each measure, also prove that the minority against extreme financial legislation is much larger in the House than when the Silver Bill was passed."

A Bill prohibiting any further contraction of outstanding greenback issue was passed by the Representatives by 177 to 35, and by the Senate by 41 to 18; and in the first House, shortly afterwards, Mr. Potter, a Democratic member for New York, presented a resolution directing an investigation to be made by a Select Committee into the alleged frauds said to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana at the late Presidential election. The resolution contained the names of Mr. Edward Noyes, now Minister at Paris, and Mr. John Sherman in connection with the frauds. The Speaker decided that the resolution presented a question of the highest privilege, and must be received. The decision was appealed against, but sustained, the appeal being rejected by 128 votes to 108. The Republicans endeavoured to have the investigation extended to Mississippi, South Carolina, and Oregon; but Mr. Potter declined to yield. Subsequently a resolution was offered referring to the threatened raids and rumours of insurrections, similar to the railway riots of last summer, and authorising the President to enlist 75,000 volunteers during the recess, should he deem it necessary. When the debate on Mr. Potter's resolution was resumed, the Republicans again succeeded in preventing action. Afterwards, however, amid great confusion and excitement, the Democrats succeeded in securing a quorum, and the House passed, by 14 votes against 2, Mr. Potter's resolu-The Republicans abstained from voting. The Select Committee of the House was appointed. It consisted of seven Democrats and four Republicans, Mr. Potter being the chairman.

"The Americans," said the Spectator, when the enquiry had begun, "are washing their dirty linen in public, with very little result, except to diminish still further confidence in public men. On the one side, it appears to be proved that Secretary Sherman did write a letter promising a post to a man who offered, if he obtained the post, to falsify the Louisiana returns; and on the other, Mr. B. Levisee, a member of the Electoral College, sent up from Louisiana, has sworn that the Democrats offered him 20,000l. to vote for Tilden, whom his vote would have seated. He refused, demanding 40,000l., which, however, was not obtainable. He says he never intended to take the money, and informed Mr. Pickin of the offer twenty-four hours before the votes of the College were counted. He names the agents who promised the money, one of them a clerk, named Asher, formerly in the Shreveport Bank. None of the accusations as yet come home to Mr. Hayes, and none are equal to legal proof that a vote in the Electoral College was fraudulently obtained. The Democrats, however, are confident of success, and say that the evidence once complete, they will apply to the Supreme Court to seat Mr. Tilden. That is improbable.

but American Ministers are being summoned from foreign Courts to give evidence, which looks like earnestness."

When the enquiry had proceeded some time, however, with the clear desire to unseat the President, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 215 to 21, passed a resolution declaring that the forty-fourth Congress having declared Mr. Hayes President of the Republic, it was not within the power of any subsequent Congress to reverse that action, and that any attempt to do so would be revolutionary.

Encounters with the Indians still continued during the year. Fifty volunteers under Captain Sperry, who marched to Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, to scout in the Indian country south of Columbia River, were ambuscaded by the hostile Indians in July, and the entire company killed or wounded, except seven. Captain Sperry himself was among the killed. Intelligence was received by the Government that, in order to prevent the crossing of the Indians, the Columbia River had to be guarded by the Federal troops.

General Howard two days later advanced from the south-west in two columns, and attacked the hostile Indians at Butler Creek. The Indians were strongly posted on a steep ridge, but, after a stubborn contest, were driven to another position in the rear, which the troops stormed and captured. The Indians retreating, were pursued five miles, abandoning their horses, provisions, and camp materials. The loss on the side of the United States troops was trifling, and General Howard reopened communications with General Wheaton on the Columbia River.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on August 26, in which he expressed himself in favour of the circulation of a large amount of silver and greenbacks, so that they might be kept at a par with gold. Mr. Sherman declared that the execution of the Resumption Act was rapidly approaching, and that silver, gold, and paper were now almost at par. The United States Treasury had \$140,000,000 in coin available, and he believed that the resumption would be easily maintained, and that no step backward would be justified. The Government had effected an annual saving of interest on the debt to the amount of \$10,000,000. The sales of the Four per Cent. Bonds were rapidly progressing; and Mr. Sherman was confident that they would exceed \$100,000,000 this year, thus enabling him to redeem all Five-Twenty bonds of the 1865 issue. While labour in the United States was depressed in consequence of over-production, and the same depression existed in other countries, there was a better prospect of relief in the United States, where labour as well as property received protection from In conclusion, Mr. Sherman defended the the Government. policy pursued by President Hayes, whose object, he said, was to destroy sectionalism.

President Hayes himself, at St. Paul, where he had an

enthusiastic popular reception, dwelt on the progressive improvement in the financial condition of the country, showing that in thirteen years the public debt had been reduced by one-third and the annual interest diminished to the extent of \$56,000,000, paid monthly in America, owing to the return of bonds from The annual taxation of the country had been reduced to \$247,000,000, and the expenses to \$120,000,000. The paper currency was nearly at par, showing an increase in the coin value of \$175,000,000. The excess of exports over imports during the past year amounted to \$258,000,000. The President proceeded to declare that the balance of trade was in favour of the United States, remarking that American enterprise and the most important American products sought every land. "We cannot," said the President, "isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. Our increasing foreign trade requires our financial system to be based upon principles whose soundness has been sanctioned by universal experience and by the general judgment of mankind. We are on the threshold of better times, and the surest foundations for prosperity are a sound and honest currency and unstained national credit." The President concluded his speech with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the people of the Southern States now suffering from the yellow fever epidemic. This was a specially terrible one, and the English journals of September 14 contained the following account of the progress of the strange disease, which had not appeared in such a form since 1853.

"Most terrible accounts of the ravages and spread of yellow fever in the Southern States are contained in the latest telegrams. The number of deaths from yellow fever on Wednesday (4th) was ninety at New Orleans and 104 at Memphis. Out of a thousand nurses at Memphis eight hundred are ill with the fever. It is stated that in the fever-stricken districts there are now 90,000 people without employment and destitute, for whose subsistence alone within the next fifty days a million of dollars will be required. A famine, it is believed, will certainly follow the fever. A telegram of Tuesday's date from Washington reports that the Secretary for War is stated to have declared that the means at the disposal of the Government for relieving the distress in the Southern States are now almost exhausted. The principal Southern Congressmen and other leading members of Congress have issued an appeal for the immediate organisation of a national relief system, to anticipate the famine which it is believed will certainly follow the fever. The Governor of Ohio has proclaimed a day of prayer to avert the pestilence from that State." The total number of deaths to September 29, when the plague was abating, amounted to 2,758 at New Orleans; Memphis, 2,469; Vicksburg, 790; Greenville, 300; Grenada, 274; Holly Springs, 133; Port Gibson, 110; Canton, 99; Stickman, 95; Brownsville, 66; Plaquemine, 65; Baton Rouge, 58; Grand Junction, 44;

Louisville, 36; Pattersonville, 33; Morgan City, 30; Labadie-ville, 30; Chattanooga, 26; and at other places, 200.

despatch of Mr. Evarts on the Newfoundland Fishery Dispute removed all fear of serious quarrel, and was a very temperate and reasonable document. It brought out one important point, namely, that the Newfoundland fisheries are closed by a local law between October 20 and April 25, so that for the Americans to fish on January 16 was a violation of this regulation, made in the interest of the fisheries themselves. Mr. Evarts argued, however, that American treaty rights can hardly be overridden by a one-sided law emanating from one of the parties to the treaty only; and this apparently he argued without reference to the date of the municipal regulation itself. It is highly reasonable, he says, that the contracting parties shall by some "joint action" adopt regulations protecting the fisheries, but it is not reasonable that one of them, after affecting to give the other a right with one hand, shall take it back with the other by a onesided regulation. The whole despatch was written in the same tone of argumentative moderation. It was stated that Lord Salisbury's reply was equally frank and cordial, that it accepted this principle, and gave the greatest satisfaction at Washington, much to Lord Salisbury's credit.

The excitement of the strife of parties over the last Presidential election abated in the presence of a common and formidable The Greenback inflationists and the Labour agitation joined their forces and formed a new party, which threatened at once public credit and private capital. General Butler placed himself at the head of this "Greenback-Labour" party, which gained some ominous successes in Maine, and seemed likely to win for Butler the governorship of Massachusetts. The Democratic Convention which met on September 17 in Boston, contained a heavy majority of members, said to amount to two-thirds, opposed to the nomination of General Butler for Governor. So strong, however, was the feeling in his favour outside, that the Convention, after a brief struggle, nominated him unanimously. Kearney, a Californian mob-orator, seemed to have gained a considerable following. "The temper of the wage-receivers," said a writer upon this subject in the Spectator, "was shown in the railway strikes, and of the unskilled city labourers in the riots which accompanied them; and we do not feel quite so secure of the farmers, or rather yeomanry, as we did. We defer on this point to American opinion, if it is at all decided, but to us, as outside observers, it seems that the farmers in the Union are growing discontented; that prices hit them terribly hard; that mortgages are growing, owing in many districts to an exhaustion of the soil. which now wants unprocurable quantities of manure; that the railway charges, which are to the corn-growers what freights are to coal-owners, excite irrational bitterness; and that a blind craving for relief, taking the form of a clamour for cheap money, has spread among the distressed. In the West they say the price of money 'makes the whole difference between a profit and ruin.'"

However the better Democrats took the alarm in time. At the "Fall elections" the "Greenback-Labour" candidates were beaten everywhere, while the Democrats, who had coquetted with them, suffered severe losses in the north and west, though they so far recouped themselves elsewhere as to leave the balance of parties but slightly affected. When Congress met in December the President's message announced that resumption of specie payments would be carried into effect according to law on New Year's Day. No opposition was threatened, and the revival of mercantile activity already visible was confidently expected to make rapid progress on a basis of hard money.

CHAPTER IV.

ITALY—SPAIN—BELGIUM—HOLLAND—DENMARK—PORTUGAL—MEXICO.

Italy.—Death of the King—King Humbert IV.— Death of the Pope—Election of Leo XIII.—Cabinet of S. Cairoli—The Eastern Question—Encyclical Letter—Surplus of Revenue—Municipal Elections—"Italia Irredenta"—Electoral Question—David Lazzaretti—Death of Cardinal Franchi—Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Attempt on the King's Life—Loyal Demonstrations—Defeat of the Cairoli Ministry—Ministry of S. Depretis.

Spain.—Marriage of Alfonso and Mercedes—Opening of the Cortes—Pacification of Cuba—The Budget—Death of Queen Mercedes—Death of Queen Christina

—Attempt on the King's Life—Diplomatic Difficulty.

Belgium.—Fall of the Clerical Ministry—Silver Wedding—Opening of Parliament.

Holland.—Outbreak in Acheen—Opening of Parliament—The Budget—Betrothal of the King—Socialism.

Denmark.—Revolt of Negroes in Santa Cruz—The Folkething Dismissed—Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra.

Portugal.—Change of Ministry.

Mexico.—Border Difficulties.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, first King of Italy, died in Rome on January 9, from a brief but severe attack of fever, caught at his hunting palace of San Rossore, and complicated by pleurisy. He was in his fifty-eighth year, and died on the same day as the Emperor Napoleon. The King belonged to an excommunicated class, those who had aided in the seizure of the States of the Church, though he was never excommunicated by name, but, on his application, his private chaplain performed the last rites of the Church. The chaplain had previously received the authority of his ecclesiastical superiors and the Cardinal-Vicar, and on receiving the intelligence the Pope expressed his regret that his infirmities prevented his visiting the Quirinal himself, and sent the King, by two Monsignors, the Papal benediction. The King remained in

full possession of his faculties to the last, and died enjoining his son to follow in his footsteps. "His character," said the Spectator, "was most remarkable for this—that while it was in many serious respects far from elevated, or even average, its loyalty was not only perfect, but was perceptible to the masses of a great country; but we must add here that his death has created deep emotion in Italy, and deep regret in every country in the world. The precise share of the deceased King in making Italy will only be known when this generation has passed away, but it is already certain that without him, without his peculiar, gloomy uprightness in politics, his almost ferocious daring and the confidence which, Savoyard hunter as he was, he attracted from all classes, Italy would never have been made."

The Prince of Piedmont was at once proclaimed King as Humbert IV. After referring to the misfortune which had befallen himself and Italy in the death of a Sovereign who founded the unity of the State, and whose last sigh was for the nation, King Humbert said:—"At this moment there is but one consolation for us possible—namely, to show ourselves worthy of him—I by following in his footsteps, you by remaining devoted to those civic virtues by the aid of which he succeeded in accomplishing the difficult task of rendering Italy great and united. I shall be mindful of the grand examples he gave me of devotion to our country, love of progress, and faith in liberal institutions, which are the pride of my house. My sole ambition will be to deserve the love of my people."

On January 12 the troops throughout Italy took the oath of allegiance to the new King. In Rome the ceremony was extremely impressive. It took place just beyond the baths of Diocletian, on the site of the prætorian camp established by Sejanus. Three sides of the square were lined with troops, while on the fourth were ranged the officers now in Rome, but not attached to the corps under arms. Solemn silence was maintained by the crowds along the route, until on the appearance of the King a shout of "Il Rè Umberto" arose on all sides. General Bruzzo, commandant of the Military Division of Rome, read in a loud voice the military oath, and the soldiers, raising the right arm, simultaneously uttered the word "Giuro" ("I swear"). The King then rode to the Piazza dell' Indipendenza for the march past of the troops, and at the conclusion returned to the Quirinal.

A week later he took the oath at the Parliament House, in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons, who cheered him for five minutes.

After the senators had sworn allegiance King Humbert addressed them, and said that Italy—which knew how to understand Victor Emmanuel—proved to him the truth of the lesson taught by his father, that a religious respect of her institutions was the surest guarantee against all danger. Such was the faith of his House, and that it was which would be his strength. He added

he had no other ambition than to be thought worthy of his father.

A telegram from Rome announced that the Vatican, in reply to questions from the Papal Nuncios abroad and several foreign bishops, stated that the situation had not been changed by King Humbert's accession to the throne. But the death of Victor Emmanuel was followed almost immediately by that of the Pope. Pius IX. died on February 7, the Pope who in all the long line had reigned the longest, nearly thirty-two years. He was elected on June 16, 1846. The day before his death he had been in his usual health, but his strength had been greatly worn by the excitement consequent on the death of Victor Emmanuel and the accession of his son, and on the morning of the 7th he had a fainting fit, from which he never recovered. He had recovered so often that his death, in spite of his eighty-five years,

came almost as a surprise.

In accordance with arrangements made by the congregation of Cardinals the Pope's body, after having been embalmed, was removed to the Sistine Chapel, where it was delivered into the charge of the Chapter of the Vatican, who conveyed it by a covered passage to the Basilica of St. Peter. Here the body was to lie in state for three days, the Chapter of the Vatican celebrating constant masses. The public were admitted from half-past six o'clock on February 10 to St. Peter's to see the lying in state. An immense crowd assembled at the doors, and the crush was so great that the military and police on duty had to be increased. Many women fainted, unable to extricate themselves from the throng. The remains, clad in the Pontifical habiliments, were laid on a crimson bed, at each of the four angles of which stood a Noble Guard with drawn sword. Twelve large candelabras surrounded the bed. The body was so placed that the feet of the deceased Pontiff extended beyond the altar rails of the chapel in which the bed stood, so that the people, according to custom, might be able to kiss them. The face looked calm, and the features were unchanged.

The Vatican conclave assembled at once to elect a successor, and soon did its work. Fifty-nine Cardinals out of sixty-two had arrived in the Vatican when on Monday (February 18) they were walled up, and on Tuesday morning the voting began. On Tuesday night the smoke of the burned voting-papers warned the Romans that the effort to secure a two-thirds majority had been ineffectual, but on the Wednesday morning the work was accomplished. Thirty-five Cardinals were found to have voted for Cardinal Pecci, the favourite of the religious but moderate party, and thereupon Cardinal Franchi, head of another section-influenced, it is said, by Cardinal Schwarzenberg—stepped forward with nine followers and "adored" him as Pope. As he had thus received 45 votes, three more than the necessary two-thirds, the election was complete; and Cardinal Pecci was announced to the

crowd outside as Pope, under the name of Leo XIII. The successful candidate was born in 1810, and when quite a young man obtained a reputation by suppressing brigandage in Benevento, and subsequently was Archbishop of Perugia and Nuncio at Brussels. He was disliked by Antonelli, and kept aloof from Rome; but on the death of the Secretary of State, Pius IX. summoned him to the Vatican, and made him Camerlengo, the alter ego of the Pope in all matters of business except foreign affairs, which were entrusted to Cardinal Simeoni. The new Pope was supposed to be "moderate," and declared on all hands to be a learned and able man, especially apt in government, of pure life, and of a most reverend and commanding presence. The first act of Leo XIII. was the appointment of Cardinal Schwarzenberg, an opponent of the Dogma, as Camerlengo. A subscription for a presentation to the Pope as a "gift on his joyous accession" was opened by M. Veuillot, who himself headed the subscription with 10,000f., the residue of 15,000f. forwarded him by Pius IX. on the suppression of the Univers by Napoleon III. The late Pope, he explained, offered him altogether 32,000f. as consolation for the suppression or as assistance in the revival of his paper, but only 15,000f. were accepted. The new Pope, who owed a great deal to the religious press, sent a special blessing to M. Veuillot, whose services he warmly appreciated.

The coronation of Pope Leo XIII. took place on March 3 in the Sistine Chapel, the Pope's first decision to have a public coronation in St. Peter's having, it was said, been altered at the instigation of the Jesuits and Ultramontane Cardinals. A Reuter's despatch stated that as soon as the Roman Catholic Powers who have direct relations with the Vatican were informed of the intention of the Pope to confirm Cardinal Simeoni in his post of Secretary of State they made some observations, which were also supported by some of the cardinals, of such a nature that Cardinal Simeoni, who was about assuming office, was obliged to at once tender his resignation. The Powers in question saw in the confirmation of Cardinal Simeoni a continuation of a policy which they did not consider in conformity with the present time. The Pope thereupon appointed Cardinal Franchi Secretary of State; and Cardinal Simeoni succeeded Cardinal Franchi in the post of Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide.

The new King of Italy was invested with the Order of the Garter, which had been conferred on his father by Queen Victoria on his first visit to England, by the Duke of Abercorn, whose special mission for the purpose was made the opportunity for the exchange of friendly messages. Meanwhile there was a change of ministry. The Italian Chamber of Deputies elected Signor Cairoli President of the House by 227 votes out of 384. All the groups of the Left combining to propose Signor Cairoli, the Government, who had hitherto opposed him, at the eleventh hour determined to support him.

The next day, owing, it is said, to the election of Cairoli, but partly also in consequence of a scandal connected with Signor Crispi, the Depretis Ministry resigned. The King sent for the new President, who accepted the task of forming an Administration, stating that he did so to calm the public mind, and admitting the necessity of reform, especially with regard to taxation. After a fortnight's endeavours Signor Cairoli formed his Cabinet as follows:—Cairoli, President, without portfolio; Corti, Foreign Affairs; Zanardelli, Interior; Seismit-Doda, Finance; Conforti, Justice; Baccarini, Public Works; De Sanctis, Public Instruction; Bruzzo, War; Brochetti, Marine.

Signor Cairoli read in the Chamber, on March 26, the Royal decrees accepting the resignation of the Depretis Ministry and those appointing a new Cabinet. He added that by a decree signed that day Count Corti was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Signor Cairoli afterwards made a speech explaining the policy of the new Cabinet. They would, he said, maintain the prestige of the Constitution intact, avoiding every restrictive or arbitrary interpretation of its provisions. With regard to foreign policy, Signor Cairoli said:—" Italy is on a friendly footing with all the Powers. Desiring to enjoy the benefits of peace, she will maintain neutrality; but under any circumstances that may arise she will know how to defend her dignity and her interests. Consequently the Ministry consider that the measures taken to complete the organisation of the army have not been without utility." The Government would maintain the lately-established balance between revenue and expenditure, would propose an enquiry as to the present condition of railways, bring in Bills for the provisional management of North Italian lines and for an electoral reform, and refer to Parliament the question relating to the recent abolition of the Ministry of Trade and Agriculture.

Signor Farini, of the Left, was elected, in the Minister's place, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies by 174 out of 262 votes. Sixty votes were given for Coppino, a member of the late Ministry, and twenty-six blank votes were given by the Nicotera faction. The Right almost unanimously supported Farini.

The Pope held a Consistory at the Vatican on March 28, at which he gave an address eulogising the Pontificate of Pius IX. A very sorrowful state of things everywhere prevailed, he said, affecting not only civil society but the Church, which, having been despoiled of the temporal power, was unable to enjoy the free and independent exercise of the authority which belonged to it. He could not, however, refuse to accept the Pontificate, and would devote himself to the preservation of the Catholic faith and the Holy See. The Pope then expressed the consolation it afforded him to carry out the work, begun by Pius IX., of establishing a Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, and afterwards announced the nominations he had made.

Agitation on the Eastern Question now began in the Chamber.

Among several interpellations was one by Signor Musolino, who brought forward a motion calling upon the Government to uphold at the Congress the Treaty of Paris and the London Convention of 1871, and to use their endeavours that all the provinces of Turkey should be declared neutral by all the Powers. In the course of his reply to the questions put to the Government, Count Corti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the Government, being still confident of the success of the pending negotiations, did not consider it opportune to make declarations which might place their result in jeopardy. "I entirely agree," he said, "with Signor Cavallotti in regard to the mutual advantages of a cordial friendship with Austria; but I do not believe it possible to maintain that friendship if honourable members come here and discuss territorial claims which are in contradiction with the treaties solemnly entered into with the Austrian Monarchy." In the event of war, Signor Corti said, "the Government, jealous of the true interests of the country and thoroughly resolved to uphold them, will know how to keep within that attitude of rigorous impartiality which corresponds with the unanimous sentiments of the nation." Signor Depretis said that the last Cabinet had pursued without wavering a policy of peace, and had entered into no bond or engagement of any kind.

The first Encyclical Letter issued by Pope Leo XIII. began by referring to the moral and material ills with which both society and the Church were afflicted at the time of his accession to the Pontifical throne. It proceeded to enumerate the benefits conferred by the Church and the Roman Pontificate upon society and civilisation throughout the world, and especially upon Italy. His Holiness declared that the Church does not war against civilisation and progress, while distinguishing between Christian civilisation and mere external civil culture. He then pointed out how wrong it is of modern society to combat the Church and the Roman Pontificate, especially as regards the latter's civil principality, which is the guarantee of its liberty and independence. The Pope renewed and confirmed the protests of Pope Pius IX. against the occupation of this civil principality of the Church. He implored all princes and heads of nations not to deprive themselves of the aid of the Church, which is so necessary to them at the present time, when the principle of legitimate authority is undermined. His Holiness congratulated the Bishops on their concord, and recommended still closer bonds of union between them in order that the faithful might receive the doctrines of the Church with docility and obedience, and reject the errors of a false philosophy. recommended that wholesome doctrine should be taught in the schools, and especially dwelt upon the sanctity of the marriage tie. His Holiness was confident that, with the aid of God and through the zeal of the pastors, society, which is afflicted with such great evils, would finally return to the homage it owes to the Church. In conclusion, Pope Leo thanked the Bishops and the faithful of the whole world for the many testimonies of affection he received as soon as he was elevated to the Papal throne. The Encyclical was generally couched in a tone of moderation, and helped to create hopes which were not realised, of an abandonment of the positions of the Syllabus, and as far as possible, of the claims of infallibility. But it soon appeared that the Pope, though proceeding by a different path from that which his predecessors had travelled, was to the full as determined to uphold the authority of the Church. He distinctly refused to acknowledge even indirectly the new Government of Italy, and he repudiated in the strongest language the modern doctrines of toleration. Shortly after the issue of the Encyclical he received a deputation from the Roman Catholic Union of Great Britain, numbering about 100 persons, and in answer to a Latin address read by Lord Denbigh, he alluded to the re-establishment of the hierarchy in England and Scotland, and prayed God that the works of the good Catholics of those countries might restore to the bosom of the Catholic Church all the children of that nation which was formerly called the Land of Saints.

The Financial Minister, Signor Seismit-Doda, was now at last able to announce a surplus. That for 1877 had been 530,000%; that for 1878 would be 400,000% (10,000,000 lire); and he even predicted an increase of revenue of about 60,000,000 lire for 1879, of which he promised that 23,000,000 should be employed in reducing taxation.

When the final estimates of the revenue, together with the financial questions relating thereto, were discussed in the Chamber, Signor Seismit-Doda made a long speech, wherein he demonstrated the accuracy of his anticipations, and enumerated the savings effected by the Ministry of the Left now in power. He then entered into an historical review of Italian finance, and alluded to the new bills announced in the financial statement. After refuting the objections of the Opposition, he concluded by expressing a hope that the Chamber would accord a vote of full confidence in the financial policy of the Ministry. The Chamber then passed an order of the day of Signor Tajani, approving the Minister's financial scheme by 204 votes against 60.

Differences of opinion respecting the Ministerial measures for the reduction of the grist tax led Signor Sella to resign his position as leader of the Opposition, Signor Minghetti being spoken of as his successor.

The municipal elections were held in Rome on June 16. Of the twelve councillors elected, ten were Liberals, with votes ranging from 6,396 to 4,417, and two were Roman Catholics, with 4,618 and 4,310 votes. The names of the two Roman Catholics elected appeared both on the Clerical and on some of the Liberal lists. Of the Clericals appearing on the Clerical lists only, and unsupported by Liberal votes in addition to those of their own party, none were returned.

As soon as the result of the Berlin Congress became known, considerable agitation began in Italy. Italy had profited by all recent wars in Europe, and it seemed to many Italians that they had an inalienable right to a share in the redistribution of the Turkish dominions. A cry was raised for "Italia Irredenta," for the restoration of the "unredeemed" Trentino and Trieste. was an excited meeting at Naples on July 14, at which telegrams were read from the cities of Trent and Trieste, declaring that Austria should have no peace till those Italian-speaking and Italian-born communities were united to Italy. A telegram from Count Saffi was to the same effect. Among the orators Signor Imbriani denounced the Congress as giving to Austria the provinces to which she had no claim, and withholding from Italy the provinces to which she had every claim. Signor de Zerbi, of the Right, pledged his party to combine with the Left in a war of revindication. Professor Bovio, Deputy of the Left, said that the Congress was impotent to crush the principle of nationalities. The Chairman, amid enthusiastic cheering, read a resolution condemning the foreign policy of the Ministry, and promising the co-operation of all Italians with their brethren of Trent and Trieste.

The Roman correspondent of the *Times* gave a summary of an article which appeared on July 13, in the Ministerial *Diritto*. The article, which was entitled "The Congress of Berlin and the Foreign Policy of Italy," defended the course followed by the Italian Plenipotentiaries at Berlin, and endeavoured to show that the cession of Cyprus to England was a question involving far more serious consequences for the future than the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. The *Diritto* said:—

"There can be no question that the convention of June 4, as far as it refers to the occupation of Cyprus, really concerns Italy. It is truly a question of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and the increase or diminution of the influence of another Power in the waters into which our peninsula projects are matters which cannot be indifferent to us. Besides this view of the question, regarding which our interests coincide with those of another Mediterranean Power-France-there is another far more important aspect—that, namely, which concerns the special conditions under which the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire may be placed. It is from this point of view, which, it is necessary to repeat, is European, and certainly not exclusively Italian, that the convention of June 4 causes us much anxiety; and the opportunity will not be wanting for us to set forth quietly and at length the grounds of our doubts and our repugnance in this respect."

Having stated so much, the *Diritto* added, it is necessary to speak clearly regarding the opinions expressed by those papers which desire that the Italian Government should, without delay, take upon itself an initiative policy:—

"While France is silent and waits, while Russia accuses us,

while Germany states that the convention does not interfere with her intentions, should Italy alone rise against English ambition, and, with the threat of retiring from the meeting at Berlin, cause General Wolseley, with his ships and men, who are about to take possession of Cyprus, to halt at Malta? Worse advice could not be given by the bitterest enemy of Italy. Had the Anglo-Ottoman Convention been brought under the consideration of the Congress, the voice of Italy would certainly have been heard with effect; but in present circumstances it must suffice for Italy that she has the consciousness of not having sacrificed at Berlin, in the interests of peace, even one of those principles which are the stronghold of civilised peoples."

Telegrams from Vienna and Rome, dated July 17, were as follows:—

"This evening's advices from Italy describe the situation as most critical. The Council of Ministers has telegraphed to King Humbert, asking him to cut short his stay in Turin, and to return to Rome immediately. One telegram announces that a hostile demonstration against the English Embassy is apprehended. The Ministers meet in Council again to-morrow, to discuss the expediency of sending a squadron to the Levantine waters. Count Corti's resignation, and the appointment of M. de Robillant, Ambassador at this Court as his successor, are regarded as certain.

"At Macerata and at Ravenna demonstrations, with shouts of 'Viva Trento e Trieste libere,' were made in favour of *Italia Irredenta*. At Milan, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, as at Rome, preparations for meetings were made. The party announced a weekly organ, under the editorship of Signor Imbriani, entitled L'Italia degli Italiani."

The Roman meeting was under the presidency of Menotti Garibaldi, when about 2,500 persons passed a resolution condemning the violation by the Berlin Congress of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty, and reminding Italy that there still exist Italian countries subject to foreign domination.

The correspondent of one journal affirmed that from Brescia to Palermo not one of the great Italian towns failed to protest against the Berlin treaty. He adds:—"The attempt in the interest of the Government to attenuate the importance of the agitation in Italy is idle." There were meetings on July 21 at Turin, Pisa, Palermo, and other places, at which resolutions were adopted claiming Trieste and the South Tyrol. Demonstrations were also made in front of the palace of the Austrian Ambassador. The police dispersed the people, and effected a few arrests. The Times correspondent said that the clerical element was distinctly recognisable in the work.

The Italian Government did everything in its power to stop the agitation, and expressed its regret for the late occurrences to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in Rome. No official notice of the matter, however, was taken at Vienna. The Italian Radical journal La Capitale published an article warmly protesting against the demonstrations, which, it said, were opposed to the national dignity, and might lead to diplomatic complications. The Capitale also recommended the Italians to be on their guard, because there was reason to believe that among the promoters of these demonstrations there were persons known to be enemies of the present state of things in Italy.

The agitation for "unredeemed Italy," not much favoured at home, and generally discouraged and even ridiculed abroad, subsided very soon. Signor Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiary at the Congress, altogether repudiated it; but Signor Cairoli did not emphatically disavow the demands of the agitators, while at the same time he refused to enforce disciplinary measures in the army and navy, on which the Ministers for War and Marine insisted. The electoral question once more came to the front. A reform was demanded by the two extreme factions, the Ultra-Radicals and the Ultramontanes. Whilst in France there are at present 268 voters to every 1,000 souls, in Germany 208, and in the United Kingdom 80, the electoral franchise in Italy was in the hands of no more than 23 in every 1,000. The only country in which there are even fewer voters in proportion is Belgium, where there is only one voter to every hundred inhabitants. Cairoli published a letter in which he announced that the Home Secretary, Signor Zanardelli, had prepared a Reform Bill which would be submitted to the Parliament next autumn. The leading feature of this Bill was that all those were to have the franchise who could read and write. It was thought that by this means the influence of the priests and the illiterate multitude might be reacted against.

Events at this time supplied a curious comment on the peculiarities of the Italian people in the story of David Lazzaretti, or "David the Saint." He was a native of Arcidosso, in the province of Grosseto, in Tuscany, born about the year 1830 of the humblest parents. He learned to read, but was early taken from school to drive a cart. Nevertheless he fed his mind on all sorts of dreams, and is said to have served as a Garibaldian, and also to have attempted literature without success. In 1868, he disappeared from his native place, and when he reappeared he had entered on the rôle of a fanatic. He had let his beard grow, had got a brand, which he declared to be miraculous, on his forehead, spoke in short, rapt sentences, and claimed to be a reincarnation of Christ. His wild gestures, uncared-for dress, and fanatical accents produced a great effect. He took up his residence on Monte Labro, 3,000 feet above the sea, where a hermitage was built for him, chose twelve apostles, and in time got a following of many thousands. Latterly he had announced that it was necessary to exterminate the priests and two-thirds of mankind, in order to complete the redemption of the rest of the human race. Within twelve years, he said, he would have annihilated all the empires, kingdoms, and republics of the universe, and would form them into one, from which would depend thirteen monarchies. On August 18 he made a grand procession to Arcidosso, was met and warned back by the police, attacked them, and was killed by a shot in the forehead.

Meanwhile the death of Cardinal Franchi, the Secretary of State of the Vatican, and Leo's foremost competitor for the Papacy, led to the breaking off of the negotiations between Berlin and Rome. He was a man of great power, and a considerable traveller, whereas his successor, Cardinal Nina, was of narrower views, and an adherent to the inflexible opinions of Pio Nono. His return to the original demand for the repeal of all those parts of the May laws which were against the Catholic conscience led to a letter to the Pope from the Crown Prince, which is given in our German history. The Cardinal now published a long letter to the Pope, explaining the policy of the Holy See.

After referring, in answer, to the steps he took on his elevation to the Pontificate to put himself in accord with the various European States, the Pope spoke of the negotiations with Germany, in which, he said, his desire was to obtain a real, solid, and durable peace, a result which would be as fortunate for the Empire as for the Catholic Church. As to his relations with the Italian Ministry, the Pope declared that his spiritual power was impeded in an

impossible manner.

In an explanatory note addressed to the Papal Nuncios abroad, it was declared that the intention of the Pope in publishing the correspondence was to show his willingness to assist the foreign Governments in overcoming the existing spirit of subversion against the altar and the throne. As regards Italy, the note said His Holiness claimed perfect liberty for the Vatican, contending that this was necessary in the interests of the other Powers themselves. In conclusion, it was stated that the sole object of the letter was to initiate a mission of peace alike in civil and religious matters.

The result of the agitation about the Berlin Treaty was the retirement of Count Corti and the Ministers of War and Marine, and the reconstruction of the Cabinet in a still more Radical sense, which removed the hopes of the hostile factions. But Signor Cairoli, addressing his constituents at Pavia at a banquet given in his honour, undertook the defence of the action of the Italian representatives at the Congress of Berlin. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that at the Congress of Paris Piedmont presented herself with the title of having participated in the sacrifices and triumphs which preceded it, whereas when Italy presented herself at the Congress of Berlin public opinion had already enforced on the Government a policy of rigorous neutrality and prudent abstention. When, however, the Count announced the resignations to the King, and further proffered the resignation of the whole Cabinet, the King protested warmly, and declared that

in that event he should again entrust Signor Cairoli with the formation of a new ministry. The crisis terminated for the time in the appointment of new ministers, and the assumption by the Premier of the folio for Foreign Affairs.

From Signor Zanardelli, the Home Secretary, came now a note of less uncertain sound than his chief's, who, though not favouring it, had not openly discouraged the popular agitation. At a banquet in Rome he condemned both the "Italia Irredenta" and "Borsanti" clubs in very emphatic terms, signifying to their promoters that so long as he remained in office they were not to expect any money from him. On the same occasion Signor Zanardelli announced that an Electoral Reform Bill would at an early day be laid before Parliament, by virtue of which the franchise would be conferred upon somewhere about 900,000 who do not possess it now. At this moment only about one man in every thirty-six of the population has a vote. Should the new Bill become law, one in every fifteen would own the Parliamentary franchise.

On November 17, in this year of regicidal attempts, King Humbert of Italy narrowly escaped death. As he was entering Naples in an open carriage, from a railway-station, a cook, named Passanente, aged twenty-three, advanced, apparently to present a petition. He held a small flag in his hand, and as the King leant forward struck at him through the flag with a knife or dagger. The weapon struck the King on the arm, inflicting a slight wound; and the King, rising, struck the assassin on the head with his. sheathed sword. Passanente, however, sprang forward to repeat the blow, when Signor Cairoli, the Premier-who, with the Queen, was in the carriage—flung himself between them, and received rather a serious wound in the thigh, the knife just missing the great crural artery. He bled very much, and was for some time in danger. The King was a little hurt in the left shoulder. Passanente was then arrested, and appeared to be a man made savage by poverty, who had studied the programme of the International, which was found in his room, and had come to the conclusion that he hated kings. The demonstration in the King's favour in all the towns of Italy was overwhelming, and as usual, the attempt increased the royal authority. Rumours were circulated everywhere of a society which intended to kill all kings, but they appeared to be based on nothing better than spies' reports of wild talk in Socialist meeting-rooms.

At Florence the next day, however, during the passage along the Via Nazionale of a procession forming part of a demonstration on account of the attempt on the life of the King, a bomb was thrown into the Corps of Veterans, by the explosion of which three men were killed and several slightly wounded. On the occasion of funeral honours being paid to Victor Emmanuel, the same body had been the subject of a similar attack.

During a demonstration of students and citizens at Pisa on

the evening of November 19, in celebration of the Queen's birthday, a bomb was thrown amongst the crowd and exploded, but without doing much injury. The supposed author of the outrage was immediately seized, and with difficulty escaped the fury of the

people.

The demonstrations for the King's escape throughout Italy were meanwhile general and remarkable. The Pope sent the King a telegram expressing his congratulations that he had escaped, adding—"I pray God for the preservation of your Majesty's health." This was the first time the life of a sovereign of the House of Savoy had been attempted. On November 18 a thanksgiving service was celebrated in the Chapel Royal of the Palace at Naples. Their Majesties and the personages of the Court were present. The Queen was moved to tears. The Ambassador of Germany directed a thanksgiving to be performed according to the Protestant rite in the private chapel of the Embassy. On the evening of November 18, the streets of Rome were brilliantly illuminated, and crowds pressed into the Quirinal Palace to subscribe their names. Marshal MacMahon telegraphed congratulations, as did Queen Victoria.

Later accounts said that the wound received by Signor Cairoli was very slight. Fifty thousand persons, with flags and bands of music, assembled on the Corso at Rome for the purpose of manifesting the public joy at the escape of the King. The palace of the Austrian Embassy, in the Piazza Colonna, was splendidly illuminated, and the crowd having cheered the Ambassador, he appeared at the window and expressed his thanks.

On Sunday, November 24, King Humbert and Queen Margaret brought to a splendid close the visits they had for four months been paying to the cities of Northern, Central, and Southern Italy

by a triumphant return to Rome.

"At three o'clock in the afternoon," said one report, "their Majesties alighted at the magnificently decorated terminus, and after the loyalest of welcomes from the senators, the deputies, and the magistrates of the city and province, took their places in the State carriage. King Humbert sat on the right, the Queen on his left. The Duke of Aosta fronted King Humbert, Signor Cairoli was opposite Queen Margaret, and between the Duke and the Premier sat the boy Prince of Naples. Fifty youths of the army, the navy, and the Roman aristocracy offered themselves as an escort to their Majesties, and this first demonstration of loyalty gave the signal to that which was to follow. The moment the cortége, on leaving the station, entered the vast circular space of the ruined baths of Diocletian, the crowd, composed at that point of 4,000 Roman citizens and representatives of working-men's societies, with their distinctive banners, raised a shout of Evviva il Rè!' enough to wake old Servius Tullius from beneath his superincumbent wall; and then the long Via Nationale, lined with troops and spectators from pavement to balcony and housetop, was

waving with handkerchiefs and ringing with cheers as the Royal carriage moved slowly on, to the strains of the familiar march, and clouds of bouquets rained on it at every few paces of its progress. The King maintained his blended look of hauteur and geniality, and the Queen was the very embodiment of gentleness and grace as she bowed to the people, or accepted smilingly the bouquets handed to her by the Duke of Aosta. Thus, amid prætorian devotion and popular acclamation, their Majesties at length reached the Quirinal, where they had four times to appear on the balcony.

"No precautions were neglected to prevent a repetition of the lamentable occurrence at Naples, or a fulfilment of the prediction of alarmists. Along the entire railway route from Naples two soldiers were stationed at each kilomètre, 2,800 additional troops were marched into Rome, and a company of each regiment was consigned to the barracks. The later accounts of Signor Cairoli state that his wound has become somewhat inflamed, and he will have to keep his bed for some days. The King went on November 26 to visit Signor Cairoli, and conferred upon him the Gold Medal for Military Valour.

"Loyal demonstrations continue throughout the country, 'Death to Internationalists!' being constantly heard, with other cries. The sale of portraits of Passanante has been stopped. The ex-triumvir, Aurelio Saffi, concludes a letter he has sent to the *Dovere*, respecting the attempt on the King's life, as follows: 'We indignantly protest, as men and as Republicans, against the insane misdeed. The life of a king is as sacred for us as that of the most humble citizen. The progress of the times and of the collective forces of the people does not, for whatever cause, require the death of any individual.'"

The attempt on the King's life drew the attention of the country to Socialism. The Ministers met the Chambers on their opening with a declaration that social disorders would be more stringently dealt with; but, at the same time, with the announcement that the electoral franchise would be enlarged. When the debate on the Ministerial policy began on December 3, there was great excitement in and around the Chamber. Long before the hour of meeting, the seats set apart for the public were densely filled, and crowds gathered around the doors. The attendance of senators and members of the Diplomatic Corps was unusually large. The President read a letter from Signor Cairoli stating that his physicians had forbidden him to attend the sitting, but he begged that the discussion might not be delayed, and expressed a hope that he would be able to take part in it before its close. The debate was resumed on the 4th, when Signor Minghetti demanded that measures should be taken to put down Republican and Internationalist associations. He at the same time repudiated any idea of reaction. Signor Giuseppe Romano denied that the Government was responsible for the recent occurrence, and declared that the cause must be sought in the grave social question which was everywhere being agitated, and which could only be gradually solved by an equilibrium being established in the social economy. Signor Mari maintained that it was the duty of the Government to adopt rigorous measures in dealing with anarchists.

Meetings in favour of the Government were meanwhile called in various parts of Italy. At one, held at Milan, 15,000 persons were present. The *Diritto* said that Signor Zanardelli had telegraphed to the prefects requesting them to dissuade people from making manifestations in favour of the Ministry. The *Diritto* also stated that reports that the Ministers had decided to give in their resignations before a vote could be taken on the discussion were totally unfounded.

The Cairoli Ministry was, however, defeated. A Deputy, in the interest of the Government, moved a direct vote of confidence, which was accepted by the Premier. After eight days' debating, the resolution was rejected by the Deputies by a vote of 263 to 189, a majority of 74 against the Government. The majority was made up of 106 votes given by the Right, who were displeased by Zanardelli's Suffrage Bill, which gave the vote to every man who can read and write, and 157 votes by the Centre and Left, who were irritated by the failure of the Government in foreign affairs; but the dislike to the new franchise was extensive, even among its supporters. It was believed that it would greatly increase the influence of the Clericals, perhaps hand over power to them. The King at first thought of a new Ministry with Signor Cairoli at its head, but was afterwards persuaded to send for Signor Depretis and Signor Farini.

During the debate Signor Cairoli entered the House, supporting his steps with a stick, and leaning on the arm of Dr. Bertani. The House was crowded in every part, and all present immediately rose to their feet with a burst of acclamation from every side such as has not resounded through the hall since Garibaldi took his seat in 1875. The Right, the Left, and the Centre all joined in the applause.

Most Italian politicians were opposed to the enlargement of the franchise, and the withdrawal by Leo XIII. of his predecessor's command, Nè eletti, nè elettori, had increased the indisposition to face such a change. The Right, headed by Sella, Lanza, and Minghetti, and various sections of the Left, headed by Depretis, Crispi, and Nicotera, united to record the crushing vote against Signor Cairoli. After some hesitation, Signor Depretis formed his Cabinet, which, he announced in the Chamber, "was composed of well-known men, who would remain true to their principles." It would maintain public order with the aid of the existing laws, neither displaying weakness nor having recourse to arbitrary measures. It would undertake the task of carrying through the Bills introduced by the late Government in regard to the construction of railways and the abolition of the grist tax, would continue

to maintain the financial equilibrium, and would bring forward a Bill introducing wide reforms in the electoral system. A despatch to the *Times* said:—"The declaration of the Prime Minister was received with absolute silence throughout. The aspect of the Chamber was glacial. People asked each other in what respect the policy announced differed from that of the Government Signor Depretis contributed to overthrow." No long life was prophesied for the new Cabinet, the eighteenth since the death of Count Cayour.

SPAIN.

The fortunes of the Royal Family were the centre of interest in Spain this year.

In the sitting of the Congress, on Jan. 11, Senor Canovas del Castillo read a Royal Message announcing the approaching marriage of the King with Princess Marie de las Mercèdes, Infanta of Spain, second daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. The Minister of Finance read the clauses of the marriage contract.

In the sitting of the 14th, a discussion occurred upon the approaching marriage. General Pavia, who took part in the battle of Alcolea, in 1868, in the ranks of the Isabelists, opposed the marriage, which he regarded as disadvantageous for Spain. Senor Silvela, in the name of the committee, refuted the General's argument. Senor Moyano made a long speech against the marriage, and said that the claims of the State should be regarded before those of affection. He also attacked the Duc de Montpensier, accusing him of ingratitude towards Queen Isabella. Senor Canovas del Castillo replied, declaring the language of Senor Moyano to be disrespectful, and stating that he considered the projected union as very advantageous for the nation, as it brought together two branches of the same family,

Ultimately the Congress approved the marriage by 309 votes

against 4, Senor Castelar abstaining from voting.

The marriage took place on the 23rd of the same month, with much of magnificent ceremonial, and in the presence of special envoys from all the leading powers of Europe; but its great interest lay in the fact that it was a very real and genuine lovematch on both sides, and there was a feeling aroused for the young cousins—King Alfonso was twenty, and Queen Mercèdes seventeen—not often evoked by royal marriages of late. The intense sadness of the sequel we have soon to tell. A curious episode in the ceremony, illustrative of the survival of the old Spanish etiquette, was the refusal of the Duc de Montpensier to allow his daughter to kiss his hand, the Queen of Spain being supposed to be elevated above all natural reverence.

The Spanish Cortes was opened on February 15 by the King in person. His Majesty presented the Queen to the assembled senators and deputies, and then read the speech from the throne.

He declared that both he and his consort would devote all the strength and energy they possessed to promote the welfare of Spain, with which they identified all their own aspirations after happiness and their views for the future. His Majesty lamented the death of Pope Pius IX.; hoped that Providence would enlighten the Conclave so that it might elect a Pontiff who would ensure concord between Church and State; expressed hopes for the maintenance of cordial relations with foreign Powers; and stated that treaties of commerce with several foreign countries would be presented for approval, together with a number of financial bills, including one in virtue of which the Government would propose to sell the forests belonging to the State, which are not inalienable. His Majesty, referring to Cuba, said he trusted the island would speedily be pacified. This wish was fortunate: for it was announced a few days afterwards that the last insurgent chief had made terms with the Government of Havannah. The subjugation had cost Spain 100,000 men. The Chamber of Deputies congratulated the King at the Royal Palace, and he thanked them earnestly. They then returned to the prosaic work of the Budget, by which all the surcharges and extraordinary customs duties established in 1877 were abolished in favour of the nations under commercial treaties with Spain, England and America excepted. The expenditure was slightly in excess of the revenue in the estimates for the next year.

In consequence of the news from Cuba, the Government then granted an amnesty for all press offences, and orders were next given to set free all Creoles undergoing sentence for rebellion. A Te Deum for the termination of the Cuban insurrection and the return of peace was sung at Havannah at this time, the Captain-General and the principal civil and military authorities attending the service.

The next event in Spain was a very sad one. Within a few months of her wedding the young Queen Mercèdes, whose marriage had been believed to be unpopular with the people, and was opposed by the Moderados or extreme Conservatives and the Ex-Queen Isabella, succeeded in winning all hearts by her grace, kindliness, and high spirits. Her influence, said the Times, was a guarantee for her husband's throne, and would possibly have been used, as was likely from her Orleanist origin, in the cause of On Monday, June 24, she reached her eighteenth Liberalism. year, and on the Wednesday she died in her young husband's arms of gastric fever. Since the day before the physicians had given up all hope of her recovery. The news created a feeling of consternation almost, not in Madrid only, but everywhere. The body was carried to the vaults of the Escurial, passing under the Great Gate, which the Royal Family of Spain never go through alive. July 16 King Alfonso, who was terribly shaken, gave audience to the special envoys from foreign courts who went to Madrid to represent their respective Sovereigns at the funeral obsequies of

the Queen, which took place the next day in the Church of San Francisco. The nave, which was occupied by a vast crowd, numbering about 4,000 persons, was lighted by 400 lustres and 1,000 candles. Among those present were the Presidents of the two Chambers of the Cortes, the grand dignitaries of State, and the Ambassadors of foreign countries. The Archbishop of Toledo, assisted by nine Bishops, celebrated the Requiem Mass, which was chanted by a choir of fifty professional singers, and the funeral oration was delivered by the Bishop of Salamanca. The service lasted three hours. The walls of the church were hung from base to dome with black velvet, and on every column were the coat of arms of Spain and the Bourbon fleur de lys in red velvet, and gold fringe below. In the centre of the church a great catafalque rose several feet above the floor, and was covered with wreaths of flowers and tapers, while on either side were ranged the bodyguard and officers of the dead Queen's household. The Figaro soon afterwards announced that the King had decided on having an immense basilica raised over the remains of Queen Mercèdes. "A sum of 1,000,000 reals will annually be deducted from the Civil List for its construction till the building is complete. The Duc de Montpensier and the Princess of the Asturias have promised to furnish yearly 200,000 reals in aid of the work. Lastly, the Duc de Montpensier has brought to Paris with him a letter from the King to Queen Isabella asking her to join in the project by handing over for the purpose the diamonds and jewels deposited in the Cathedral of Atocha, which belong to her, and represent a sum of 15,000,000 reals—more than 3,000,000 fr. The Queen at once telegraphed as follows in reply:—'Your mother, my child, not only permits the jewels of Atocha to be sold, but she blesses you and joins in your project—a project worthy of a King, a Christian, and a good husband." Soon afterwards the Chapel of the Escurial was opened to receive the remains of Queen Christina, once so prominent a figure in Spanish story.

On his return to the capital from a short visit to the northern provinces, an attempt was made to assassinate the King. A man fired a pistol at him in the Calle Mayor, but the King escaped unhurt. The assassin was immediately seized by the soldiers and The King went on to his palace amid the cheertaken to prison. ing of the crowd. On being interrogated, the prisoner, whose name was Juan Oliva Moncasi, declared himself to be a member of the International Society, and stated that he had come from Tarragona, his native place, to Madrid, where he arrived about a week before, with the intention of killing the King. newspapers of all shades of opinion expressed their horror of the crime. Numerous congratulatory telegrams were received by the King, and the public indignation at the attempt on the life of his Majesty was extreme. Immediately after the occurrence had become known the Ministers and Foreign Representatives proceeded to the Royal palace to congratulate the King upon his providential escape. A solemn Te Deum was celebrated, at the expense of the municipality, in the Church of Santa Maria, in thanksgiving for the King's escape from assassination. All the Ministers, the chief civil and military authorities, and a number of other distinguished personages attended the service. Similar celebrations were held in all the principal provincial towns. The King received telegrams from several European Sovereigns congratulating him upon his escape, and both Houses of the Cortes passed motions protesting against the attempt.

The year closed with a curious diplomatic struggle between Madrid and Versailles. The French Government resolved to recall their Ambassador in Spain, M. de Chaudordy, an Orleanist who had been Acting Foreign-Secretary under M. Gambetta, in 1870, and replace him by the Comte de Choiseul, a diplomatist of decidedly Republican opinions. King Alfonso objected to this nomination rather brusquely, believing, apparently, that the French Minister would become a centre of Republican agitation. The Government of Versailles, considering that the question involved the whole future of its Diplomatic service, stated that it would not, of course, force on Madrid an Ambassador personally unacceptable to the King, but that it would not desist from appointing a pronounced Republican.

BELGIUM.

The influence of the Republican movement in France was powerfully felt in the neighbouring kingdom, where the defeat of French clericalism brought the Clerical Ministry at Brussels to the ground. In the Chamber of Representatives, early in the spring, M. Bara criticised severely the action of the Ministers, accusing them more especially of partiality in making appointments to the magistracy and the notarial profession. Out of 380 appointments, 340 had been filled by members of the Clerical party.

M. Frère-Orban continued the discussion. He drew attention to the frequent agitation carried on by the clergy, and described the state of things as very serious. After stating that it was necessary to examine into the causes of this situation of affairs, he entered into a long disquisition upon the Church and Liberalism, and concluded with an appeal to all to defend constitutional liberty.

In June the Clerical Ministry fell. Under the Belgian Constitution, half the Chamber is re-elected every two years, and half the Senate every four years, and this year an election came off for both Houses. The Clericals suffered from the adoption of a new ballot, which ensures perfect secrecy, and from the defection of some great cities, like Antwerp and Ghent, and when the returns were made up, it was found that the Liberals had gained ten votes in the Senate and twenty-two in the Chamber, thus

giving them a majority of six in the Upper and twelve in the Lower House. The King therefore sent for M. Frère-Orban to form a Liberal Ministry. As the Clericals fully expected a majority, their irritation was very great, and it was first stated that the Pope, who relied on Belgium as evidence to his Cardinals that a popular State might be Ultramontane, had recalled his Nuncio. Great demonstrations were held at Antwerp and Brussels, all the provincial and principal towns being represented by deputations. M. Rogier, Minister of State, and a member of the Belgian Congress of 1830, was elected President of the Chamber of Representatives, and it was proposed that he should so remain till the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence, in 1880.

The fêtes in celebration of the Royal Silver Wedding began in August at the Royal residence of Laeken, and continued afterwards in Brussels for four days (from the 22nd to the 25th). Before the monumental church a triumphal arch with a royal throne had been erected, and near it the Civic Guards and the garrison were under arms. The King and Queen and the two young princesses, their children, arrived shortly after one o'clock, and were received with the strains of the "Brabançonne,' played by all the musical societies of the town, and the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd. The Communal Council and the clergy of the church were placed to the right of the throne, and, after their majesties had taken their seats on it, the burgomaster of Laeken read the address from the Communal Council congratulating them on the happy event. The King replied, expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of the commune of Laeken.

The Belgian Parliament was opened on November 12, by the King in person. In his speech from the throne, in referring to the education question, he said that the instruction given at the expense of the State should be placed under the exclusive control of the civil authorities. Various Bills would be presented on the subject. Alluding to the state of trade the King said he hoped the industrial crisis was now passed. The Government were endeavouring to find means to relieve the distress caused by it. The estimates were not altogether favourable, and the Government had contracted engagements for which it would be necessary to provide. Proposals for further electoral reforms would be laid before the Chambers.

HOLLAND.

Favourable news was received in the summer by the Government from Acheen, to the effect that the bands of marauding Acheenese had evacuated the country they had invaded previously to the arrival of the Dutch reinforcements. But a few days later news received from Singapore, by way of Brindisi, stated that a

fresh outbreak had occurred in Acheen. The Dutch reported having captured a strong position at Alangpria. In the engagement fought on this occasion they lost fifty-six killed and wounded, while the loss of the Acheenese was given at 680. Large reinforcements of European troops were passing through

Singapore from Java.

When the Dutch Legislature opened, one of the principal labours of the session proved to be to find means of coping with the serious financial difficulties the kingdom had experienced of late years. The expedition to Acheen had entirely disarranged the Budget of Holland. From the occupation of this district, in which England acquiesced seven years ago, in exchange for the cession of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea Coast, Holland had derived very little glory and still less profit. The East Indian Budget for 1879 showed a deficit of 10,000,000fl., caused by the expenses of the war in Acheen and the expenditure for the construction of new railways. The Ministry proposed to cover the deficit temporarily by advances from the treasury to the Indian Finance Department, and ultimately by a loan. The expense attending the occupation of Acheen was estimated at 9,000,000fl. In opening the Parliament the King expressed his appreciation of the cordial affection manifested towards the royal family on the occasion of the recent marriage of the Prince and Princess Henry. The speech went on to say that the relations of the Netherlands with foreign powers were most friendly, and that the national industry, particularly agriculture, was in a generally satisfactory condition. The state of the finances called urgently for attention, and his Majesty recommended to the consideration of the Legislature the question of the reform of taxation. The Government promised to present to the Chambers the draft of a new penal code. The speech stated that the condition of affairs in the Dutch East Indian possessions was satisfactory, although the maintenance of the Dutch authority in the north of Sumatra required fresh extraordinary measures. The King, in conclusion, eulogised the services of the army in Sumatra.

In bringing forward the Budget for 1879, the Finance Minister said after that year it would be necessary to find means of increasing the annual public revenue by 4,000,000fl., and the Minister intended to propose with that object income and property taxes. The state of affairs was "not alarming, but required

the exercise of care, foresight, and economy."

The Second Chamber of the States-General adopted, by forty-seven votes to thirteen, the Address in reply to the speech from the throne, almost paraphrasing the Royal Speech. M. Van-houten, an advanced Liberal, delivered a speech in the course of the debate, in which he energetically advocated a general reform of the system of taxation. The members of the Catholic party also took part in the discussion, warmly condemning a report presented to the King by the Government against the petitions

asking the King to refuse his sanction to the law on elementary instruction. The Minister for the Colonies, in reply to some objections expressed by M. Casembroot, stated that, according to advices from the Dutch Commandant in Acheen, twelve complete battalions of troops were at present engaged, forming a force

amply sufficient to terminate the war.

The betrothal of the King to Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont (which had been often affirmed and denied) was officially announced at the Hague at the end of September, just when a telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies was received at the Colonial Office announcing the unconditional surrender of Habib Abdul Rachman to Dutch authority. He not only consented to leave, with his followers, the Bay of Olehleh, the Dutch port on the mouth of the Acheen river, but urged the other chiefs to submission. Further reinforcements, to the number of 2,500 troops, had arrived at Acheen.

The Socialist question came up in the States-General at the close of the year; but Mynheer Kappeijne van de Cappelle, the Home Secretary, being asked on December 4 whether he would not adopt any measures against the agitations of Ultramontanes and Socialists, quietly replied that he had no such intention, and that liberty of speech and the freedom of the press were the best of all safeguards.

DENMARK.

In Santa Cruz, West Indies, a dependency of Denmark, with a population of some 23,000 souls, chiefly free negroes, and one-half of its soil under sugar-cane crops, a revolt of negroes occurred this autumn. The rioters murdered several leading planters, half the town of Frederiksted, the second in the island, was all destroyed, and out of some fifty sugar estates, forty were burnt. The Governor was summoned from St. Thomas, but only found fifty soldiers available for the restoration of order. With this small force, nevertheless, and no doubt with the voluntary assistance of the planters, the insurgents were withstood, and European superiority was asserted—" the negroes were routed, and 200 of their number killed." The Danish authorities appealed for aid to the Governments of the other islands, and the arrival of a French frigate soon put an end to all further danger. A telegram from Jamaica then announced that the insurrection had been quelled, and the ringleaders captured. The rising originated in a disagreement on the subject of labour contracts. Santa Cruz is one of the three Danish settlements in the Antilles, the two others being St. Thomas and A few years ago the Danish Government sold these islands to the United States, but the bargain had to be cancelled on account of the United States Senate refusing its assent.

The Government now asked for a loan of 1,200,000 crowns in favour of the planters, but the Folkething, by a majority of one,

resolved to refer the Bill to a committee, which is tantamount to its rejection. The Government, in order to show its disregard of the wishes of the Legislature, thereupon actually granted a subsidy of 60,000l. to the planters of St. Thomas, and at the end of the year an attempt was expected to impeach the Ministry. The Folkething was dissolved in December by royal decree.

The marriage of the Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland, son of the dethroned King of Hanover, was celebrated in

December with great pomp.

PORTUGAL.

Early in the year the Portuguese Ministry resigned, in consequence of a vote of censure in the Chamber of Deputies, and Senhor de Fontes Pereira de Mello was called upon to form a new Cabinet.

MEXICO.

"A Mexican question," we quote from the news of August, "has been looming ahead for some time, and may before long break out in such an acute form as to complicate political affairs on both sides of the Rio Grande. General Porfirio Diaz is now recognised as President of the Mexican Republic throughout the interior; but on the northern border General Escobedo, known as 'the Butcher,' continues to infest the country in the interest of the principal claimant to the rickety Presidential chair, Senor Lerdo de Tejada, and both parties manage somehow to make raids across the river on Texan territory every now and then, and abstract as much cattle and other moveable property as they can manage to secure before a couple of United States soldiers appear on the scene. Of late the commander of the American troops in the border districts has repeatedly taken it on himself to pursue the thieves across the frontier, and now both sets of patriotic marauders vie with one another in asseverating that they will wreak vengeance on the Gringos, which is the nickname they give to the Americans. As yet this looks like a tempest in a teacup, but before long it may assume proportions almost as large as the grandiloquent proclamation of the Mexican chieftains."

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1878.

LITERATURE.*

"W. M. Hunt's Talks about Art."—A book with some quaint maxims, such as the following:—

"Your parents don't like your work? Of course they don't; they haven't been through enough. Don't mind what your friends say of your work. In the first place, they all think you're an idiot; in the next place, they expect grand things from you; in the third place, they wouldn't know if you did a good thing."

"Ah, those great men! their life was one prayer. They did nothing but their work; cared only for what they were doing; and how little the world knows of them! There was Poussin, a lovely old chap. How the critics were down on him when he painted 'Moses Striking the Rock!' The owner wrote him, 'I don't like it. Here's a lake made in a single moment! You've been trivial. I don't want your picture!' To which came the calm reply,—'Don't worry. I thought if Moses were going to strike a rock, he might as well strike where there had once been a fountain. He knew what he was about!"

"Walks in London." By A. J. C. Hare.—"Of all the barbarous and ridiculous injuries," says Mr. Hare, "by which London has been wantonly mutilated within the last few years, the destruction of Northumberland House has been the greatest. The removal of some ugly houses on the west, and the sacrifice of a corner of the garden, might have given a better turn to the street now called Northumberland Avenue, and have saved the finest great historical house in London, commenced by a Howard, continued by a Percy, and completed by a Seymour,—the house in which the restoration of the monarchy was successfully planned in 1660, in the secret conferences of General Monk."

The book is a strong protest against the destructive mania; and describes how narrowly the portico of St. Martin's Church, "the masterpiece of Gibbs, and the only perfect example of a Grecian portico in London," escaped the Board of Works in 1877, by the help of Parliament; and how Milton's garden-house in York Street, Westminster, where Hazlitt lived afterwards, did not escape, but was pulled down. The rich literary associations of London are much dealt with by the writer.

"Works on the Catacombs." J. H. Parker. The Rev. S. Northcote,

* Our review of the Literature and Art of the year is for the most part abbreviated from articles in the *Spectator*. We have thought it advisable this year, in deference to various opinions expressed, to confine ourselves as far as possible to analysis and extracts.

the author of the "Buried Cities."—Anything like a consecutive history of the Catacombs we cannot possibly construct from the meagre and incidental notices of them which have come down to us. It is certain, however, that they were begun in the first century, and Mr. Parker has found brickwork which he confidently pronounces to belong to Nero's age. It may be too much to describe any of the Catacombs as Apostolic, but still the time-honoured tradition which fixes the place of St. Paul's burial as the Via Ostiensis is not to be lightly disregarded. In the second and third centuries they became places of assembly, as well as of burial, and this was the age of the "Church in the Catacombs." In the three years of Diocletian's great persecution, at the beginning of the fourth century, they were confiscated, and lost to the Christian community. The Edict of Milan in A.D. 312, reversed all this, and from this time it appears that interments in the Catacombs became rarer, and that towards the close of the century the subterranean crypts were almost wholly abandoned. It was at this period that the splendid basilicas were raised over the tomb of Christian martyrs. Pope Damasus won for himself a good and saintly reputation by the diligence with which he sought out the burial-places of men and women who had been thus honoured, and preserved their memories in brief inscriptions. Writing of the Catacombs in the fourth century, St. Jerome says that when he was a boy at school at Rome, he used to visit them on Sundays, and that they reminded him by their profound darkness of the prophet's words, "Let them go down alive into Hades." After Rome's capture and plunder by Alaric, in A.D. 410, when, to quote the same father, "the most beautiful light in the world was put out," burial in them appears to have become less and less common, and it is even a question whether a single well-authenticated instance is to be found. From the fifth century the Catacombs tended to become places of pilgrimage and the resorts of pilgrims. In the Gothic and Lombard invasions of the sixth and eighth centuries they were fearfully desecrated and rifled, and in fact, for a long period they ceased to attract any but a few occasional visitors. Nicholas I. made in the ninth century an effort to rescue them from oblivion; but they were not "rediscovered" till the sixteenth, when Antonio Bosio, called by Dr. Northcote "the Columbus of this new world of subterranean Rome," began the work which in our day is being worthily carried out by De Rossi.

"Life and Habit." By Samuel Butler.—This is another of the many productions of modern "thought;" a name which vague speculation now-a-days seems to arrogate for itself. The main problem it batters at was solved at once and for ever two thousand years ago for those who care to accept the solution simply; and will never be solved by book-makers in this world, for those who do not. One extract from this last utterance of human wisdom is enough: "Life is that property of matter whereby it can remember. Matter which can remember is living, matter which cannot remember is dead." We add a "humorous" passage:—

"A grain of corn, for example, has never been accustomed to find itself in a hen's stomach,—neither it nor its forefathers. For a grain so placed leaves no offspring, and hence cannot transmit its experience. The first minute or so after being eaten it may think it has just been sown, and begin to prepare for sprouting, but in a few seconds it discovers the environment to be unfamiliar; it therefore gets frightened, loses its head, is carried into the gizzard, and comminuted among the gizzard-stones."

"Perak and the Malays." By Major McNair.—Written from twenty years' knowledge of a country as little known as any under British protection. The author believes the Malay peninsula to be the "Ophir" of Scripture, where Solomon's ships went for "apes, peacocks, ivory, and gold." The largest state of the peninsula is described as :-- "Not a sun-baked region of parched desert and insufferable drought, but a rich, moist country, almost touching the Equator, but rarely suffering from excessive heat; a land of eternal summer, where refreshing rains fall, where the monsoons blow regularly, where the frightful tempests of the East are unknown; and which is, for the most part, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, the produce of a fertile soil. 'Perak' signifies 'silver'—a name probably given to it from the vast amount of silvery-looking tin which is one of its principal productions. The depth inland of the State is about forty-five miles, giving an area of about 4,000 square miles, of a land metaphorically flowing with milk and honey, but badly ruled, thinly inhabited, and poorly cultivated." The Malays themselves are dull and heavy, but determined when roused; they have a proverb, "A wound may heal, but will always leave a scar," and rarely forget an offence; they are courteous in demeanour, and friendly, but retiring, and utterly unreceptive of a joke. The chapter on "an Amok" (whence "running a muck") is remarkable, describing the man seized with the "Amok" frenzy as a sort of human mad dog.

"Keble College Sermons, 1870-76." A series of very fine addresses. The finest of them is perhaps a sermon by Mr. Illingworth, on Eternity:—

"It is therefore of eternity that nature and the Church alike are calling you to think. And now, if ever, there is need of our rendering obedience to the call. For, apart from all sentimental depreciation of the age we live in, it is an age of distractions, and we glory in the fact. Patriarchal meditation in the fields at the eventide; Oriental watchfulness among the midnight stars; Greek philosophy, thought out when schools were still the homes of leisure; monastic detachment; renaissance learning; even the stately literature of the last century; are now impossible to us, for repose has utterly perished from our lives; and we think hastily, and read superficially, and speak and write and act prematurely, and possibly save time, but certainly lose eternity. 'Unto whom I sware in my wrath that they should not enter into my rest.' The very fact that at the best we can know so little of the great realities is a reason for our pressing onward, grappling with them, wrestling with them, refusing with passionate insistance to let them go till we know their name. Eternity then is rather the quality of timelessness, than a quantity of time. It is out of, and above, and beneath, and behind time. It does not go on for ever, but it always is; and to introduce it into the temporal notions of after and before is like attempting to cut water with an axe. It is measured by its intensity, not by its extension. And because timeless, things eternal are whole, and selfidentical and changeless—'the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.'" In contrast with the wit and wisdom of Mr. Samuel Butler, this strikes us as worth attention.

"Lecky's History of the Eighteenth Century."—Here is an interesting extract on an early phase of Methodism, whose history the author tells better than it has yet been told:—"Considering the immense doctrinal chasm between the Catholics and the Methodists, the pertinacity with which the

charge of Popery was repeated against the latter is very remarkable. 'Unless, as I apprehend,' wrote Horace Walpole, 'the Methodists are secret Papists—and no doubt they copy, build on, and extend their rites towards that model—Popery would not revive here.' Hogarth, in his caricature of the Methodist preacher, represents his wig as falling aside and revealing beneath the shaven crown of the Popish friar. Warburton noticed the striking analogies between the journal of Whitefield and the visions of Loyola; and no less a writer than Archdeacon Blackburne, the well-known author of 'The Confessional,' countenanced the charge that the Methodists were secret Papists. Bishop Lavington, in his 'Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists,' made the resemblance the chief ground of his attack. The accusation was frequently brought from the pulpit, and it sank deeply into the public mind. Cries of 'Popery, Popery!' interrupted the Methodist It was reported that Wesley was born and educated in preachers. Rome, and in 1744, when all Catholics were ordered to leave London, Wesley thought it advisable to delay his intended departure from the metropolis, lest it should countenance the charge. His brother was once actually summoned before the magistrates at Wakefield for having, in the usual Methodistic phraseology, prayed that 'God would bring home his banished ones,' which was construed by some of his hearers into a prayer for the Pretender. The real sentiments of Wesley on the subject appear in several controversial tracts which he wrote, not only against the doctrines, but even against the toleration of Catholicism, in the earnestness with which he taught the Lutheran tenet of justification by faith, and in the emphatic sentence in his journal in which he pronounced his opinion about the position of Catholics. 'I pity them much, having the same assurance that Jesus is the Christ, and that no Romanist can expect to be saved according to the terms of his covenant."

And again on Methodism in Ireland, after mentioning that itinerant missionaries of an extreme form of Protestantism passed in safety through the wildest and most Catholic districts of Ireland, he proceeds to say:—

"The experience of Wesley half a century later was very similar. certainly found more eager and more respectful listeners among the Catholics of Ireland than in most parts of England, and he has more than once in his 'Journal' spoken in terms of warm appreciation of the docile and tolerant spirit he almost everywhere encountered. Novelty and the resemblance which the itinerant preacher bore to the missionary friar may have had in these cases some influence, but they are insufficient altogether to account for it. Many of the politicians whom the Irish Catholics have followed with the most passionate devotion have been decided Protestants; and while in elections in England the Catholicism of a candidate has almost invariably proved an absolute disqualification, a large proportion of the most Catholic constituencies in Ireland are usually represented by Protes-The tithe war was a species of agrarian contest in which the tants. Protestant clergy occupied the position of landlords, and in the course of it many of them were brutally ill-treated; but with this exception, no feature in the social history of Ireland is more remarkable than the almost absolute security the Protestant clergy, scattered thinly over wild Catholic districts, have usually enjoyed during the worst periods of organised crime, and the very large measure of respect and popularity they have almost invariably commanded, whenever they abstained from interfering with the religion of

their neighbours. We may add to this the very curious fact that the Irish people, though certainly not less superstitious than the inhabitants of other parts of the kingdom, appear never to have been subject to that ferocious witch mania which in England, in Scotland, and in most Catholic countries on the Continent has caused the deaths of hundreds, if not thousands, of innocent women."

Nearly a quarter of a volume is occupied with an excellent account of Ireland. In the course of the book, Mr. Lecky notes some curious facts: as for instance that with the coming of the Hanoverian period, Englishmen gave up beer for gin, and that thereupon births decreased, whereas there was an increase in deaths, in poverty, crime, and dropsy. Mr. Lecky has his own opinions of many famous men, and says of Frederick the Great that he was "hard and selfish to the core, and without a spark of generosity or of honour."

"The Land of Bolivar (Venezuela)." By J. M. Spence.—Popular ignorance respecting Venezuela is described by Mr. Spence as being so universal, that the capital has hitherto been known to the average Englishman only "by the advertisements of 'Fry's Caracas Cocoa,' whilst a British Minister once accredited there is said to have spent two years in a vain search for his destination." Yet of its size Mr. Spence tries to give us a notion, by telling us that Venezuela covers the same extent of superficial area as France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Its coast-line extends over 1,000 miles, it has three mountain systems, it is bountifully watered, it has two magnificent lakes. A drawing, in the book, of Maracaybo, gives a notion of an extremely beautiful scene. It is divided into cold, temperate, and warm districts, and into agricultural, pastoral, and forest lands. personal narrative is interesting, and the sketch of the career of the "Illustrious Liberator," Simon Bolivar, is written with an almost infectious enthusiasm.

"The Laws of Fésole." By John Ruskin.—This pamphlet of fifty pages is only the twelfth part of a projected work. The title is thus explained: "In the centre of Florence the last great work of native Etruscan architecture, her Baptistery, and the most perfect work of Christian architecture, her Campanile, stand within a hundred paces of each other; and from the foot of that Campanile, the last conditions of design which preceded the close of Christian art are seen in the dome of Brunelleschi. Under the term 'Laws of Fésole,' therefore, may be most strictly and accurately arranged every principle of Art, practised at its purest source, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century inclusive." The system Mr. Ruskin would teach "differs in many points from, and in some is directly adverse to, that which has been for some years instituted in our public schools of art." The two charges which he brings against the Art schools are—first, their forbidding accuracy of measurement; and second, the enforcement of finished drawings in light and shade, before the student has acquired delicacy of sight enough to observe their gradations. Mr. Ruskin wishes to substitute, as elementary exercises, the drawing of elaborately divided squares, ellipses, and circles with rulers and compasses.

"Gerrit Smith: a Biography." By O. B. Nottingham.—This famous American Abolitionist, unlike most of his fellow-workers, was a rich man from his birth. His father, Peter, had been partner with John Jacob Astor

"Voltaire." By Col. Hamley —Principal Tuilorit gives us an able summary of the views as has derived from the best French critics about Pascal, and adds this remarks of his own. Pascal's great charm—his sincerity, is well brought out. Colonel Hamley has not the opportunity to say the same of Voltaire, of whom his absorum is entertaining as a short biography.

"Count Moltike's Letters from Russia." Translated by Robins Napier.—From a few of the pages of this little volume we can draw a biography.

Heimuth von Moltke was born in 1800, the third son of a General in the Danish service, and went with his brother Fritz as pupils to Pastor Knickbein, at Hithenfeld, in 1811. Their favourite amusement was krieg-spiel, and commanding the peasant boys in mimic battles. On one occasion, Helmoth, defeated by his brother Fritz, withdrew his forces, himself covering their retreat, into a small island in the pastor's garden, which he had himself prepared with great labour, and drawing up the single plank, he was declared the victor by his father and the pastor, who had just come up in time to enjoy the manientre. The good pastor preserved and planted the small forcess which is known to this day as "Moltke's Island," in memory of the first feat of arms of the great Field-Marshal.

Six years spent under the too severe discipline of the Cadet School at Copenhagen followed, from which Von Moltke tells us he got no good, except the early habit of macoustoming himself to privations of every kind, but his commutes testify to his diligence and power of mastering everything he attempted, and that "his real for duty was untiring, and his power of attaining knowledge quite unequalled." After serving as a page at the Danish Court for a year, and four in the Danish army, he followed his brothers, and became a lieutenant in the Prussian army. His parents had been rained by the great war, and could not allow him a penny; but out of the poor pay of a lieutenant he managed "to spare enough to get myself instructed in foreign languages. But this was a very difficult operation. The lot of a poor lieutenant is indeed unenviable."

From the campaign of 1800, "a campaign," as he himself prophetically says, "which for Pressia, for Germany, and for the whole world, has an importance which it is impossible to measure." Moltke came back—the acknowledged first soldier in Europe. Four years later the King of Prussia had to spend the night, when the French had been driven into Metz, on the battle-field of Rezenville. "All the houses were filled with wounded; only one small room could be found for the King; and here a camp-bed was brought for his Majesty. And where is Moltke, where is Bismarck, to be quartered?' asked the King. 'Nowhere at present,' said the adjutant. 'Fetch them here,' said the King, sending away the camp-bed for the use of the wounded, and ordering some straw to be brought, of which a bed was made, on which the King. Moltke, and Bismarck slept all three together." The long years of stern self-denying work, done " canté et candidé," according to his family motto, had left the poor lieutenant the bed-fellow and peer of Kings. "Yes, indeed," he writes in 1866, "it is beautiful when God lights up the evening of a man's life as he has done that of King William and many of his Generals. I. too. am sixty-six years old, and I have received a reward of my life's labours such as very few attain. However Ite. yet verily after this camhard may have been * S OF paign we old people h of fortune."

"Letters of Jo

≠20, by H. B. Forman.

life were spent in imprisonment at Naples. Mr. Symonds's judgment of Campanella as a poet is a very high one. "Between Dante and Alfieri," he observes, "no Italian poet except Michael Angelo expressed so much deep thought and feeling, in phrases so terse and with originality of style so daring, and even Michael Angelo is monotonous in the range of his ideas and uniform in his diction when compared with the indescribable violence and vigour of Campanella." The following is termed by the translator, "in some respects the most sublime and most pathetic of Campanella's sonnets:"—

"I fear that by my death the human race
Would gain no vantage. Thus I do not die.
So wide is this vast cage of misery,
That flight and change lead to no happier place.
Shifting our pains, we risk a sorrier case:
All worlds, like ours, are sunk in agony:
Go where we will, we feel; and this my cry
I may forget like many, an old disgrace.
Who knows what doom is mine? The Omnipotent
Keeps silence; nay, I know not whether strife
Or peace was with me in some earlier life.
Philip in a worse prison me hath pent
These three days past—but not without God's will.
Stay we as God decrees; God doth no ill."

"Charles Bianconi: a Biography," 1786-1875. By his daughter, Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell.—A very good biography indeed. The writer has her own recollections to draw upon, and she has used the greatest diligence to collect materials from other sources. Of such she has found abundance. Few men in Ireland have been better known and more respected than Charles Bianconi. He was brought over from Italy—Tregoso, near Como, was his native place—by an entrepreneur, who employed him and his companions to sell cheap pictures. At the end of eighteen months he started on his own account with a fair sum of money. After some years of a pedlar's life, he set up in business as a carver and gilder in "the Corner Shop," in Clonmel. In 1815 he started a car, the first of the numerous race afterwards so well known as "Bians," to run for the conveyance of passengers between Clonmel and Cahir. Fifty years afterwards, when he transferred the business, he had more than a hundred, and by that time, it must be remembered, the palmy days of coaching had long past. This was his chief ambition in life, but he had other interests. He was a fervent "O'Connellite," and as strong a patriot as if he had been a born Irishman. He did not disdain civic honours, and after the Catholic disabilities had been removed was for two years in succession mayor of Clonnel. Perhaps the most amusing chapter in the book is the account of his mayoralty. He was no roi fainéant, but carried into his office something of the energy, perhaps, it may be said, the despotism, with which he ruled his posting establishment. He had the distinction of being the first Roman Catholic mayor who ventured to wear his insignia at the Mass. We cannot resist pointing out a charming little instance of the national figure of speech. The author speaks of her husband having gone to the county of Kerry in 1868 to "rally round his nephew, The O'Donoghue, at Tralee."

"Foreign Classics for English Readers—Pascal." By Principal Tulloch.

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"Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne," 1819-20, by H. B. Forman.

—A book which had in some respects been better unpublished, the matter being private. But the subjoined letter, as Keats's, is worth quotation and harmless:--" Winchester, August 17th. [Postmark, 16th August, 1819.]--My dear girl,—what shall I say for myself? I have been here four days and not yet written you—'tis true I have had many teasing letters of business to dismiss—and I have been in the claws, like a serpent in an eagle's, of the last act of our tragedy. This is no excuse; I know it; I do not presume to offer it. I have no right either to ask a speedy answer to let me know how lenient you are—I must remain some days in a Mist—I see you through a Mist; as I daresay you do me by this time. Believe in the first letters I wrote you: I assure you I felt as I wrote—I could not write so now. The thousand images I have had pass through my brain—my uneasy spirits—my unguessed fate—all spread as a veil between me and you. Remember I have had no idle leisure to brood over you—'tis well perhaps I have not. I could not have endured the throng of jealousies that used to haunt me before I had plunged so deeply into imaginary interest. I would fain, as my sails are set, sail on without an interruption for a Brace of Months longer—I am in complete cue—in the fever; and shall in these four Months do an immense deal. This page as my eye skims over it I see is excessively unloverlike and ungallant—I cannot help it—I am no officer in yawning quarters; no Parson-Romeo. My Mind is heaped to the full; stuff'd like a cricket ball—if I strive to fill it more it would burst. I know the generality of women would hate me for this; that I should have so unsoften'd, so hard a Mind as to forget them; forget the brightest realities for the dull imaginations of my own Brain. But I conjure you to give it a fair thinking; and ask yourself whether 'tis not better to explain my feelings to you, than write artificial Passion.—Besides, you would see through it. It would be vain to strive to deceive you. 'Tis harsh, harsh, I know it. My heart seems now made of iron—I could not write a proper answer to an invitation to Idalia. You are my Judge: my forehead is on the ground. You seem offended at a little simple innocent childish playfulness in my last. I did not seriously mean to say that you were endeavouring to make me keep my promise. I beg your pardon for it. Tis but just your pride should take the alarm seriously. You say I may do as I please—I do not think that with any conscience I can; my cash resources are for the present stopp'd; I fear for some time. I spend no money, but it increases my debts. I have all my life thought very little of these matters—they seem not to belong to me. It may be a proud sentence; but by Heaven I am as entirely above all matters of interest as the Sun is above the Earth—and though of my own money I should be careless; of my Friends' I must be spare. You see how I go on-like so many strokes of a hammer. I cannot help it—I am impell'd, driven to it. I am not happy enough for silken Phrases, and silver sentences. I can no more use soothing words to you than if I were at this moment engaged in a charge of Cavalry. Then you will say I should not write at all.—Should I not? This Winchester is a fine place; a beautiful cathedral and many other ancient buildings in the environs. The little coffin of a room at Shanklin is changed for a large room, where I can promenade at my pleasure—looks out on to a beautiful—blank side of a house. It is strange I should like it better than the view of the sea from our window at Shanklin. I began to hate the very posts therethe voice of the old lady over the way was getting a great plague. The

Fisherman's face never altered any more than our black teapot—the knob, however, was knocked off, to my little relief. I am getting a great dislike of the picturesque, and can only relish it over again by seeing you enjoy it. One of the pleasantest things I have seen lately was at Cowes. The Regent in his Yatch (I think they spell it) was anchored opposite —a beautiful vessel -and all the Yatchs and boats on the coast were passing and re-passing it, and circuiting and tacking about it in every direction. I never beheld anything so silent, light, and graceful. As we passed over to Southampton, there was nearly an accident. There came by a Boat, well mann'd, with two naval officers at the stern. Our Bow-lines took the top of their little mast and snapped it off close by the board. Had the mast been a little stouter, they would have been upset. In so trifling an event, I could not help admiring our seamen,—neither officer nor man in the whole Boat moved a muscle,—they scarcely notic'd it even with words. Forgive me for this flint-worded Letter, and believe and see that I cannot think of you without some sort of energy, though mal à propos. Even as I leave off, it seems to me that a few more moments' thought of you would uncrystallise and dissolve me. I must not give way to it—but turn to my writing again—if I fail, I shall die hard. O my love, your lips are growing sweet again to my fancy —I must forget them. Ever your affectionate Kears."

"Among the Spanish People." By H. J. Rose.—The history of the present book is soon told. By the generosity of friends, the author was enabled to travel throughout nearly the whole of the Peninsula. Being very poor, he frequently had to travel on foot, and dine and sleep with the poor, and knowing familiarly the various low patois, he mixed with the peasantry, and was able to talk with them. In the Spanish peasantry he found, what he had "often sought, but not hitherto found—truth, brotherly kindness, chivalrous devotion, true nobleness of character, religion without cant, and every virtue—mixed with a little dirt."

Mr. Rose seems to share the sympathies and prejudices of the Spanish people to a much greater extent than Ford or Borrow. His chapters on "Spanish Herbs and Herbalists" will astonish many readers:—"In England, the fine lady plucks a sprig and scents her hand with it; so does the Spanish lady, but she knows well its value, and treasures and dries for winter use every leaf of it. It is here well known as one of the finest cordials and stomachics in the world. It can be taken in two ways, either made into a decoction, with hot water and sugar, and drunk cold as a refresco and tonic, or better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea, thus,—put a sprig of lemon verbena, say five or six leaves, into the teacup, and pour the tea upon it; you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous and old-maidish, never have cholera, diarrhœa, or loss of appetite. Besides, the flavour is simply delicious; no one who has once drank their Pekoe with, will ever again drink it without a sprig of lemon verbena!"

Mr. Rose visited various prisons in his wanderings, and here is that of Madrid, in 1876:—

"The iron gates swing back; your stick or umbrella is taken from you; you stumble down the dark, time-eaten, filthy staircase, and find, in the courtyard below ground, some twenty or thirty of the very scum of the capital, herding together, smoking, singing obscene songs, lying stretched out on the stones, or worse than this, recounting and boasting of their crimes. Some few are reading, for there is a regular criminals' cheap literature

current, called the literature of the Saladero. I never, in my whole life, have seen faces of so bad and brutalised a type as those which swarmed at every iron grating. The place was terribly dirty; wet, dirt, and litter strewed stairs and courtyard. Thence to the sleeping places, vaulted chambers, half-moon apertures admitting a ray of light, just enough to show the filthiness of the place; stone-flagged floor, wet, and reeking with dirt; long rows of sloping boards, eaten up with vermin, along the walls for beds; while only over one or two hung the dirty rug, which showed that the sleeper had some covering at night; the heat great, the smell insupportable."

"Life and Letters of James Hinton."—Hinton was born at Reading in 1822, and in his infancy gave some earnest of what he was to be. In the large garden attached to his father's house he played with his elder brother and sister, Howard and Sarah, who, however, found him, though goodnatured and sweet-tempered enough, so given to have obstinacies of his own and to rearrange the game "as it ought to be," that it was sometimes necessary to hide from him. This was Mr. Hinton to the life. When he was sixteen, his father removed with his family to London, and James accepted the situation of cashier at a wholesale woollen-draper's in Whitechapel. Drapery did not suit him, nor did he do much better as clerk in an insurance In his eighteenth year his intellectual ambition or passion awoke. He studied with intense application, but in a desultory fashion, "history, metaphysics, Russian, German, arithmetic, Euclid." In addition to the time he could snatch during the day, he used to devote two whole nights every week to study. At nineteen he fell in love, profoundly and with a "The lad wants constancy which never varied for an hour until he died. more mental occupation, to keep his mind from feeding on itself;" and as this medical hint was accompanied by solid help, he was entered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital a student of medicine, in his twentieth year. 1847 he took his diploma, "passing his examinations with distinction, and having previously gained several gold medals." He had a true enthusiasm for the art of healing, and though his devotion to his profession was for many years lax and intermittent, he finally attained distinction and made a large income as an aurist. He died at fifty-three, after a short illness, from heated brain.

"The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development." By Professor Stubbs. Vol. III. (Clarendon Press.)—This volume completes a work which ranks the author among English historians. It aims at doing for early English history what Hallam did for the Tudor and Stuart period. In the first chapter, which fills nearly half the new volume, the constitutional history is told from the accession of Henry IV. to the death of Richard III. There is little except military narrative which an enlightened reader would miss, so long as the attention is closely confined to England, and little reference is expected to Scottish and French affairs, for instance, or to the first dawn of the Renaissance. Indeed, there is no other history from which it is possible to obtain so clear and coherent a view of the points at issue between the Houses of Lancaster and York, and of their respective merits and demerits. Every point in the contest, except, perhaps, the value to their cause of the military skill of Warwick and of Edward IV. himself, receives ample attention in these pages.

The remainder of the volume contains three chapters, headed respectively, "The Clergy, the King, and the Pope," "Parliamentary Antiquities," and

"Social and Political Influences at the Close of the Middle Ages." The first of these contains by far the best description yet written of the extremely complicated relations of Church and State in mediæval England. Professor Stubbs ends his survey thus:—"It is the same with the Barons; such greatness as there is amongst them—and the greatness of Warwick is the climax and type of it—is more conspicuous in evil than in good. In the classes beneath the Baronage, as we have them portrayed in the Paston Letters, we see more of violence, chicanery, and greed, than of anything Faithful attachment to the faction which from hereditary or personal liking they have determined to maintain, is the one redeeming feature, and it is one which by itself may produce as much evil as good; that nation is in an evil plight in which the sole redeeming quality is one that owes its existence to a deadly disease. All else is languishing; literature has reached the lowest depths of dulness; religion, so far as its chief results are traceable, has sunk, on the one hand, into a dogma fenced about with walls which its defenders cannot pass either inward or outward, on the other hand into a mere war-cry of the cause of destruction. Between the two lies a narrow borderland of pious and cultivated mysticism, far too fastidious to do much for the world around. Yet here, as everywhere else, the dawn is approaching. Here, as everywhere else, the evil is destroying itself, and the remaining good, lying deep down and having yet to wait long before it reaches the surface, is already striving toward the sunlight that is to come. The good is to come out of evil; the evil is to compel its own remedy; the good does not spring from it, but is drawn up through it. In the history of nations, as of men, every good and perfect gift is from above; the new life strikes down in the old root; there is no generation from corruption."

"A Noble Queen." By the late Colonel Meadows Taylor.—The last of a series of charming Indian tales. The scene of this story is laid in the Deccan, in territory now partly in the possession of the Nizam, partly within our dominions. The noble queen is the Dowager-Queen Chand, of Beejapoor, one of the numerous Mahomedan independent States whose internal broils made them an easy prey to the all-grasping Moguls of Delhi. Queen Chand was contemporary with Queen Elizabeth, and when we are first introduced to her was acting as regent of the kingdom of Beejapoor, in the absence of her nephew, the King, who had gone to the frontier to repel the attacks of the troops of Ahmednugger, the queen-dowager's native Rebellions, treacheries, invasions, the fall of States, and the sad instability of peace form the subject-matter of the political side of the story. This was a time and a land where peace dwelt not, when a man's foes were often those of his own household, where constant change and excitement were the least of the evils that might befall a ruler, and where "the people" suffered in blind obedience to Fate. Through all the anxiety of the situation Queen Chand bore herself right royally, never flinching from her duty, fearing nothing, not even the din of battle, when fate at length sent her back to her native Ahmednugger, to defend it in a forlorn hope against the armies of the Great Akbar, led by his son. The garrison once animated by her heroism, the besiegers were driven back and the siege raised, giving her people and herself a year or two of peace; but a second time the enemy came, and prevailed, aided by the usual means, treachery from within. Queen Chand and the kingdom of her fathers perished together, and the only gratification which the reader obtains in contemplating the melancholy

end is that the traitor who slew his mistress met his fitting reward. But the real interest of the story is with the lovely Mahomedan, Zora. Unlike Tara, this heroine is a Mahomedan, and therefore her love for Abbas Khan has none of the tragedy and horror attaching to it which beset the Hindoo maiden. Yet Zora had her sorrows and dangers; for her the path of true love did not run smooth, any more than for the other, and she more than once came near taking the vows of a fakeer, as a refuge in her distress. Twice was she forcibly stolen away from her blind old grandfather by a ruffian, Osman Beg, who had conceived an unholy passion for the girl; and twice was she rescued and brought back pure and safe by the low-caste Beydurs, devoted to herself and her true lover, Abbas Khan. And years after her happy wedding, when the fort of Ahmednugger fell, Osman Beg once more tried to lay hold of her, but she passed through all dangers scathless, and the end of her days was peace.

"A Voyage in the Sunbeam." By Mrs. Brassey.—A Voyage that occupied, in the writer's words, "a year of happiness," and a book as blithe as the good ship's name. The reader is at home with the children and the dogs at once, and especially delights in the charming little Muriel who, on the occasion of the only seriously threatening danger that befell the "Sunbeam," when the party were nearly washed overboard in the Channel, remarked, in the midst of the general confusion, "I'm not at all wet, I'm not." Art, science, seamanship, and literature were all represented by the happy party, whose life, the very perfection of leisure, was far removed from idleness. Mrs. Brassey's industry and resolution come out remarkably, and she recorded her impressions faithfully and accurately. This is her description of Madeira: "The trellises in the gardens are overgrown with stephanotis, mauve and purple passion-flowers, and all kinds of rare creepers; the purple and white hibiscus run up some fourteen to sixteen feet in height; bananas, full of fruit and flower, strelitzias, heliotropes, geraniums, and pelargoniums bloom all around in large shrubs, mixed with palms and mimosas of every variety." At Monte Video the travellers quitted the "Sunbeam" for awhile, taking the river-boat up the Parana to Rosario, and so entering on an experience of life and sport on the Pampas which would have been pleasanter had they not seen so many skeletons of cattle which had died in the recent drought, and herds then actually starving. They witnessed the lasso performances of the gauchos; they saw the lagunes, with their colonies of pelicans and flamingoes; they went beyond the fringe of civilisation, such as it is, in those parts; but it was all made perfectly easy by relays of carriages, and by special trains when they came within the railway radius; and then there was a steam-tug and a whale-boat in attendance on the yacht. At every port there were crowds of visitors to the "Sunbeam," and they were hospitably entertained, and in every instance, except one, greatly delighted. Only at an island of dreamlike beauty in the South Pacific did the natives not take the trouble to turn a corner of the coast in order to see the unknown object which had brought the mysterious visitors to their shores. During the run from Sandy Point to the Straits of Magellan, the "Sunbeam" rescued the crew of a ship on fire, and experienced a great gale. The party landed at Sandy Point, and had a long ride in Patagonia, chiefly through a forest where laurestinus shrubs were forest trees, the cedars and beeches stood deep in moss and spring flowers, not a sound was heard, and no bird, beast, or insect was to

be seen. One of the most interesting chapters describes the first glimpse of the Pacific, the superb Cordilleras of Sarmiento, and the floating icebergs, which take innumerable shapes, frequently those of huge swans (these were the especial delight of the children), and the varied magnificence of the scene from the Guia narrows, as to which, Mrs. Brassey says, "I never in my life saw anything so beautiful."

"Three Years of the Eastern Question." By Malcolm McColl.—This is a very quiet exposure of a variety of popular fallacies. For instance it is widely believed that Russia brought on the Turkish war. Mr. McColl writes:—"On September 26, 1876, the Russian Government made a proposal which is recorded as follows in a despatch from Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot:—'The Russian Ambassador called upon me this afternoon, and communicated to me in strict confidence a despatch from Prince Gortchakoff, stating that the Russian Government wished to propose to those of England and Austria that in the event of the Porte refusing the conditions of peace which had now been offered them [administrative autonomy of a very restricted kind for the disturbed provinces], the following measures should be taken,—(1), the occupation of Bosnia by an Austrian force; (2), the occupation of Bulgaria by a Russian force; (3), the entrance of the united fleets of all nations into the Bosphorus. Prince Gortchakoff says that he believes the threat of taking these measures would be sufficient to accomplish those objects. It would force the Porte to accept the terms proposed to it; it would avert war; and it would ensure the better treatment of the Eastern In a second despatch, the Russian Chancellor states that when Count Schouvaloff makes this confidential communication to me, he is authorised to add that if, in my opinion, the entry of the United fleets into the Bosphorus would be preferable alone, and sufficient for the object in view, the Russian Government are ready to consent to this course, and will abstain from making the two other propositions mentioned above."

"The Life of John Milton." By David Masson. (Vols. iv. and v.)—Professor Masson has now published some 3,500 pages on Milton, which tempts a reviewer, whose notice of the book lies before us, to quote Lord Macaulay's remark on Dr. Nares's history of "Burleigh and his Times," that such reading might have suited Hilpa and Shalum in the days before the Deluge, but is too much for our briefer term of life. But the work will be a valuable authority when finished, the present columns dealing with the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. Milton and Cromwell are the objects of the author's admiration; so much so that he seems to be quite unable to be fair to Charles I.

"The Art of Beauty." By Mrs. Haweis.—"It is not 'wicked,' says the authoress of this clever little book, "to take pains with oneself. In the present day, our altered system of education, and our improved conception of woman's capacities, may have a little blinded us. We have begun to think of the mind almost to the exclusion of the body." Whether this be the case or not, Mrs. Haweis has studied the antiquarian and historical part of her subject with much attention, and her descriptions and illustrations of female costume, from the simple drapery of classic times, through the infinite varieties of the Saxon, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart generations, down to the present, are both learned and entertaining. This is her account of the eccentricities of the French Revolution:—"He (the painter David) viewed with disgust the melancholy decadence of the once beauteous Watteau

costume, and the prevalent uncleanliness, artificiality, ugliness, and waste of precious time entered into his soul. He believed that a return to the simplicity of the earlier world was the only reformation possible, and like other enthusiasts for reform at that terrible time, he went too far. Old Greece could not be resuscitated by a change of apparel, but he shared the universal mania for antique standards, and his influence on the fashion was very remarkable, for he succeeded in completely reversing the style of the dress worn, and introduced the simplicity which in our colourless clime and unesthetic minds soon developed into the worst ugliness. The waist was hoisted to the arm-pits, and the bodice became a mere legend. There were not too many petticoats, and no folds," &c.

Mrs. Haweis lays down two great principles,—(1) "The costume shall not contradict and falsify the natural lines of the body, be the body slightly or fully expressed;" and "perhaps," she remarks, "complete concealment is no gain to the moral, as it is a marked loss from the artistic point of view." (2) "The attire shall express, to a reasonable extent, the character of the wearer."

"Philochristus: Memoirs of a Disciple of the Lord."—The idea of the writer is to present a view of Christ's ministry, as reflected in the reminiscences of one who was one of his companions in the flesh. Careful and patient study has manifestly been directed to the object of realising the exact conditions of existence—the whole aspect and activity of life—in Palestine, at the time when Christ appeared. The success attained in this very important matter is indisputable. A copious and felicitous selection of particulars has been made, and they are presented, not in dull statistical narrative, but with graphic distinctness and picturesque effect. We seem to behold the spectacle of Galilean and Judsean society, and to hear the buzz of its interests, industries, contentions. The Pharisees and Scribes insist upon a minute ceremonialism of tassels and nail-parings, transmuting the great Mosaic Law, with its majestic enforcements of the fundamentals of morality, into a pitiful carping and quibbling about the infinitely little. The Jewish patriot, mourning for the subjugation of his country as well as the subordination of his faith, cherishes the memory of deeds done and cruelties suffered in the struggle with the invaders, thirsts inexpressibly for vengeance and emancipation, and is ready, without minute inquiry into the credentials of hereditary or theological Messiahship, to rush to arms at the call of any Christ who will gird himself with the sword of Gideon or of David, and promise to call down, naturally or supernaturally, such fire from heaven as will smite the Legionaries of Rome. The Essenes, arising in the confusion and tumult of a revolutionary time, as the Quakers arose amid the heart-breaking troubles of the Puritan time, practise an industrial and ascetic communism, which has always presented an air of engaging innocence, and has never grappled with real effectiveness with the ills that beset humanity. Exorcists, partly quacks, partly believers in their own powers, patrol the country in all directions, probably doing some occasional good to nervous patients, if James Hinton's theory of "cure by emotion" is correct; certainly doing much evil, by confirming the ignorance and superstition on which they flourished, pretending to heal diseases, and driving out devils who generally came back in sevenfold reinforcement. Such are the figures which, with many others, are placed before us in this book, with a force of presentment enabling us not only to learn, but to see.

The most strictly original elements in the book—original at least in the way in which they impress themselves upon the mind of the author—are two; a particular conception of miracles, and a suggested explanation of the occurrences which took place after Christ's death. These two—the theory of miracles and the theory of the resurrection—are intimately connected with each other, forming parts of a general biographic scheme of our Lord's history. Our Lord's miracles he divides into two classes—those which might be accounted for on natural grounds, and those which, as described in Scripture, must be supernatural. The author's attempts to explain the last away—the stilling of the sea, for instance—do not strike us as successful: "On this only occasion did our Master appear to change the course of the world, and methinks even here he did it only in appearance. For he spake as he was moved by the Holy Spirit, it being revealed to him that the storm must needs cease, lest the fortunes of the world should be shipwrecked, if the Son of Man should perish."

"Health and Life." By B. W. Richardson, M.D.—The most significant chapter in this volume is entitled "Competition versus Health." Competition may tell us something of the ability of a young man or woman, and is, perhaps, speaking broadly, the best test that can be applied; but it is the source of fruitful and often of life-long evil. It is far, indeed, from proving an infallible test of intellectual power, and the ridiculous extremes to which it is carried, instead of quickening the intelligence, may in many instances leave the mind a blank. No words can be too strong to express the folly of the high-pressure system, and of the cram which is substituted for healthily acquired knowledge. This "cram" is the source also of other evils. Only that knowledge is acquired and those books studied which are likely to yield immediate profit. The learning that does not pay is therefore regarded with contempt. There are some counterbalancing advantages, but the evil results of cramming are not to be gainsaid.

We hear more of Dr. Richardson's "City of Health," though it must be perplexing to find that health is often most flourishing under the worst sanitary conditions—as instance the vitality of the Jews—but at present it is startling to find that the only healthy place in England is a prison. This is an enthusiastic account:—

"The modern gaol is a place of spotless purity in a sanitary point of view. The large corridors are charged with the purest air. The temperature of the air is rendered equable beyond anything that is found in the private dwelling. The atmosphere is not only pure and equal, but free of damp. The water-supply is plentiful and wholesome. The walls of the buildings are kept cleared of dust, and the floors so pure that literally one might eat from them as from a clean dish. The drainage is in most instances so good that all excreted and refuse matter is carried off in detail, and accumulation of it in part or in whole is impossible. The prisoner is obliged to make the sun his fellow-workman. He is compelled to take long hours of rest if not of sleep, and very soon he finds all the hours pass fairly in sleep. He is deprived of those so-called luxuries, alcohol and tobacco. He is made to take regular muscular exercise. He is fed on the simplest, yet on sufficient fare. He is protected from inclemency of season. And finally, he is under constant medical supervision, so that if he be seized with any serious illness, he is treated immediately with the proper remedies."

"The Supernatural in Nature."—This anonymous volume is one of the many efforts now made to bring into harmony the results of modern science with belief in the necessary presence and constant operation of the supernatural,—that is to say, of the *Unseen*, not in the sense merely of the *Forces* of the scientific thinker, but of living, personal agency, and more especially of that agency in the form in which it is placed before our minds in the Old and New Testaments. It is sufficiently remarkable, from its earnestness of tone, its ambitious aim, its wealth of scientific illustration, and the attractions of its style, to deserve notice.

Sir Henry Taylor's Works. Vol. v. "Essays on Poetry," &c.—"Our great poets have been perhaps our best political philosophers," writes Sir H. Taylor; and again, "True greatness in poetry there is none without wisdom, without that wisdom, at least, which errs not widely in the philosophy of politics, whether or not it be competent to the conduct of affairs." "The finer melodies of language," he says again, "will always be found in those compositions which deal with many considerations at once,—some principal, some subordinate, some exceptional, some gradational, some oppugnant; and deal with them compositely, by blending, whilst they distinguish. And so much am I persuaded of the connection between true intellectual harmony of language and this kind of composition, that I would rather seek for it in an Act of Parliament—if any arduous matter of legislation be in hand—than in the productions of our popular writers, however lively and forcible." "The language of poetry," he remarks elsewhere, "should be precise, for the most part, and beyond all other language apt and discriminative."

Sir H. Taylor points out one of Wordsworth's titles to the influence he wields, when he says of the poet that "Mr. Wordsworth's example, if not his precepts, may suggest to the poetical aspirants who abound in our times, that poetry, in its highest kinds, is the result, not merely of a talent or an art, nor even only of these combined with a capacious mind and an ardent imagination, but also of a life led in the love of truth—and if not in action as the word is ordinarily used, yet certainly in giving practical effect to right feelings and just judgments, and in communicating, by conscientiousness in conduct, an habitually conscientious justness to the operations of the reason and the understanding."

As a remedy to many errors of our day, and as a means towards a truer estimate of the part that should be played in true progress and civilisation by the imaginative faculty, we commend Sir H. Taylor's essays on noble life, which in itself makes poetry, to all who would live on the higher levels of existence.

"Armenia and the Campaign of 1877." By C. B. Norman, of the Times.—This is a very valuable book indeed, for it is written by a correspondent who says that he is aware the war was "entirely due to the machinations of Russia," that it was simply caused by "love of aggression," that the Czar emancipated the serfs from motives equally evil; and, therefore, obviously regards Russia generally as elaborately wicked, and Turkey as a victim. From such a witness, whose descriptions are always straightforward, some passages are consequently well worth quotation:—

"Naturally, since I have been here, I have had many opportunities of conversing with Turkish officers and men on the so-called Eastern Question, and the consequence is that, arriving in the country a strong philo-Turk, deeply impressed with the necessity of preserving the 'integrity of the

Empire,' in order to uphold 'British interests,' I now fain would cry, with Mr. Freeman, 'Perish India! rather than one English soldier should fall fighting for Turkey.'"

And then, after showing how fruitless have been the enormous sacrifices made by England in defence of the Turkish Empire, he continues:—

"What has been the consequence? The upper classes have enriched themselves, by sucking the life-blood of the lower; the country is in a state of bankruptcy owing to its maladministration; the officials buy their promotion with money extorted by threats and compulsion from the poorer community, and continue in office by the same means; trade is at a standstill, and no man durst embark in a new venture, on account of the heavy fees demanded by every Government official as his own private perquisite."

"As far as I have been able to learn, the bulk of the Armenians would welcome any change. They have been oppressed for centuries, treated with contumely, unable to obtain a hearing in the Law Courts, compelled to pay, in addition to the Government taxes (which fall far heavier on the Christian than on the Mahomedan), innumerable unjust levies, forced on them by officials against whom there is no redress; and they consequently see that there is no hope for them to obtain an equal footing with Mussulmans in this country."

Again:—"Outrages against Mahomedans, being against the Koran, are visited with great severity. Outrages against Christians, who are considered beyond the pale of the law, are left unnoticed. Russia must compel the Porte by force of arms to respect the rights of all her Christian subjects, and afford to them equal protection and privilege as to Mahomedans. At present this is far from being the case, Mussulman officials literally treating them worse than the dogs which act as scavengers in their streets."

Now for the Russians, whom Mr. Layard accused of an atrocious massacre after the capture of Ardahan. He investigated the matter on the spot, with this result:—

"The fugitives spoke in the highest terms of the Russians, who treated the sick and wounded with the greatest consideration and kindness, sending the worst cases to their own hospitals for treatment, and distributing the others among the neighbouring villages. All soldiers of the Nizam, or regular troops, taken prisoners are to be sent across the border to Russia, but all prisoners of the Redif, or reserve troops, after being disarmed, were supplied with five days' rations and allowed to proceed where they pleased, not even being put on their parole to refrain from serving again."

Of the Bayazid massacre the author gives the particulars, on the authority of Sir Arnold Kemball, the British Commissioner with the Turkish army. The Russian garrison of about 1,600 men, being surrounded by overwhelming numbers, and finding their water-supply cut off, arranged written terms of capitulation with the Turkish commander, Faik Pasha, a lieutenant-general in the service of the Sultan. All preliminaries having been arranged, the Russian garrison laid down their arms and began to march out, between files of Turkish regular soldiers. When upwards of 300 of them had passed the gate, the Kurds fell upon them, and massacred 236, the regular soldiers looking on. The rest escaped to the fortress, and closed the gates. Baulked in their intention to murder the whole garrison, the Kurds, under the leadership of their officers, rushed into the defence-less town:—

"The scene that ensued was one of unparalleled horror. The town contained 165 Christian families, and all of the men, women, and children were ruthlessly put to the sword." "Including the Russian prisoners, 2,400 people were massacred. In every house small groups of dead were lying, shockingly mutilated, and in the most revolting and indecent positions." "In one church 200 bodies were found. Scarcely one house existed in which there were not two or more corpses; and—shame to Turkey, shame to the name of soldier—Faik Pasha, a lieutenant-general, at the head of six battalions of soldiers—heaven save the mark!—never moved a file into the town to check those bloodthirsty scoundrels in their work of slaughter."

"By Proxy." By James Payn.—One of the most popular novels of the year. The Chinese scenes are very curious and interesting, though the plot falls off afterwards in its too melodramatic development. This conversation between "Pennicuick" and "Conway" ensues on some ridicule of Chinese ceremonies by the first:—

"'These crocks,' he says, 'never own themselves beaten when they pray for fine weather and it does not come; they put their gods out in the rain to see how they like it; whereas our archbishops and bishops, with a total absence of spirit, go on praying till (very literally) "all's blue," and adopt no measure of retaliation whatever. I am afraid, however, I am shocking your prejudices. You are a believer in the popular superstition?'— 'I am not a disbeliever in it,' answered Conway, gravely.—'Is it possible? Then even these "crocks" have the advantage over you. They have no apprehension that after their lives here are ended—with its prisons and cangues and tyranny of all kinds—they are doomed to eternal misery. They have no fear of death whatever; any man who is condemned to die can for a five-pound note, and another to "square" the mandarin, get some one else to die for him. I have seen such a substitute kneel down, with a cigarette in his mouth, for the executioner to strike his head off.'—' I should be no more afraid to die than he,' answered Conway, slowly.—' Physically, of course not; you have given your proofs to the contrary, my good fellow. But psychologically, you would imagine you ran a risk.'-- 'Perhaps; yet on my word, but for my wife and Nelly, I would almost chance it. They wouldn't miss my company, it's true,' he added, bitterly: 'but you see, I can't afford to die just yet, for their sakes.'-- 'Come, come, Conway, you must not talk like that. You are a young man still, younger than I. There are years of life before you yet, and where there's life, there's hope, the chances of promotion, a stroke of luck at the races.'- 'You said you hated cant, just now,' interrupted Conway; 'I entertain a similar dislike. Let us drop this subject."

"Proteus and Amadeus." Edited by Aubrey de Vere.—A fascinating little book on natural theology. It is called, and is, a "correspondence," Proteus being the name chosen for one who had reluctantly abandoned his Roman Catholicism for Materialism, under the impression produced by Darwin's enunciation of the doctrine of "natural selection," and its large reception as an alternative for the doctrine of "design;" whilst "Amadeus" stands for one of the Roman Catholic teachers of his youth, with whom he had opened correspondence, after many years of alienation from Christianity, in the hope of finding some reply to his difficulties and doubts. The letters do not touch, except in the most incidental fashion, upon the subject of Revelation. They are concerned entirely with the alternatives of Theism

and Materialism, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find that great subject treated with more freedom and more ability—at least on the physical side—in the same brief space, by any thinker even of the freest of all religious schools, than it is treated here by the Roman Catholic called "Amadeus." "The scope of the whole discussion," says the Editor, "is necessarily determined by the conditions on which it was based. demands the evidence of Theism taken apart from Revelation. The condition surely is arbitrary, and less philosophical than it seems. Theism is doubtless distinct from Christianity; but things distinct are not always separable. Genuine Theism ever included the hope of a Deliverer; and historical Theism began with the promise of a Messiah. When Christianity became man's heritage, it remained still the primal Theism, though developed and with the Promise fulfilled. It is by the link next the hand, not by the first link, that Humanity must take hold of the chain. Incarnate that Divine Image is palpably set forth which, to the mere Theist, was dimly adumbrated. Why should he who inquires after the original turn from the picture to the faint outline? To resemble the Theist of old times, we must, with Plato, turn our face to all the light accorded."

"Memoirs of Georgiana Lady Chatterton." By E. H. Dering.—A pleasant book with many pleasant stories. Here is a cabinet-picture of "Joanna Baillie":—

"To-day we breakfasted with Harness. Dear old Joanna Baillie was there, looking so humble, unpretending, and full of simplicity. She reminded me so much of my own dear mother, that the tears came into my eyes when I spoke to her. Her figure exactly like, so slim and well-made. Her new old-fashioned dress too, which could not have been worn more than once or twice, yet made according to the fashion of ten or twelve years ago, and smelling sweet of the rose-leaves and lavender with which it had probably been shut up for years, delighted me, and so did the little old lace cap that encircled her peaceful face. The calm repose of her manner—the cheery and hopeful countenance, seemed to do me good, it was so unruffled by the flutter and excitement of modern times."

"Political Economy." By Professor Bonamy Price.—These Oxford lectures are from a good teacher, who illustrates the universal sense of property by "The baby clutches the toy as its own." And here is a good definition of the vexed word "value." "The word value," says Mr. Price, "expresses a feeling, a sense of attachment, of affection for a thing, a caring for it, a desire to possess it, an intention, more or less strong, to retain it in possession."

"History and Poetry of the Scottish Border." By J. Veitch.—"As a distinctive form of poetry," says Professor Veitch, "Border song has a permanent place in our national literature. It is simple, outward, direct, not without art, especially in its later forms, yet powerful, mainly because it is true to feelings of the human heart which are as universal and permanent as they are pure; and because it is fresh as the sights and sounds of the varied land of hill and dale, of purple moorland and clear, sparkling streams, which it loves so well. It is a form of poetry with which we can at no time dispense, if we are to keep our literature healthy; and it is especially needed in these times. For we have abounding morbid introspection and self-analysis; we have greatly too much of the close, hot atmosphere of our own fancies and feelings. We depend for our interest

in literature too much on the trick of incident or story, too little on character which embodies primary human emotion. We need, as people did at the commencement of the century, some reminder of the grandeur of a simple life, of the instinctive character of high motives and noble deeds, of the self-satisfying sense of duty done; and the close workshops of our literary manufactures would be all the better for a good breeze from the hills and the holms of the Teviot and the Yarrow."

"Oregon: There and Back in 1877." By W. Nash.—This story is abridged from Mr. Nash's book :-- "A Presbyterian minister, unable to rear a family on 2001. a year, starts for Willamette; farms five hundred acres, at the outset doing exactly as his neighbours, sowing and reaping when they do, till he picks up a knowledge of farming. He is now growing his forty or fifty bushels of wheat an acre; dwells in a roomy house, has his twelve-acre orchard growing far more apples than his household can consume, is healthy and happy, and preaches sermons which are none the worse for being thought-out as he moves about his farm." And so is this :-- "A young Englishman married a charming little girl, bought a ranch, stocked it with some thousand sheep, and settled down ten miles from anything calling itself The round of the young couple's daily occupation was to get up early and see, on horseback, after the stock; to come in to breakfast, the husband setting the things and the wife doing the cooking; to look to the garden of olives, oranges, and almond-trees, till dinner had to be cooked; after it, a siesta; then another gallop round the ranch; then music, reading, and to bed. 'And have you not got tired of this life?' we said to the little lady, as fresh in complexion and neat in toilet as if Brighton, and not St. Barbara had been her home for two years past. 'Oh dear no!' she said, 'Bob is so good; he never made wry faces over the messes I used to make at first, and now I am a good cook, and it was glorious fun, like picnics always.' And Bob looked on smiling, a great broad-shouldered Englishman, proud of nothing but his brave little wife."

"The Story of Religion in England." By Brooke Herford.—We quote a description of the early monastic foundations:—

"The old Cistercian rule carried a sort of Puritanism into everything. It mapped out the arrangement of their buildings, in order that they might be kept to one simple hardy plan of life; and if you look into a hundred of their ruined monasteries, you always find that that arrangement was at first adhered to. The monastery was ranged about the four sides of a square court, or quadrangle, round which on the inside ran the cloisters, a wooden penthouse shelter built against the wall. On the north side of this court, sheltering its grassy walk from the wildest storms, was the great church. On the east side, joining to the transept of the church, came the chapterhouse (where the business of the abbey was transacted), with the Scriptorium, or writing-room over it. Continuing in the same line, extended the monks' common room, with their dormitory over it, a passage and flight of steps leading from the dormitory into the church, that the monks might be able to go to and from their midnight services without leaving the building. the third side, facing the long side of the church, stood the refectory or dining hall, and the few rooms which at first were all that the abbot required for his separate use. And the west side of the quadrangle, joining up to the other end of the church, was one long range of buildings for the abbey servants and retainers, and for the entertainment of strangers; the lower story being their day-room, and the upper for their sleeping quarters. All this you find has originally existed at Furness, and Fountains, and Kirkstall, and wherever ruins enough of the buildings are still standing for the old plan to be made out. The curious thing is to trace how gradually that old plan was departed from."

"Diderot and the Encyclopædists." By J. Morley.—Mr. Morley labours to assign to Diderot a high place among the thinkers of France. He speaks of Diderot's "splendid talents" and his "spacious and original genius," and points out with kindly industry the anticipations of great theories or speculations to be found in his writings. He even contends, in his remarks on Diderot's dramatic criticisms, that in one sense he was the greatest genius of his age. About Diderot's criticisms on art Mr. Morley is enthusiastic and almost rhapsodical, declaring that "in facility of expression, in animation, in fecundity of mood, in fine improvisation, these pieces are truly incomparable."

The biography is very eloquently written, and we quote an account of Diderot's manner of life at D'Holbach's country-house at Grandval:—

"The musing suggestiveness of reading when we read only for reading's sake, and not for reproduction nor direct use, was as delightful to our laborious drudge as to others, but he could indulge himself with little of this sweet idleness. It was in harder labour that he passed most of his mornings. These hours of work achieved, he dressed and went down among his friends. Then came the mid-day dinner, which was sumptuous; host and guests both ate and drank more than was good for health. After a short siesta, towards four o'clock they took their sticks and went forth to walk, among woods, over ploughed fields, up hills, through quagmires, delighting in nature. As they went they talked of history, or politics, or chemistry, of literature, or physics, or morality. At sundown they returned, to find lights and cards on the tables, and they made parties of piquet, interrupted by supper. At half-past ten the game ends, they chat until eleven, and in half-an-hour more they are all fast asleep. Each day was like the next, industry, gaiety, bodily comfort, mental activity, diversifying the hours. Grimm was often there, 'the most French of all the Germans,' and Galiani, the most nimble-witted of men, inexhaustible in story, inimitable in pantomimic narration, and yet with the keenest intellectual penetration shining through all his Neapolitan prank and buffoonery. D'Holbach cared most for the physical sciences. Marmontel brought a vein of sentimentalism, and Helvetius a vein of cynical formalism. Diderot played Socrates, Panurge. Pantophile; questioning, instructing, combining; pouring out knowledge and suggestion, full of interest in every subject, sympathetic with every vein, relishing alike the newest philosophic hardihood, the last too merry mood of D'Holbach's mother-in-law, the freshest piece of news brought by a It was not at Grandval that he found life hard to bear, or would have accepted its close with joy. And indeed, if one could by miracle be transported back into the sixth decade of that dead century for a single day, perhaps one might choose that such a day should be passed among the energetic and vivid men who walked of an afternoon among the fields and woods of Grandval."

"George Moore." By Samuel Smiles.—An impressive life of the merchant and philanthropist. The life of this successful man of the world contains several romantic incidents. On leaving Cumberland, with 30% in his

pocket, to seek his fortune in London, young Moore, who was then a mere boy, slept at the Grey Goat Inn at Carlisle, in order to start by the coach the next morning, and into this inn, fifty-two years afterwards, he was carried to die. In London he was befriended by Mr. Ray, a Cumberland man, and entered the house of Flint, Ray, and Co., at a salary of 30l. a year:—

"When George Moore had been about six months at Grafton House, he one day observed a bright little girl come tripping into the warehouse, accompanied by her mother. 'Who are they?' he asked of one of those standing near. 'Why, don't you know?' said he; 'that's the governor's wife and daughter!'—'Well,' said George, 'if I ever marry, that girl shall be my wife!'.... The report went round. The other lads laughed at George as another Dick Whittington. Yet it was no wild nor improbable speech. It was the foreshadowing of his fate. The idea took possession of his mind. It was his motive-power in after-life. It restrained and purified him. He became more industrious, diligent, and persevering. After many years of hard work the dream of his life was fulfilled, and the girl did become his wife."

When the siege of Paris was raised, Mr. Moore was one of the Commissioners appointed by the London Committee to carry over money and food to the suffering citizens, and this episode in his life, as related by the biographer, abounds with interesting details. A fund of about 120,000l. had been raised for the immediate wants of the people when the gates were opened, and the Commissioners started with seventy tons of food and 5,000l. in money. His description of the misery of the people is graphically given, and so is the manner in which the Englishmen exerted themselves to meet it:—

"The crowds at the warehouse increase," he writes, a few days after his arrival. "This we keep exclusively for women. There is a queue of ten or fifteen thousand waiting there to-day; they have waited all through last night. I felt heart-sick when I saw them. It was one of the wildest nights of sleet and fearful wind; and starved and exhausted and drenched as they were, it was a sight to make a strong man weep. We are straining ourselves and all about us to the utmost. I believe we were just in time; a few days more, and the people would have been too far gone; many were hardly able to walk away with their parcels."

"Sympathy," said Moore, "is the great secret of life."

"Latter-Day Lyrics by Living Writers." Selected by W. D. Adams.— We quote a gem by George Meredith the novelist:—

"Love within the lover's breast
Burns like Hesper, in the West,
O'er the ashes of the sun,
Till the day and night are done;
Then, when Dawn drives up his car,—
Lo! it is the morning star.

Love! thy love pours down on mine As the sunlight on the vine,
As the snow rill on the vale,
As the salt breeze on the sail,
As the song unto the bird,
On my lips thy name is heard.

As a dewdrop on the rose,
In thy heart my passion glows;
As a skylark to the sky,
Up into thy breast I fly;
As a sea-shell of the sea,
Ever shall I sing of thee."

"Dr. Johnson, his Friends, and his Critics." By G. B. Hill.—The most interesting chapter on this subject is "Oxford in Johnson's Time." That Oxford was then distinguished as a hotbed of Jacobite sentiment is notorious, and Dr. Hill has collected various interesting notices in connection with public manifestations of this political feeling. It exhibited itself not merely in academic utterances—Jacobite speeches by University Dons on State occasions—but repeatedly led to sanguinary riots, attended with the destruction of property. On more occasions than one the military had to be called in, and Oxford assumed the appearance of a city in the occupation of the soldiery. In 1716, on the Prince of Wales's birthday, the streets were the scene of a regular stand-up fight between the soldiers, the townspeople, and the University, in the course of which houses were wrecked and the Vice-Chancellor mobbed and hustled by the soldiery. This disloyal feeling continued long, and two years after Culloden there was again a disturbance, of which an amusing narrative is preserved by a Windsor Canon, and therefore stout Hanoverian, called Blagrove, who happened to be present. Being in Winter's coffeehouse, he was told of some rioters in the street uttering treasonable cries:-

"There had been that day an entertainment in Balliol College, a very hotbed of Jacobites, to which had been invited, among other out-college guests, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Whitmore, and Mr. Luxmoore. The guests, as soon as they left Balliol, had begun their treasonable cries. The Canon hurried into the street, and heard the rioters, as they went down High Street, not only bless King James and Prince Charles, but also d—n K---g G---e. He boldly laid hold of one of them, but his comrades desired him to let him go. Some even pulled off their clothes, and struck They then went down St. Mary Hall Lane, waving their caps, and shouting the most treasonable expressions, when they met two soldiers. The gownsmen, being seven or eight in number, demanded the soldiers' swords, tore the coat of one of them, and insisted on both crying, 'King James for ever!' The Canon tried to take refuge in Oriel College, for the rioters had now increased to forty. Some cried, 'D-n K-g G-e and all his assistants!' and cursed the Canon in particular. Mr. Dawes laid hold of him, and then stripping to fight, cried out, 'I am a man who dares say, "God bless K--g James the Third;" and I tell you my name is Dawes, of St. Mary Hall. I am a man of independent fortune; and therefore afraid of no man.' The Proctor came up at that moment and seized Mr. Dawes, who, even when in the Proctor's hands, shouted, 'G-d bless my dear K——g J——s.'"

The Canon having lodged a formal complaint with the Vice-Chancellor, the latter expressed regret at the occurrence, but said "nothing could prevent young fellows getting into liquor." He promised, however, to set them an "imposition," and postpone their degrees by a year. More than this the Vice-Chancellor refused to do. "In consequence of this," says the Canon, "the rioters were treated with general respect, and I was as generally hissed

and insulted." Canon Blagrove was not a man easily put down. At the next assizes he lodged an information against the Vice-Chancellor before one of the judges. Subsequently the matter was taken up in higher quarters. The offenders were brought before the Court of King's Bench, when Whitmore and Dawes "were sentenced to be fined five nobles, to suffer two years' imprisonment to find securities for their good behaviour for seven years and to walk immediately round Westminster Hall, with a label affixed to their foreheads denoting their crime and sentence, and to ask pardon of the several Courts." The Vice-Chancellor himself was also threatened with prosecution, though that was allowed to drop.

"Life of George Combe." By C. Gibbon.—A well-written story of the English apostle of the phrenology of Gall and Spurzheim. This characteristic letter was written by Combe some months before his marriage to Miss Siddons:—

"It is quite true that I am about to change my condition, and I can scarcely tell how it came about. The lady's head and mine bear a close resemblance in many of the most important organs, and there was a natural sympathy established between us from the first, which insensibly ripened into a more serious attachment. She is six years younger than myself, and her interests are of a moral and intellectual character, so that she is fitted to be a companion to me, and will go along with me in my pursuits. . . . I have obeyed the natural laws, so far as my skill and knowledge went, and if evil happen, I shall learn a new chapter, for the instruction of others."

The marriage proved a very happy one, as readers will be glad to know.

"French Poets and Novelists." By H. James, jun.—A volume of critical essays by a rising American author, genuine and instructive.

"The American Senator." By A. Trollope.—This is an extract from Senator Gotobed's opinions on English life. He has been taken down to the meet by his friend John Morton, late plenipotentiary at Washington, and is having the "master of the fox-hounds" pointed out to him:—

"' That's Captain Glomax, I suppose, said Morton.—'I don't know him, but from the way he's talking to the huntsman you may be sure of it.' — 'He is the great man, is he? All these dogs belong to him?'—'Either to him or to the hunt.'-- 'And he pays for those servants?'-- 'Certainly.'--'He is a very rich man, I suppose.'—Then Mr. Morton endeavoured to explain the position of Captain Glomax. He was not rich. He was no one in particular, except that he was Captain Glomax, and his one attribute was a knowledge of hunting. He did not keep the dogs out of his own pocket. He received 2,000l. a year from the gentlemen of the county, and he himself only paid anything which the hounds and horses might cost over that.—'He's a sort of upper servant, then?' asked the Senator.—'Not at all; he's the greatest man in the county on hunting days.'—'Does he live out of it?'—'I should think not.'—'It's a deal of trouble, isn't it?' 'Full work for an active man's time, I should say.'—A great many more questions were asked and answered, at the end of which the Senator declared that he did not quite understand it, but that as far as he saw, he did not think much of Captain Glomax. 'If he could make a living out of it, I should respect him,' said the Senator, 'though it's like knife-grinding or handling arsenic—an unwholesome sort of profession.'—'I think they look very nice,' said Morton, as one or two well turned-out young men rode up to the place. - They seem to me to have thought more about their breeches than any

thing else,' said the Senator. 'But if they are going to hunt, why don't they hunt? Have they got a fox with them?' Then there was a further explanation. 'Now they're hunting,' said Mr. Morton to the Senator.—'They all seemed to be very angry with each other at that narrow gate.'-- 'They were in a hurry, I suppose.'-- 'Two of them jumped over the hedge. Why didn't they all jump? How long will it be now before they catch him?'--' Very probably they may not catch him at all.'--' Not catch him after all that? Then the man was certainly right to poison that other fox in the wood. How long will they go on?'—'Half an hour, perhaps.'— 'And you call that hunting! Is it worth the while of all those men to expend all that energy for such a result. Upon the whole, Mr. Morton, I should say that it is one of the most incomprehensible things I have ever seen in the course of a rather long and varied life. Shooting I can understand, for you have your birds. Fishing I can understand, as you have your Here you get a fox to begin with, and are all broken-hearted. (The first fox was poisoned.) Then you come across another after riding about all day, and the chances are you can't catch him!'—'I suppose,' said Mr. Morton, angrily, 'the habits of our country are incomprehensible to the people of another. When I see Americans loafing about in the bar-room of an hotel I am lost in amazement.'--- 'There is not a man you see who couldn't give a reason for his being there. He has an object in view, though perhaps it may be no better than to rob his neighbour. But here there seems to be no possible motive."

"Walks in Algiers." By L. G. Seguin.—For some hundred years this small semi-barbarous State inflicted incredible cruelties on the Christian subjects of some of the greatest Powers in Europe,—at one time no less than forty thousand Christians being in slavery in Algiers, and "during one space of six years, from 1674-80, no less than six thousand English subjects were sold into slavery, or ransomed only at exorbitant prices." As late as the year 1813, Pananti, himself a captive, thus describes slavery in Algiers:—

"No sooner is anyone declared a slave, than he is instantly stripped of his clothes and covered with a species of sackcloth. He is also generally left without shoes or stockings, and often obliged to work bareheaded in the scorching rays of an African sun. . . Awoke at daylight in the prison where they are shut up at night, they are sent to work with the most abusive threats, and sink under the weight and severity of their keepers' whips. Made to sink wells and clean sewers, yoked with the ass and the mule, hundreds die miserably every year. The slightest offence is punished with two hundred blows on the feet or back, and when exhausted or sick, the wretched sufferers are abandoned like dogs by the roadside."

England was at last roused to put a stop to this state of things, and in 1816 Lord Exmouth commanded an expedition which effectually succeeded in putting a stop to Christian slavery.

The rest of Mr. Seguin's story tells of the French doings in Algiers.

"Carthage and the Carthaginians." By R. B. Smith.—A book which tells us all that can be known of Rome's great and nearly victorious rival, the successor of Tyre, with its commercial and social greatness, its corrupt and cruel religion, and perfidy of faith.

Mr. Smith concludes his book with an interesting chapter on Carthage as it now is, and in this he discusses its topography, and gives us the impres

sions he derived from a visit to the site last year. A lively German, he says, whom he met on board the steamer, could not understand why any one should come from England to see Carthage. "Carthage, c'est rien!" he exclaimed. Of the ancient Carthaginian city the traces have to be sought out at the expense of a good deal of patience and labour. The Roman did his work of destruction with a good heart and intense earnestness. there are to be seen the vaulted roofs of reservoirs of water, built, according to M. Beulé, on a plan more ancient than anything Roman, and subsequently copied by Roman architects. There are bits, too, of tesselated pavement, of porphyry, of Numidian marble, which belong, in our author's opinion, to the old Phœnician city. And there is something yet more striking. There are memorials of the last struggle, when Carthaginian matrons, we are told, gave their long hair for the equipping of the catapults. Some of the projectiles are yet to be seen in a small museum, and one of them answers to the acorn-shaped bolt, the glans, as the Romans called it. The outline of the two harbours—one for merchant ships, the other for vessels-of-war—Mr. Smith tells us that he distinctly recognised, although their size is far short of what it once was.

"Gibbon." By J. C. Morison. A guide to the "Memoirs" and "Decline and Fall."—One extract from the monograph will give an idea of the style:—

"The difference between the Church in the Catacombs and the Church in the palaces at Constantinople and Ravenna, measures the difference between Gibbon's treatment of early Christian history and his treatment of ecclesiastical history. Just as the simple-hearted emotions of God-fearing men were a puzzle and irritation to him, so he was completely at home in exposing the intrigues of courtly Bishops and the metaphysics of theological controversy. His mode of dealing with Church matters from this point onward is hardly ever unfair, and has given rise to few protestations. He has not succeeded in pleasing everybody. What Church historian ever does? But he is candid, impartial, and discerning. His account of the conversion of Constantine is remarkably just, and he is more generous to the first Christian Emperor than Niebuhr or Neander. He plunges into the Arian controversy with manifest delight, and has given in a few pages one of the clearest and most memorable résumés of that great struggle. But it is when he comes to the hero of that struggle, to an historic character who can be seen with clearness, that he shows his wonted tact and insight. A great man hardly ever fails to awaken Gibbon into admiration and sympathy. The 'great Athanasius,' as he often calls him, caught his eye at once, and the impulse to draw a fine character promptly silenced any prejudices which might interfere with faithful portraiture. 'Athanasius stands out more grandly in Gibbon than in the pages of ecclesiastical historians,' Dr. Newman has said,—a judge whose competence will not be questioned."

"Mine is Thine." By Colonel Lockhart.—One of the most successful novels of the year, and in some quarters rated very highly. It is a "society" story, as this will show:—

"There are always one or two great salient events in the history of each season, which, independently of the smaller gossip, fend off from the talker the necessity of plunging, without a cork jacket, into the hopeless waters of originality. Let us cast back an eye over the last few seasons; at once it is struck by a dozen things of the sort. For instance, a royal savage—the

blacker the better—visits the country, and reduces the nation to a state of infantile imbecility. In his honour there are Court entertainments, where he is puzzled; and municipal banquets, where his inner man is compromised; a review at Windsor, where he is again puzzled; an exhibition of ironclads, where he is frightened and again sick. What a fund of topics in all this! What possibilities of earnest question and response! Were you there? Were you? Had you the entrée to the privileged places? Did you see him? Is it true that he was sulky and rude?" &c.

"John Orlebar, Clerk." By the author of "Culmshire Folk."—A clever and entertaining book, and full of genuine fun. When John Orlebar came fresh from college and full of Broad-Church ideas into the parish vacated by an old Evangelical clergyman, he finds his work very up-hill work indeed. Much of the amusement of this book lies in the description of his clerical difficulties. Mrs. Stubbins is a thorn in his flesh; and even a greater one is his own clerk, the redoubtable Ruggles, who recognises at once the "unsoundness" of the new parson. At the funeral of Sir John Arderne, Ruggles and a knot of parishioners are discussing deep topics when the procession appears:—

"Take care, Mr. McDougal,'he (Ruggles) said, with a solemn warning of the uplifted finger, 'that while you judge others, you are yourself free from reproach; take care that while you preach to others, you are not yourself a castaway, and perhaps doomed to everlasting perdition.'—'Weel,' responded the Scotchman, quite unruffled by the retort, 'all I can say, my very good friend is, that it is but a poor prospect for many ither very well-to-do folk, if I'm to be damned! Ye ken,' and he turned on his heel, 'we have an old saying in my countree, and you'll find it apply pretty generally all round, "Seldom comes better."'"

"Through the Dark Continent." By H. M. Stanley.—As Mr. Stanley tersely put it, when discussing, before starting, the state of the dark interior of the African continent, "The outlet of Lake Tanganika is undiscovered. We know nothing scarcely—except what Speke has sketched out—of Lake Victoria; we do not even know whether it consists of one or of many lakes, and therefore the sources of the Nile are still unknown. Moreover, the western half of the African continent is still a white blank." To settle these points was the object of the Anglo-American expedition. Mr. Stanley's first volume takes us as far as the Muta Nzigé, and describes his whole circuit of Lake Victoria Nyanza, with his return journey to Ujiji; while his second records his exploration of Lake Tanganika, and his voyage down the great Livingstone or Congo river, to the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Stanley's real start took place from Zanzibar, although of course his principal preparations were made in England, and such was the general ardour for permission to accompany him, that over 1,200 letters, from "generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants, midshipmen, engineers, commissioners of hotels, mechanics, waiters, cooks, servants, somebodies and nobodies, spiritual mediums and magnetisers, &c.," poured in, all setting forth special claims for consideration; and the author declares that had money enough been at his disposal, he might at that time have led into Africa a motley crew of 15,005 Europeans. Contenting himself, however, with the two Pococks, boatmen, Frederick Barker, a clerk from the Langham Hotel, whom no uncompromising views of exploring life could deter from his strong desire to take part in the expedition, and five dogs, of some

of whom we find honourable mention in many of the succeeding pages, Mr. Stanley, with his yawl, his gig, and his barge, his pontoons, guns, ammunition, saddlery, medical stores, scientific instruments, provisions, &c., landed on September 21, 1874, on the shores of Zanzibar, and proceeded to busy himself in the purchase of the various kinds of cloth, beads, and brass wire which were to be his circulating medium with the tribes he was to encounter, and in selecting the human beings who, in the capacity of chiefs, guides, and porters, were to form the native element of the great expedition. Twentytwo men who had borne a good character in the search after Livingstone were at once engaged, and then ensued a "shawri," or palaver, when the extent and objects of the present journey were discussed, and after some 230 men of different nationalities had been chosen, a contract was entered into, and duly signed before the American Consul. By November 17, the date of the final start, the number of souls, including women and boys, although not at its full complement, had already reached 356, and formed a file of half a mile in length. Within a month from the departure of the expedition it became a prey to the miseries of the rainy season, and suffered also from scarcity of provisions; and when, a fortnight later, it found itself in a dense bush, without knowing whither it was wandering, it was in the most imminent danger of perishing from starvation, to add to which fever, dysentery, and many other maladies set in; and when they reached Chiwyu, four hundred miles from the sea, where Edward Pocock died, they were "an unspeakably miserable and disheartened band," who might well have been pardoned, had they then and there desisted from any further journeyings, especially as they had then discovered, says Mr. Stanley, "the most extreme southern sources of the Nile."

But, although they had to fight on two occasions with the savages of Ituru, they steadily continued onwards, and were rewarded, after passing the plain of Luwamberri, by arriving in a land of plenty, where rich stores of grain, vegetables, fruit, and animal food were laid at their feet, and the hospitable people of the rolling pasture-lands of Usiha called out, "Come yet again, come always, and you will be welcome!" and not many days afterwards, with the sight of the glorious great lake lying some six hundred feet below them. Then ensued a seven days' delightful halt, at the village of Kagehyi, after which, leaving Pocock and Frederick Barker with the main body in camp, Mr. Stanley, with ten sailors and a steersman, embarked in the "Lady Alice," a sectional boat of his own invention, to coast round the Victorian sea.

The story of his circumnavigation of the lake, with its various adventures, is of great interest, especially the account of his reception by Mtesa, the Emperor of Uganda, his estimate of that monarch's character, and his description of his country, court, and people. The physical features of Uganda he describes as extremely beautiful, and says there is a singular fascination about the land. "Mtesa," he says, "is the most interesting man in Africa, and one well worthy of our largest sympathies, and I repeat that through him only can Central Africa be Christianised and civilised."

Rumanika, the king of Karagwé, is another interesting study, and so is his country, which is bounded by the Alexandra Nile, the largest of the affluents of the Victoria Nyanza. The natives call this river the "mother of the river at Zinja," or the Ripon Falls, Victoria Nile, the latter being, according to Mr. Stanley, the only outlet from the lake. The Kagera, or

Alexandra Nile, was found to be connected with a whole system of small lakes, seventeen in number, in Karagwé, called by the people the Ingeri, one of these, from its likeness to its English namesake, having been christened the Windermere. The small creeks or outlets of these lakes are covered to a depth of from nine to fourteen feet with papyrus, which gives them the appearance of solid ground. Mr. Stanley succeeded in tracing "the extreme southern sources of the Nile from the marshy plains and cultivated uplands where they are born, down to the mighty reservoir called the Victoria Nyanza," had circumnavigated the entire expanse, penetrating to every creek and inlet, and had explored the country between that lake and the Muta Nzigé. In giving the history of his explorations, he bears testimony that to Speke belongs the full glory of having discovered the largest inland sea in the African continent, and gives him much credit for having understood so much better than those who assailed him the geography of the countries through which he travelled.

After adventures many and exciting, crossing the Tanganika at M'schazy Creek, Mr. Stanley set out for Manyuna, determined at least to get a view of the famous Lualaba. The journey which culminated in this desired object, in which the traveller followed for 220 miles the course of the Luama, one of the sources of the Livingstone, until its confluence with the mighty river, caused a memorable crisis for Mr. Stanley. Having once seen the Lualaba, he could but resolve to follow it to the ocean, and thus solve the greatest problem of African geography. The difficulty was, however, to persuade the celebrated Tippu Tib, who formerly escorted Cameron, and the Arabs of Nyangwé to lend their assistance, by accompanying the party for a considerable distance, and enabling them to purchase or make canoes; and before even attempting this, it was necessary for Mr. Stanley to ascertain whether Frank Pocock, who had stood by him so bravely up to this point, would be willing to risk the utterly unimaginable dangers of this new and hazardous exploration. In quite a dramatic manner, the author relates to us what took place in that after-dinner hour, over the pipes and coffee, when the momentous question was discussed between the two white men, and notwithstanding all its terrors, was decided in the affirmative, how it was debated between them whether they should not, after all, take the easier course, and go to the east of Cameron's road, and explore Lake Lincoln, Lake Kamolonda, and Lake Bemba, down to the Zambesi; and how they always came back to the point that there was nothing like the great river, the river "which Livingstone first saw, and which broke his heart almost to turn away from and leave a mystery," and what a glorious thing it would be to build canoes and float down it day by day, until they came either to the Nile or some great lake in the far north, or, as eventually proved to be the case, to the Congo and the Atlantic Ocean. And although they tossed up and drew lots, and fortune always seemed to decide against them, they could not resist the fascination, and resolved to march forward. How on December 28, 1876, the expedition, now 149 in number, embarked, at Vinya-Njara, in the "Lady Alice" and twenty-two canoes; how Frank Pocock was drowned within two months of the completion of the voyage, not knowing that the river they had been following was indeed the Congoand all the events of as wonderful a record of courage and endurance as was ever written, readers must learn from this book itself, which the hero of the story, after his worthy tribute to "these poor ignorant children of

Africa," who "rallied to my voice like veterans, and in the hour of need never failed me," concludes with another tribute as worthy of himself—"Laus Deo."

"Amelia," &c. By Coventry Patmore.—The idyll "Amelia," which gives its name to the latest volume of Mr. Patmore's works, sings of love and of love's angel, Duty. The poet sets forth with much grace how the natural and profound passion of a betrothed couple can, while it is set in a frame of springtide brightness, be deepened by the present thought of death, a bidden guest at the banquet of their love, and a guest who gives it deeper meanings. These lines occur in a description of a visit by the betrothed pair to the grave of Millicent, a lost love of the once more happy lover:—

"And so we went alone, By walls o'er which the lilac's numerous plume Shook down perfume; Trim plots close blown With daisies, in conspicuous myriads seen, Engross'd each one With single ardour for her spouse, the Sun; Garths in their glad array Of white and ruddy branch, auroral, gay, With azure chill the maiden-flow'r between; Meadows of fervid green, With sometime sudden prospect of untold Cowslips, like chance-found gold; And broadcast buttercups at joyful gaze, Rending the air with praise, Like the six-hundred-thousand-voiced shout Of Jacob camped in Midian put to rout; Then through the Park, Where Spring to livelier gloom Quickened the cedars dark, And, 'gainst the clear sky cold, Which shone afar, Crowded with sunny alps oracular, Great chestnuts raised themselves abroad, like cliffs of bloom."

"Six Chief Lives from Johnson's Lives of the Poets, with Macaulay's Life of Johnson, edited with a Preface." By Matthew Arnold.—The six lives chosen are Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Grey, which Mr. Arnold has selected as forming the poetic history of more than a hundred and fifty years, though Macaulay called the "Gray" life in itself the worst of the Johnson series. Mr. Arnold's Preface has the fault of being too short, addressed as it is to the students of English literature, but this is what he writes:—

"Johnson himself has admirably marked the real line of our education through letters. He says, in his Life of Pope:—'Judgment is forced upon us by experience. He that reads many books must compare one opinion or one style with another; and when he compares must necessarily distinguish, reject, and prefer.' Nothing could be better. The aim and end of education through letters is to get this experience. Our being told

by another what its results will properly be found to be is not, even if we are told aright, at all the same thing as getting the experience for ourselves. The discipline, therefore, which puts us in the way of getting it cannot be called an inconsiderable or inefficacious one. We should take care not to imperil its acquisition by refusing to trust to it in its simplicity, by being eager to add, set right, and annotate. It is much to secure the reading, by young English people, of the lives of the six chief poets of our nation, between the years 1650 and 1750, related by our foremost men of letters of the eighteenth century. It is much to secure their reading, under the stimulus of Johnson's interesting recital and forcible judgments, famous specimens of the authors whose lives are before them. Do not let us insist on also reviewing in detail and supplementing Johnson's work for them, on telling them what they ought really and definitely to think about the six authors, and about the exact place of each in English literature. Perhaps our pupils are not ripe for it; perhaps, too, we have not Johnson's interest and Johnson's force; we are not the power in letters for our century which he was for his. We may be pedantic, obscure, dull,—everything that bores, rather than everything that attracts; and so Johnson and his Lives will repel and will not be received, because we insist on being received along with them."

"The Europeans." By Henry James, jun.—Mr. James is becoming a new feature in English literature, as, though an American, he seems to have chosen England for his "alma mater." We have just noticed his critical essays on French literature. This is a "sketch," a little novel, unpleasant in subject rather, though perfectly delicate in treatment. But some of the characters are delicious. Take the sweet-tempered Bohemian, "pur sang," Felix Young (an American—Paris-born). When this young gentleman applies for the hand of Mr. Wentworth's daughter, Gertrude, and apologises for his poverty, the anxious Bostonian, who has been hoping to marry her to a young Unitarian minister, and who receives his suit rather coldly, remarks, by way of apology for his coldness, "It's not your want of means." "Now it's delightful of you to say that," replies Felix; "only don't say it's my want of character, because I have a character, I assure you I have; a small one, a little slip of thing, but still something tangible."

The scene in which Felix explains himself to his uncle is a gem.

"Mount Sinai." By Dr. Beke. Edited by his widow.—If everybody by this time does not know everything about every country in the world, especially in the East, it is not for want of travellers' books about them. This is another exactly like all the rest. Travellers always have a "mission"—to write books. The Stanleys are not numerous.

Dr. Beke's "historical conscience" was satisfied of the discovery of the true Sinai, and the place where the children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, and his sense of humour not less gratified by the indications that the Arabs would speedily create appropriate traditions for the sacred sites:—

"I am content with the discoveries I have made. And the best of it is, that the Sheikh says he has given orders to all the Bedouins to discontinue the use of the name Bághir (Mount Sinai), and to call it Jebel-e'Nur alone. So that in a few years the 'tradition' will be that it has always been known by that name as the true 'Mount Sinai' by people who have never heard of Dr. Beke, just as it is with Harran; and Cook's tourists will be sent to the 'Mountain of Light' as the true Mount Sinai; its being so little out of the

way of the ordinary tourist's route to the Holy Land, and so absolutely free from danger, will induce numbers of them to come, and my views will doubtless soon be adopted by many, both at home and abroad."

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"Life of Miss Cushman." Edited by Emma Stebbin.—This is a good exception to the rule of narrowness in theatrical biographies. If it contains nothing very new or striking, it at least presents to the view of the large class of excellent persons who still look on the dramatic profession as implying a low moral tone, or at the best, as consisting of persons so isolated from ordinary mortals, so thoroughly artificial, so to speak, as to be scarcely within the pale of sympathy, a very pleasing picture of a woman devoted to her art, not only without contamination, but retaining a character truly human and full of devotion to duty, full of the milk of human kindness, wide sympathies with all that is true, good, and beautiful, full of earnestness and energy, and singularly free from the inordinate vanity and petty jealousies which beset not only the average actor, but the great majority of that irritabile genus of men and women whose vocation is art in any of its departments. Miss Cushman's life was passed between London, Rome where she established a very charming winter home for herself—and repeated visits to her native America, with occasional appearances in the provincial towns of England and in Edinburgh and Dublin. She died at Boston in 1876, after a long and painful illness, borne with amazing fortitude and spirit. The tributes to her memory in the periodical Press of America, and even in the pulpit, were warm and sincere, both in reference to her genius as an actress and her character as a woman.

"Prince Bismarck's Letters" (1844 to 1870). Translated by F. Maxie.— The Prince is delightful as a letter-writer, and we are glad to see him apart from politics. We quote extracts from two of the pleasantest of his early letters, written to his wife during the Frankfort mission. The first is written from Ofen:—

"The look-out is delightful. The castle lies high; beneath me, first, the Danube spanned by the suspension-bridge, then Pesth, and farther off the endless plains beyond Pesth, dissolving into the blue-red evening haze. Near Pesth, or the left, I look up the Danube; far, very far away, to my left—I mean on the right bank—the river is girded by the town of Ofen; then come the mountains blue and still bluer, and then a brownish-red in the evening sky which forms the glowing background. In the centre of the two towns lies a wide water-mirror, like that at Linz, broken by the suspension-bridge and a wooded island. The journey here, at all events from Gran to Pesth, would also have pleased you; imagine the Odenwald and Taunus pushed near to each other, and the space between filled with the waters of The dark side of the journey was the sunny side; it burned to that extent, that one would have thought tokay was to be grown on board the vessel; and there was a great crush of travellers; but, only conceive it, not a single Englishman!—they cannot yet have discovered Hungary. There were, however, queer fellows enough from all eastern and western nations, some clean, some dirty. My particular travelling companion was a very pleasant general officer, with whom I sat almost the whole time smoking on the paddle-box. I am beginning to be impatient as to where Hildebrand I am leaning out of the window—half in a reverie over the moonlight, half longing for him as for one's sweetheart—for I require a clean shirt. you could only be here for a moment, and could throw a glance down on the

dead silver of the Danube, the darkening hills on the pale-red background, and on the lights which are twinkling below us in Pesth, Vienna would then, I fancy, sink considerably in your estimation matched against Buda-Pesth, as the Hungarians term it. You see that I am also a dreamer over Nature's handiwork. And now, as Hildebrand has at last arrived, I will tone down my feverish blood with a cup of tea, and then to bed. Last night I had only four hours of sleep, and the Court is shudderingly early here; the young Emperor himself gets up at five o'clock, and I should therefore be but a bad courtier if I slept much longer myself. Therefore with a side-glance on a huge teapot, and a tempting plate of cold meat in jelly, and other good things, as I observe, I say good-night to you from far away. Where did I get that song from which has been haunting me the whole day?—

'Over the blue mountain, over the white sea-foam, Come thou beloved one, come to thy lonely home.'

I don't know who must have sung that to me 'in old lang syne.'"

The next is a description of a Hungarian village:—

"After a comfortable breakfast under the shadow of a lime-tree, like ours at Schoenhausen, I got into a very low peasant-cart filled with sacks of straw, and with three horses from the steppes in front; the lancers loaded their carbines, mounted, and away we went at a rattling gallop. Hildebrand and a Hungarian valet-de-place on the front straw sack, and the coachman, a dark-brown-coloured peasant, with moustache, broad-brimmed hat, long black hair shining with bacon-fat, a shirt which falls short of the stomach and permits the view of a hand-breadth belt of the owner's dark brown skin, cut off by the white trousers, of which each leg is wide enough for a woman's petticoat, and which reach down to the knees, where the spurred boots commence. Imagine turf firm and level as a table, on which for miles one sees as far as the horizon nothing but the high, bare trees at the draw-wells, dug for half-wild horses and oxen, thousands of whitish-grey oxen, with horns as long as one's arm and as shy as deer; ragged, seedy-looking horses, herded by mounted, half-naked shepherds, armed with lance-like sticks; endless herds of pigs, amongst which invariably a donkey carrying the fur coat (bunda) of the shepherd, and occasionally, himself; also large flocks of bustards, hares, mice-like marmots; occasionally, near a pond of brackish water, wild geese, ducks, and plovers. Such were the objects which during the three hours which we took for a thirty-five miles' drive to Ketskemet, flew past us and we past them, with a short halt at a cearda (lonely inn)."

It may be said that there is a good deal of the "champagne and porter" mixture, by which expression he once characterised his oratory in such descriptions as these, but both the ingredients in the compound are of the best quality.

"A Compendium of Irish Biography." By A. Webb.—A vast amount of information in a terse and attractive form. The arrangement is alphabetical, and Irish saints and Irish actresses, Brian Bormater and George Ann Bellamy, Edmund Burke, Bishop Berkeley, Balfe and the Countess of Blessington, blend in picturesque variety. The story of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his beautiful young wife is touchingly told.

"Stories from Virgil." By A. J. Church.—A pendant to the "Stories from Homer" of the same author. The style is at its best in the visit of Æneas to the shades.

"Memoirs of Mrs. Jameson." By her niece.—Born in Dublin in 1794, amid stormy political times, Anna Brownell Murphy was the eldest child of Mr. Brownell Murphy, a clever artist in the school of miniature-painting. When she was four years old her father came to England, and settled, first at the port where he landed, Whitehaven, and afterwards at Newcastle-on-Tyne. As in the case of most of those who were gifted as she was, her child-hood presented many striking qualities. At the age of sixteen, Anna, who had already attained womanhood, entered the household of one of her father's patrons, the Marquis of Winchester, as governess. An engraving of her at that age, from one of her father's miniatures, adorns the frontispiece, and shows us her early maturity, and that delicate physiognomy which was thus described by Fanny Kemble, when she met Mrs. Jameson at the house of Mrs. Basil Montagu, in 1828:—

"When first I met Mrs. Jameson, she was an attractive-looking young woman, with a skin of that dazzling whiteness which generally accompanies reddish hair, such as hers was; her face, which was habitually refined and spirituelle in its expression, was capable of a marvellous power of concentrated feeling, such as is seldom seen on any woman's face, and is peculiarly rare in the countenance of a fair, small, delicately-featured woman, all whose characteristics were essentially feminine. Her figure was extremely pretty; her hands and arms might have been those of Madame de Warens."

In 1820 she was introduced to a young barrister named Robert Jameson, and was soon engaged to be married to him. However, this arrangement was broken off a year afterwards; and she started for Italy, in weariness and disappointment, as governess in a family "to a beautiful girl, of whom she speaks with the warmest admiration." This was the occasion that touched the real springs of her life, and gave rise to her first book (excepting an early fairy-tale, called "Faizy"), "The Diary of an Ennuyée." But four years afterwards, she was re-engaged, and she married Mr. Jameson in 1825. He started in 1833 for Canada, with an appointment, and in 1836 she went out to him there, after spending much time in the picture-galleries of the She started off quite alone from the sphere where she had already become famous, and which she loved so well, across the Atlantic to Toronto. But she was met by no one, either in New York, where she was laid up ill, or finally, on reaching Toronto. Her picture of the arrival is dreary in the extreme. She did not stay long in America; and after a tour into the wild country among the Red Men, she finally returned to England in 1838. The rest of her life was spent in travelling, and the gradual production of the books that have made her an enduring fame, "The Sacred and Legendary Art" series. She died of bronchitis in 1860, having passed the last twenty years of her life in study, travelling, and retirement, diversified by occasional contact with the foremost literary people of her time.

"Essays of Shirley." By John Skelton. (New series).—In the only one of these papers which professes to be the production not of young Shirley, always ready for a frolic, but of a staid and experienced author, with public duties and family ties, "A Word for Winter," we have a record of an escapade which is entirely characteristic and delightful, and shows our old, discursive, and brilliant companion to have eyes as clear and a style as fresh as in his earliest fervour. "One November evening," he says, "returning

from the city—but don't suppose, dear reader, this means the city with a big C, which lies within the sound of Bow bells. It is an old, romantic town, where a shadowy castle thunders from the steeps, with an old Parliament-House under its shadow, and certain old imperial businesses, as of a nation, still going on between the hills and the Frith, but nothing very much besides—returning, I say, from the city, while the radiance of the winter sunset still lingered in the west, I heard the rapid beat of wings through the clear, frosty air overhead, and looking up, saw a wedge-like column of wildfowl bearing down upon the Pentland moors. It was all over with me from that hour. I knew there would be no rest for me thereafter till I had stalked a cock-grouse upon the stubble, or sent a brace of cartridges into a flock of pintails." And on this impulse he acted instantly, and thereafter follow such sketches of the moors and heather, of the glittering salt-sea margin, the rocks, the sea-birds, old sailors scarcely less salt than the sea, and old peasant-sportsmen scarcely less weather-beaten than the moor, as fill our veins with the wholesome tingling of frosty Highland air. And worthy of these are the notes which Mr. Skelton says may be made "within a mile of Edinboro' town."

"Scotch Firs." By Sarah Tytler.—"The Rev. Adam Cameron's visit to London," and the "Principal of St. Ninian's,"—longer but not so good—are the two stories which make up this volume. The story of the moral struggles of the simple-minded hero of the first is very prettily told.

"The Life of John Wilson." By Dr. Smith.—Dr. John Wilson, one of the most remarkable missionaries who ever devoted their lives to India, was born in Lauder, Berwickshire, on December 11, 1804. The son of a well-todo farmer of the neighbourhood, and descendant of a family which had farmed the town lands for two hundred years, he went, after the usual education in the parish school at Lauder, at fourteen, to the University of Edinburgh, to study for eight years as a candidate for the ministry. Noted as a lad for truthfulness and simplicity of character, he displayed as a student an early talent for organisation, founding among the theological students a Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, which succeeded; and an aptitude for literary work, shown in a voluminous correspondence in the interests of the Society, and in a little book, the "Life of John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians," of which his biographer speaks well. One of those Scotchmen who seem to imbibe their creed almost in the cradle, and as a youth of the deepest piety-which throughout life he expressed in the sincere, if to us disagreeable, form then universal in Scotland—he from the first turned his attention to missionary work, and on August 30, 1828, at the age of twenty-four, he sailed with his wife for Bombay. In that Presidency he remained with scarcely an interval till his death, on December 1, 1875, a period of forty-seven years, the whole of which he gave up to never-ending, never-wearied labour for his kind. There never was a man of such many-sided industry. At one time he was manager and referee of the great schools he founded in Bombay; a diligent missionary, preaching or arguing in public almost every day; President of the Bombay branch of the Asiatic Society, a working affair in his hands; secretary to many committees for the translation of the Bible, each involving endless correspondence; and correspondent of all in the world who chose to write to him on Indian faiths, languages, antiquities, or improvements. He learnt Hebrew well, wishing

to exercise influence over the Jews of Western India; Sanscrit enough to give him a wide reputation as a pundit; Zend till German scholars asked his opinion of old manuscripts, and his book on the Parsee creed is the best in existence; Mahrattee so perfectly that he knew far more than any native; Guzeratee, Concanee, and we believe several other dialects, in each of which he could keep up a sharp conversation, make epigrams, and even descend to He observed and described every shrine he could approach, studied every ancient inscription that fell into his hands, became a well-informed ornithologist, and never ceased studying not only Hindooism itself, but all those strange opinions buried, as it were, in Hindooism, of which the English world knows so little, and which range from the loftiest speculations to methods of life of almost incredible debasement. Nevertheless, he found time for endless journeys into the interior, in all of which he acquired new knowledge; visits to native Princes who desired to see him; conversations with students or catechumens who wanted advice; reports, sometimes of great value, as during the Mutiny, to the Supreme Government; and few but effective controversies with the controlling bodies at home.

"Lord Teignmouth's Reminiscences." This is a body of memoirs by one who heard Sheridan and Grey, knew Castlereagh and Canning, was "tipped" by Mr. Wilberforce when at school with Lord Macaulay, chatted and dined with Sir Walter Scott, and entered Paris with the army of Waterloo. There are odd anecdotes in the book such as the following:—

At a State dinner in Sweden, one of the Ministers observed to Lord Teignmouth, "Look at Mr. D—" (a well-known English sportsman)! "What energy, what eloquence! What is he talking about? Is it a dog, or a fish?"

"Robert Dick, Baker, of Thurso." By Dr. Smiles.—Realise the scene. It is a small, low-roofed bakehouse, and an active, middle-aged man, with wide brow and thoughtful, twinkling eyes, and his working clothes well bewhitened, is spreading out flour on a baking-board, and deftly forming it into the oddest of unwonted patterns. Now he runs it up into a bluff headland, again, with his fingers, he scoops out a gradually deepening depression, as a couple of gentlemen intently look on, with not a little surprise. And having finished his manipulation, he sets about a series of the most minute explanations about beds and "dips," which indicate that he is master of his topic; pointing out how, here and there, the "received ideas" are as far from fact as if fact had had nothing to do with the matter. This most original of map-makers is Robert Dick, baker, of Thurso, botanist and geologist, and his auditors are Sir Roderick Murchison, Baronet, Director-General of the Geographical Society, and Mr. C. W. Peach, A.L.S., who are receiving a valuable lesson on the geology and geography of that bald, bluff-coasted, wind-swept, northern Scottish county of Caithness. We have Sir Roderick's own word that the lesson was well received and highly appre-At the meeting of the British Association at Leeds, in 1858, he said, in the course of a warm eulogy on Robert Dick:—

"I am proud to call him my distinguished friend. When I went to see him, he spread out before me a map of Caithness, and pointed out its imperfections. He delineated to me, by means of some flour which he spread out on his baking-board, not only all its geographical features, but certain geological phenomena which he desired to impress on my attention. Here is a man who is earning his daily bread by his hard work, who is obliged to

read and study by night, and yet who is able to instruct the Director-General of the Geographical Society."

"Goethe's Faust." Translated by Anna Swanwick.—This book is described as a very beautiful translation. Margaret's song at her spinning-wheel, "Meine Ruh' ist hin—Mein Herz ist schwer," is gracefully rendered.

ART.

Drawings at the Grosvenor Gallery.—Turner's "Oberwesel, on the Rhine," a river landscape, with figures in the foreground, a small white tower on the left-hand side of the picture, and a blue sky with the sun in full view, flooding the picture with light, is wonderful as a piece of painting in the delicacy of the light and shade upon the white tower in the foreground, although the work is simply a magnificent rendering of an ordinary piece of light and shade.

Next to this comes the "Heidelberg,"—not the well-known picture crowded with figures and incident, but another treatment of the subject, with the river and castle well in the middle of the picture, and on the left a walk, along which students, nurses, and children are loitering. This is more gorgeous in colour than the "Oberwesel," and belongs probably to the same period as his "Ulysses and Polyphemus." The "Oberwesel" is a silver picture, this is gold, in tone. A sort of red gold blazes over everything—the river, castle, figures, and sky, except where in the far background the sun is setting in a mass of blue.

Of the same period, but inferior in subject and slighter in execution, especially in the foreground, is "The Carew Castle," a drawing of very singular beauty, especially in the middle distance. This is another sunset effect, the Castle being treated with that beautiful touch of "faerie" which Turner loved to throw over his buildings. Underneath this is a very delicate early drawing of "Cashiobury," with deer in the foreground, and the Hall standing far back on the rising ground, surrounded by trees. Another picture, "Dartmouth Cove," one of the "England and Wales" series, is built upon a foundation of yellowish-brown, which shows out very plainly in the middle distance, whilst in the foreground and background it possesses all the delicate manipulation of blue and grey which is so characteristic of this series. The critic of the Spectator heard a working man say of the "Oberwesel," "I'd live on a meal a day all my life to possess that picture"!

The first eighteen drawings in the gallery are by Titian, one study of a large beech-tree being chiefly remarkable; so are a sketch in red chalk of a boar-hunt, by Giorgione; two fine chalk heads by Paul Veronese; a curious coloured drawing by Paris Bordone; a number of Correggio's studies; and a beautiful "Marriage of the Virgin," by Perrugino. Two exquisite cartoons of Raphael hint at all the beauty of his larger work; and from him we pass to Michael Angelo, whose "Adam," for instance, a study for one of the figures on the Sistine ceiling, proves, said a notice from which we quote, "how the gigantic genius can produce, in a small chalk drawing not a foot square, figures as instinct with turbulent life as in his grandest pictures."

Some Albert Dürers admirable in their detail; the Leonardo studies lent by the Queen, the most interesting being the sheets containing the studies for the heads in the famous "Last Supper"; and a fine series of Holbein portraits and drawings of the more modern Flemish school, complete the exhibition.

The Old Masters at Burlington House.—The collection of the year was eked out by 300 engravings from portraits of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney, and the English landscapes preponderated over the portraits, Cotman, old Crome, Vincent, &c. being prominent. Crome's work was a great feature, especially the home subjects, in which he excelled. Shepherd's Cottage," and "A Yarmouth Water Frolic"—the mouth of the harbour in a dead calm, towards sunset, with a number of crowded vessels, heavy sails drooping, and strong reflections—among the best. is another name of the same kind: "The Windmill" and a picture of old Suffolk houses were his best work here. Note also George Vincent's "Salmon Spearing by Moonlight," where the rays and a bonfire mingle, and a little sea picture of Dutch boats. Constable's "Malvern Hall," Vandevelde's "Vessels in a Calm" (contrasting the Dutch method with Crome's), and David Wilkie's "Letter of Introduction," attracted notice in the Second Canaletto's "View of Whitehall," looking towards Charing Cross, a picture nearly 8 feet long by 4, has been called the artist's finest work. Two Lady Hamiltons, one catalogued as "Ariadne" (in a muslin dress and straw hat), and a little landscape by William Dyce, Lake District apparently, were hard by.

In the large gallery are chiefly post-Raphael Italian masters, and a "Cymon of Iphigenia," of Reynolds, painted in avowed imitation of Titian, is worthy of notice, with a quiet Turner on either side, and a doubtful Tintoret above. The only Paolo Veronese in the exhibition, a lady kneeling at an altar, with saints leaning over her, and a buff-boot and crimson-velvet Vandyke, a portrait of Algernon Percy, two identical Rembrandts (a Jewish Rabbi), a striking Rembrandt landscape, and a large Rubens picture of the "Daughter of Herodias," form its chief features. The fourth gallery is pre-Raphaelite, with all the strange and touching simplicity of the early day. "The most beautiful picture in this room," writes the critic of the Spectator, "is beyond doubt 'The Death of the Virgin,' by Giotto, a mass of figures of saints and angels standing round the inlaid tomb in which the Virgin is being placed, and in the centre 'Christ receiving her soul, in the shape of a little child.' On first looking at this picture, little is seen beyond a blaze of bright-coloured robes and faces on a background of gold. But little by little each figure seems to grow out of the confusion distinct and individual. It is not one of those pictures which can be coldly catalogued as clever work and good colour and composition, but it is a piece of the man's life put on a panel—an embodiment, half-literal, half-spiritual, of an incident in which he believed, and expected others to believe.

"Such work, innocent and happy in itself, is impossible at this age of the world, but nevertheless, standing beside it, one almost longs for those old days when faith was so simple, belief apparently so easy, and rules of life needed to be sought for no further than the nearest confessional."

The Dudley Gallery.—Spring Exhibition.—This exhibition is rapidly becoming almost entirely an exhibition of landscape drawings, the figure subjects being few and far between. This is, perhaps, owing to contributors

preferring the Winter Exhibition of cabinet oils for subjects of the latter class, but it is a decided loss to the interest of the exhibition, and is calculated to make the public generally think there must be some truth in the old assertion, that water-colours were only suitable to landscape sketching, and were unequal to the delineation of the human form. Good average work, and no first-rate work, was the critical verdict this year. The "Old Tower on the North River, Great Yarmouth," by A. D. Donaldson; "Tuning-up," and "In her 82nd year" (a well-preserved old lady sitting bolt upright in her arm-chair), by Miss Edith Martineau, were commended. So was a small study of "Cattle and Landscape," by Mark Fisher; "Part of an Apple Tree," by the Hon. Mrs. R. Boyle, a good bit of fruit and foliage painting; "Moonlight in Funchal Bay," by Poynter the Academician, a picture in grey and blue tones, the grey-white clouds breaking to show the blue beneath; "The Robin," by Mrs. Allingham; and Tenniel's "Lighting the Beacon," a striking finished sketch for a large picture.

The Turner Drawings. Fine Art Gallery, 148 New Bond Street.—The first group of these drawings entitled "School Days," extends over a period of twenty-five years, and is, according to Mr. Ruskin, entirely a period of education. To understand the six drawings which compose this period, reference must be made to contemporary water-colour work. It will then be seen how entirely the artist was under the influence of his teacher's method. The first drawing here, "The Dover Mail," in its treatment and colour might, in its more salient characteristics, have been done by many artists of this period. Between this and "Bergamo," the difference in feeling and power is marked. In this latter picture, which records Turner's earliest notions of Italian scenery before visiting Italy, the colour is tenderly solemn and mournful; and if we compare this dull-brown grey landscape and tower with what Italy became in his later works, the drawing has a pathetic interest, as showing how far short of the splendid reality fell his boyish dreams.

The nine drawings which compose the second group, entitled, "The Rock Foundations," are all mountain and lake, subjects chiefly in Switzerland. Here the style of work has completely changed—the change from the pupil to the master. As yet there is none of the splendour of colour which was to come—or at least, in only two of them is there any hint of it; but the keen perception of mountain form, the alternate tenderness of mist and sunlight and gloom of cloud and storm, are all as vividly present here as in his later work. Look, for an example of this, at "Vevay," a view of the lake towards sunset, with dark houses on the left of the picture, and a little broken pier running out into the water. For tenderness and beauty this little drawing (which is hardly more than a monochrome, the faint primrose of the sky being the only colour besides brown and grey in the picture) is unsurpassable, and is truly, to quote Mr. Ruskin's Catalogue, inestimable in its quiet tone, and grandeur of form perceived in simple things. But perhaps the greatest charm of "Vevay" lies in the intense feeling of peace and stillness which surrounds the picture.

Third group, "Dreamland, Italy." Nine drawings all of Italy, small, highly-finished works, of marvellously delicate, bright colour, not yet verging on the gold and crimson of the artist's later work, but contenting itself with subtle harmonies of blue, green, and reddish-brown, and with as yet but little introduction of figures. The prevailing spirit of these nine works is undoubtedly content and perfect peace of mind—the Dreamland of material

Italy—no attempt in the work save that it should be as lovely and as pure as possible.

Fourth group, "England at Rest—Reality." Six beautiful drawings, belonging to what is known as the pencil of the Yorkshire series, when Turner was in his full power of drawing and composition, though not of colour. "Eggleston Abbey," with its "misty sunshine," is a rare copy of simple Nature, and on "Richmond, Yorkshire," we quote Mr. Ruskin: "There is no more lovely rendering of old English life. The scarcely altered sweetness of hill and stream, the baronial ruins on their crag, the old-fashioned town, with the little gardens behind each house, the winding walks for pleasure along the river-shore—all now devastated by the hell-blasts of avarice and luxury."*

On the fifth group, "Reality-England Disquieted," Mr. Ruskin writes: "The drawings we have hitherto examined have, without exception, expressed one consistent impression upon the young painter's mind—that the world, however grave or sublime in some of its moods or passions, was nevertheless constructed entirely as it ought to be, and is a fair and noble world to live in and to draw. Waterfalls, he perceived, at Terni, did entirely right to fall; mountains at Bonnville and Florence did entirely right to rise; monks at Fiesole did right to measure their hours; lovers at Farnley to forget them; and the calm of Vesuvius was much more lovely, or its cone more lofty, by the intermittent blaze of its volcanic fire. But a time has now come when he recognises that all is not right with the world, a discovery contemporary probably with the more grave one that all was not right within himself. Howsoever, it came to pass that a strange and, in many respects, grievous metamorphosis takes place upon him about the year 1825. Thenceforward he shows clearly the sense of a terrific wrongness and sadness mingled in the beautiful order of the earth; his work becomes partly satirical, partly reckless, partly—and in its greatest and noblest features—tragic." The first drawing in which this bitter temper is seen is called "Dudley Castle," where the castle and church-spire stand out dimly against the moonlight, whilst in the foreground are the smoke and glare of factory and furnace. The dirt and heat and confusion are savagely and minutely set forth. Of "Devonport," a piece concerned with "the general relationships of Jack ashore," Mr. Ruskin says that it is one of the most wonderful drawings Turner ever drew.

Sixth group, "Meditation—England passing away." These seven drawings, Mr. Ruskin says, represent Turner's central power and "dominant feelings in middle life towards his native country," and he calls attention to the fact that in each of them the subject is castle or abbey, those buildings in fact least in accordance with the spirit of modern times. To be noticed briefly in this group is the full development of power visible in the execution of the drawings. In them there is none of the experimental effects of colour, no extravagant display of power, but in all there is the calm concentration of skill which only comes to the master, and that for some brief period of his life. The first of these drawings is "Salisbury," the town and cathedral in the distance; the second, "Langhorne Castle, coast of South Wales," a grand drawing, the sea being especially fine. The third is "Carnarvon Castle," very striking in colour; but the finest drawing of this period is "Bolton

^{*} There is now a manufactory at the base of the castle.

Abbey," a portion of which is engraved in the "Modern Painters," under the name of the "Shores of Wharfe." For three things this picture is remarkable in water-colour art: the drawing of the cliffs, with their scattered foliage, that of the tree-trunks, and the drawing of the water.

The seventh group consists of vignette illustrations to the poems of Scott, Byron, and Rogers; the finest being "The Plains of Troy," a broad expanse of country under a stormy sunset, some belated travellers, and a dying horse in the foreground.

The eighth group, "By the Riversides," consists of five small drawings on grey paper of various river subjects, "Bâle," "Dinant," "On the Rhine," &c. Entirely different are these grey-paper drawings from the ordinary ones on untinted paper. In none of them, we believe, is there any use of transparent colour, but they are worked throughout with pure body-colour.

The ninth and last group of drawings is undescribed in Mr. Ruskin's Catalogue through his illness; but out of the ten works which compose it, two are fully described and analysed in the fourth volume of "Modern Painters," and the "Elements of Drawing," "The Pass of Faido" namely, and "Coblentz." Of the first Mr. Ruskin has written: "There is nothing in this scene, taken by itself, particularly interesting or impressive. The mountains are not elevated, nor particularly fine in form, and the heaps of stones which encumber the Ticino present nothing notable to the ordinary But in reality the place is approached through one of the narrowest and most sublime ravines in the Alps, and after the traveller during the earlier part of the day has been familiarised with the aspect of the highest peaks of the Mont St. Gothard. Hence it speaks quite another language to him from that in which it would address itself to an unprepared spectator; the confused stones, which by themselves would be almost without any claim upon his thoughts, become the exponents of the fury of the river, by which he has journeyed all day long; the defile beyond, not in itself narrow or terrible, is regarded nevertheless with awe, because it is imagined to resemble the gorge that has just been traversed above; and though no very elevated mountains immediately overhang it, the scene is felt to belong to, and arise in its essential characters out of, the strength of those mightier mountains in the unseen North."

The Royal Academy.—The 1878 Exhibition of the Royal Academy is rich in portraits by the first living English artists. There are few pictures, if we except Mr. Frith's set entitled "The Road to Ruin," of that popular type which ensure a crushing-place wherever they are hung all through the summer season. Several of the principal R.A.'s send portraits as their chef Mr. Calderon's portrait of Mrs. Bayley Worthington strikes us at once on entering the first gallery, and Mr. Millais' portrait of Lord Shaftesbury (which will be minutely compared with another portrait of the same nobleman in Gallery V., by John Collier), and his Jersey Lillie, a portrait of a lady, and the Countess of Carysfort, form no mean part of Mr. Millais' contributions. Of his other two pictures, the imaginary portraits of the two Princes in the Tower is noticeable, and Mr. Millais' hand is not to be seen in any other style, save in "St. Martin's Summer," which, in its bespangled verdure, is recognised at once as his. Mr. Pettie, R.A., is also great in portraits. He sends several. That of Mr. S. Taylor Whitehead is to be remarked, and also his head of "Rob Roy" and of "A Member of the Long Parliament." The portraits this year are simply legion. Mr. Watts,

R.A., contributes four portraits. In Gallery VI. there are no less than two-and-twenty life-size, among which the portrait of Mr. Wyatt, F.S.A., painted for the Society of British Artists by Mr. G. Richmond, R.A., is conspicuous. The same artist also exhibits a portrait of the First Lord of the Admiralty; also of Dr. Currey and Dr. Howson. Mr. Wells, R.A., sends a portrait of Mr. William Shaen; Miss Louisa Starr a portrait of Mr. Henry S. King; and Mr. Sant, R.A., a painting of a daughter of Mr. J. B. Horsfall. The progress of modern artists in portrait painting, of which in recent years there has been much talk, has afforded scope for much comment this year. Mr. W. M. Wyllie aims high in portraiture in painting "The House: Session 1877."

Glancing at a few of the principal pictures, we find Mr. Frith's set of five, entitled, "The Road to Ruin." A college card party putting out their lamps, and admitting the pale light of the small hours of the morning, but still intent on their "play," is the initial picture of the set; then an Ascot group; then the prominent figure in the card party and at Ascot at home, being served with a writ in the presence of his wife and children in a sumptuously furnished apartment; next comes the hard struggle with poverty in a miserable apartment; and the final picture is grim enough the stripling of the card party and the exquisite of the Ascot Grand Stand, with horror-stricken countenance and dejected surroundings, is locking the door, his own looks, apart from the pistol and profuse supply of ammunition on the table, indicating what "the end" is to be. Let us turn and look at Mr. Cope's representation of "Lieut. Cameron's Welcome Home from his Explorations in Africa." Alma-Tadema's only contributions to this year's exhibition are close by, in Gallery III.—they are a nude female figure, "A Sculptor's Model," and, immediately below it, "A Love Missile." In the latter the wall, and the aperture through which the missile has passed to the happy receiver, give the artist opportunity for his wonderful power to paint marble. In the picture above it he has proved how much more he can do than produce stone on canvas. The "Sculptor's Model," which afterwards was deeply to offend the sensibilities of Manchester, is a very beautiful picture indeed. Vicat Cole's picture of "The Alps of Rosenlau" attract us here by its green in the valley, in contrast to the snow of the mountain. "A Surrey Pastoral," by the same artist, and "Salmon Fishing on the Tweed," by Mr. James Peel, though hung far apart, are linked together as two peeps of real English scenery. Another pleasant landscape-painting—a lovely slope dotted with sheep and a figure or two, and yielding a peep of the sea in the distance—is by Mr. C. E. Holloway, and has the meaningless title of "Gentleness and Courage." Of the sea and cliff paintings, the painter of Channel Islands' "Spires and Steeples" of three years ago carries off the palm with the "Cornish Lions." The same blue, the same white rocks, identify Mr. Brett with the canvas at the most distant glance. outline of the bold crags perhaps too vividly depicts the lions' form, but it is An extreme contrast to this is "Alone," by Mr. G. E. a good picture. Hicks, a representation of Tennyson's "Break, break, break." A maiden with dishevelled hair stands in the fury of the blast on a ridge of rock, in imminent peril of being dashed to pieces by the boiling waves. It is a picture not to be forgotten, but the meditative mood that longs for "the touch of a vanished hand" surely belongs to a different conception.

We are noting a few of the pictures of this year's Exhibition, without

any regard to order of hanging or order of merit; otherwise one of the first to be named would have been another of Mr. Long's massive efforts, "The Gods and their Makers." We are again among the Egyptians, their gods and their goddesses. A number of girls are seated round an apartment modelling grotesque forms for worship, and seem much entertained with their own handiwork. A black girl is holding a white cat before one of the makers, who is eagerly employed forming an idol in the form of pussy. The drawing and treatment of the picture display a careful art; and, though not so crowded with figures as the "Egyptian Feast" of last year, or the "Babylonian Marriage Market" of 1875, it is in no less degree a success. Mr. Long's study of Egyptian scenes has given him a power which is yielding him success in art. Mr. Rivière, in a weird scene, paints, as he alone can, three prowling beasts, taking as his text the lion and the lizard keeping the courts where Jamshyl gloried. In "Sympathy" he has painted a white dog and child sitting on stairs, the dog's head resting on the child's shoulder, which will be as much noticed as his "Poor Beggar" of last year. Miss Therese Thornycroft has given us another "Dives and Lazarus," vastly different in treatment to that of Mr. Rivière. It required some boldness to attempt so soon another representation of Dives. We must not fail to mention, as a picture in harmony with the noisy spirit of the day, a picture by Mr. E. Crofts of "Wellington's March from Quatre-Bras to Waterloo." Some details of the scene it is hard to reconcile, but the enthusiasm of the wounded for the General is well depicted.

A clever piece of figure-painting is Mr. Armitage's "After an Entomological Sale." This and Mr. Calderon's should be popular. The latter is a picture of nuns, of whom two are taking farewell of the Mother Superior, escaping before the threatened wreckage of the nunnery by Cromwell's troops. Mr. Armitage has a picture of the "Cities of the Plain," wanting a suggestion of distance, so that the cities are as little bonfires at Abraham's feet. Neither this nor Mr. Herbert's treatment of "David, the Shepherd Boy," nor Mr. Wynfield's treatment of "Joseph making himself known to his Brethren," satisfy us that Scripture subjects secure the highest flights of the genius of the day. Mr. Armitage's "Pygmalion and Galatea" is of a very different order, and full of merit. "Music," by Thomas Schäfer, is very classical. structives" is the title chosen by Mr. Hayllar for his picture of two charming girls chatting at a stile. Mr. Halswelle makes a bold attempt to paint again the play scene in "Hamlet," and Mr. S. E. Waller paints "The King's Banner." A soldier and horse have fallen dead at one stroke, the banner under them. Some dozen deer are stretching forward their necks in puzzled Cotman's "Au Revoir" is another good picture. So is Mr. Leighton's soft, silken-like picture of "Winding the Skein," before which the Princess of Wales, who unexpectedly visited Burlington House before the opening, spent some time. The Princess showed her regard for the Exhibition by getting a quiet peep before starting for Paris. We shall only further mention "Convocation," by Mr. B. S. Marks, as a picture of a most ludicrous and suggestive group of Adjutant birds, very ecclesiastical in their conclave; and a Manor House scene, by Mr. Yeames. Emissaries of the Long Parliament are questioning the members of the family, and a little fellow is being roughly, and yet insinuatingly questioned, "And when did you last see your father?" "Conditional Neutrality," a portrait, by the way, by Mr. Orchardson, R.A. elect—a little lad standing, with a pair of legs in black stockings, and a little sword behind him—is described as one of the best bits of painting in the Exhibition.

The Grosvenor Gallery.—The first division of paintings in the West Gallery belongs to Herkomer, who sends four figures or heads in his usual style; among them a portrait of Richard Wagner the musician. Sir Coutts Lindsay sends three pictures of his own; and a quiet "Pastoral," by Mark Fisher, is as good as anything in the Gallery. A good portrait of W. J. Eley, by E. J. Gregory, and some silly pieces of nonsense by Mr. Whistler, bring us to half-a-dozen Alma Tademas, all small. Next come some of M. Tissot's pictures, "Croquet," a brilliant picture of a sunlit lawn, with a young girl in a black dress, standing out against the bright grass and dresses beyond; and a large portrait by Millais of the Misses Hoare, called "Twins": girls of about twenty, standing side by side, in dark green walking dresses. Walto has five pictures in the West Gallery; his "Time and Death," of great size, being perhaps the most remarkable work of the year. The composition is a very simple one, as is the case with most consummate works of art; and subject, feeling, and treatment, are all worthy here. Time and Death move hand-in-hand through the landscape, while above them hovers a shadowy Fate. Time, a man in all the vigour of life and youth, with large blue eyes gazing eagerly into Futurity, presses forward to discovery and change; Death, with closed eyelids and bent head, indifferent even to the gathered flowers which lie heaped together in the folds of her grey robe, keeps pace with him, apparently without effort or consciousness.

A wonderful piece of colour, in the East Gallery, is the "Laus Veneris" of Burne Jones; Venus reclining in a richly ornamented chamber, having her praises sung by maidens "lily like a-row." The meaning is only made clear by a poem of Swinburne's; and is not so satisfactory as the treatment, its theme being the weariness of satisfied love, and the pain of unsatisfied longing. "Le Chant d'Amour" and "Cupid and Psyche" are other works of the same painter here: the latter especially having been very highly praised. It illustrates a story from Morris's "Earthly Paradise"—Pan laying his hand on Psyche's hair as she asks his help. Mr. Stanhope's "Shunamite Woman," and two heads by Leighton, are further noticeable.

Millais' "Bride of Lammermoor."—The artist exhibits this large oilpainting at Messrs. Manden's Gallery, King Street, St. James's. It is the first meeting of Edgar and Lucy. The moment chosen for illustration is when Lucy Ashton, just saved by Ravenswood from the bull, and having recovered consciousness, but still dazed with terror and palpitating with excitement, has regained strength enough to walk and is leaning on the arm of her preserver, "unconscious of anything save the support it gave and without which she could not have moved, mixed with a vague feeling of preventing his escape from her, urges and almost drags him forward in pursuit of Sir William Acton." The artist, with one slight and unimportant exception, has followed the description given by Sir Walter of the dress of the fated Master of Ravenswood. Edgar wears a shooting-dress of a dim purple hue, and high boots, with a large loose cloak of deep brown; but for the novelist's "dark Montero cap and black feather" there has been substituted a very picturesque and becoming Spanish beaver, with a broad slouching brim. Lucy Ashton is clad in the ordinary walking-costume of a young lady of rank at the close of the seventeenth century; and with pardonable licence

the artist has indicated the local colour by draping her bust in a loose scarf of a bright tartan hue and pattern.

The Society of Painters in Water-Colours show nothing this year to call for especial notice.

The Black-and-White Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall follows suit: and we cannot do better than quote a reviewer who writes: "Say, that in an Exhibition like this, there are, on an average, about 150 landscapes of similar and fair merit, with nothing in subject or treatment specially calling for remark, what is to be said of such works?"

Mr. Ruskin's drawings (148 New Bond Street).—A collection to be noticed, though by an amateur, because of the amateur's name and "quality." The six works are not all his drawings; some are photographs, some coloured prints, some drawings by pupils or friends, and one or two old engravings, illustrative of some point or picture which he thought required elucidation, the object of the exhibition being educational, and the collection what Mr. Ruskin describes in his preface :-- "A little autobiography of drawings, out of which it appeared to me that some useful points might be made evident respecting the service of particular methods, or the danger of particular errors. What consistency of effort they show has been noted as briefly as I could, and the grounds on which I thought it necessary to pursue some lines of study which cost me much labour and gave little reward, except in enabling me to understand the virtue of better work." The exhibition teaches, said a critic, two things, at all events—the one that "Art is long," not to be taught in half a dozen lessons, or a question of a guinea paint-box and set of brushes; second, that we gain a notion of the great toil in the acquisition of adequate skill and knowledge which our greatest critic has undergone, in order that he might be able to teach us worthily what painting and drawing really are.

The National Gallery acquired fourteen pictures during the year. The most important in relation to the history of art, as an authenticated picture, is the example of Gheeraert of Gerard David, representing Bernardino de Salviatis, the donor, and his patron, St. Bernardo of Siena, St. Martin, and St. Donatian, with a landscape background probably painted by Joachin Patenier. It originally formed the right wing of the reredos of the altar of St. John the Baptist and St. Magdalene in the collegiate church of St. Donatian at Bruges. The left wing has disappeared.

The principal purchases made during the year were from the collection of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. The titles and prices of the foreign pictures from this collection are as follow:—"The Agony in the Garden," Umbrian School, 2,000l.; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Filippino Lippi, 800l.; "The Nativity of the Saviour," by Botticelli, 1,500l.; "Portrait of a Young Man," by Francia Bigio, 500l.; and "A Man's Portrait," unknown, 350l.

From the Novar collection was purchased, for 3,465l., the life-size figure of "St. Helena" seeing in vision "the Invention of the Cross"—i.e., two cherubs bearing a cross through the air—by Paul Veronese. "Mary Magdalene approaching the Sepulchre," by the rare painter Savoldo of Brescia, was bought from Signor Giuseppe Baslini, of Milan, for 350l. A portrait, by Catharina van Hemessen, was bought from Mr. James C. Wallace.

The most important English picture acquired during the year is James

Ward's large and powerful "Gordale Scar, Yorkshire," with cattle and deer gathered for shelter from a passing storm on the level at the bottom of the scar, and a white bull conspicuous in the foreground. This picture was bought from Lord Ribblesdale for 1,500%. The other English additions are a "Landscape," by Thomas Barker, of Bath; "Slate Quarries," by Old Crome; "Landscape: a River Scene," by W. J. Müller; and a small "Snow Scene" (not yet hung) by W. Mulready—all purchased from the Fuller-Maitland collection.

SCIENCE,

which has had so much to do with the peaceful arts of life during the past decade has had still more to do with those of war, and the application of electricity, steam, and hydraulic power meets the soldier and sailor at every turn. The soldier has now his field telegraph (sometimes laid under fire), his rifle, the result of scientific inquiry, his guns specially tested as to their trajectory by an instrument devised by a mathematical clergyman, his sausage coated with a substance devised by a chemist, and containing more chemicals than he cares to swallow, while the microphone has been suggested as a means whereby he may hear countermines being made. The sailor goes to sea in a man-of-war which is full of steam engines, some of which have lesser steam engines to start them, and which do every sort of work for him. Hydraulic power steers his ship and loads his guns, which last, unfortunately, on board the "Thunderer," testified as to the power of the powder used in a way that was not contemplated by the makers. Air is laid on by steam fans and compressed by steam engines for the driving of torpedoes, which have their heads stuffed with some of the chemists' contribution to the navy. More of this is sent about in steam pinnaces. A torpedo has been described as having more sense than most soldiers, and a steam pinnace may be said to equal a sailor in wisdom. It can do everything for itself except look after its own fires; it will start, go to any spot required, lay down countermines or cases of gun cotton, fire them, turn, come back again, and stop, without having a single man on board. The method of using fixed torpedoes and of firing them by electricity, chemical combinations, &c., requires considerable study on the part of naval officers, and electricity and steam now have to be worked at as much as seamanship and navigation, the connection of which last study with astronomical science is of course most intimate.

Six hundred thousand acres are set apart in New Zealand for providing funds for educational establishments. There is a university established with a royal charter whose degrees are recognised as equal to those of English universities. The Canterbury College is united with it. Other endowments exist for technical science, classics, and a normal school for the instruction of teachers.

We have to report that during the year Dr. F. Darwin read a paper before the Linnean Society in which he described experiments with insectivorous plants, which proved that the plants, which he fed (with roast meat) had a notable advantage over those which remained vegetarians. (The plants, we may say, were 200 of Drosera rotundifolia.) They were of a brighter colour and readily distinguishable by the eye, and the number and weight of the seeds showed in a stronger manner than their appearance, the advantage gained by animal food.

The Meteorological Office began to issue weekly statistics of the weather of the British Islands for agricultural and sanitary purposes. The country is divided into two divisions, one being suited for the production of wheat, and the other for the rearing of stock. These two regions are subdivided into ten parts, and the highest, lowest, and mean temperature of the week, the rainfall and its relation to the average, together with remarks, are published for each of these ten parts. The weather service of the State of Missouri is being energetically developed by Professor Francis E. Nipher; the second report was published in January, as was also a table showing the rainfall at thirty-eight stations.

In February 1878 ended the first year of the weather telegraphing which had been organised at the expense of Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The storms foretold in England and on the Continent in a very large percentage of cases occurred, affording a result which, says Mr. Collins the observer, gives him unqualified satisfaction.

The distance traversed by volcanic ashes is a subject of comment in every text-book. A remarkable account is published by Professor Mohn of the ash shot up during the eruption in Iceland in 1875. The ash was carried 980 miles, from Iceland to Stockholm. The ash appears to have travelled at the average rate of about thirty-six miles per hour, but the rate of travelling was largely affected by the proximity of the mountains, which reduced its speed from fifty to twenty-seven miles an hour, when yet a long way off.

The Prince of Wales presided over a congress for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the national water-supply, a subject in which his Royal Highness takes much interest.

A commission for reorganising the observatory of Paris ended its sittings early in the year, which directed attention to the meteorological wants of the country, other than those already provided for, by storm warnings and weather warnings to agriculturists. The successor of M. Leverrier in the Academy of Sciences is M. Tisserand, who took thirty-two votes out of fifty-five. M. Tisserand was the second astronomer of the Japan mission.

There is great hope that an observatory on some elevated spot may be established in this country. The highest meteorological station at present in England is about 1,370 feet above the sea, while in France there is one on the Puy-de-Dôme about 4,800, and another on the Pic du Midi 9,439 feet. In the latter (which was largely endowed by M. Bischoffsheim) the veteran General de Nansouty, the director, was snowed up during the end of the year, and some anxiety was felt for him, aged and isolated as he was, but he emerged none the worse. Other nations have high stations for observing from, and though Nature has not provided us with very lofty mountains, the owner of Ben Nevis (Lord Abinger) has placed his mountain at the disposal of the Scottish Meteorological Society if the council of the Society are able to set a station upon it.

The question of the connection between sun-spots and rainfalls came before the House of Commons on one day during the year, and Dr. Lyon Playfair stated for the information of the House that "it was established that the famines in India came at periods when sun-spots were not visible. Out

of twenty-two great observatories of the world, it had been shown in eighteen that the minimum rainfall was at times when there were no spots on the sun; that was as true in Edinburgh as at Madras, in St. Petersburg as in Australia. It was, therefore, essential for the Government of India to take them into consideration in calculating as to when famines were likely to occur. The Secretary of State for India has acted wisely, therefore, in sending out photographers to the Himalayas to take photographs of the sun.

When examining the surface of the moon in 1877, Dr. Herman J. Klein, of Köhn, observed a crater on the moon's surface which he had not before remarked. In 1878 Dr. Klein communicated his discovery to the editor of the Selenographical Journal, who took steps to have the crater observed by members of the Society; the weather in England was unfavourable, but as far as could be made out the crater existed. The question will probably be definitely set at rest, as the portion of the moon's surface where the crater is said to exist has been carefully mapped.

M. Camille Flammarion having published a number of articles to prove that the moon is not destitute of inhabitants, has hit on the idea of constructing a telescope large enough to see them with; he worked during the year at organising a committee for the raising of the funds.

The eclipse of the sun of August 19 was observed with great interest. The party at Pike's Peak, Colorado, report that the corona was less brilliant than usual; the continuous spectrum was seen and photographed without any bright lines. "This" (says the correspondent of the Daily News) "means that the gases which were high up in the sun's atmosphere at the last epoch of maximum sun-spots (1871) have almost entirely retreated to a lower level. As these gases are to a large extent carriers of heat from the interior to the exterior of the sun, the exterior is cooler in their absence, and indeed cool enough to allow it to hold in suspension a larger percentage of solid and liquid particles, to which the continuous spectrum is due." Dr. Draper used a camera of 6 inches' aperture, and only 21 inches' focal length, and by means of a Rutherford grating, 2 inches square, obtained a photograph of the corona and two of its spectra with the same instrument. Numberless records of the corona, both visual and photographic, have been secured, and as usual, though there is almost perfect agreement as to the structure of the lower portion, the rays and streamers have been very variously observed. The observers on Pike's Peak (14,147 feet high) had great advantages; the weather was superb, and the corona seen as it has never been seen before. Mr. Edison's tasimeter, newly invented, was pressed into the service, and gave a taste of its quality. Dr. Lewis Swift writes to confirm the discovery of an intermercurial planet (Vulcan) by Professor Watson, who took up a position at a lower level. Professors Newcomb, Harkness, besides the above-named and their assistants, were on the qui vive for the phenomena of the eclipse along the line where it is crossed by the Union Pacific Railway; and Professors Young, Holden, Langley, Cleveland Abbe, and General Myer were at the middle region. In the south were Professors Hale, Wright, Thorpe, and Dr. Schuster.

M. Janssen has discovered a new method of producing large photographs of the solar disc.

The question of the change in the position of the earth's axis has been investigated of late by five or six mathematicians, and though varying as to the amount of alteration, they all agree as to the possibility of it.

To turn to Geology and Palæontology, M. Gaudry, besides speaking of the different ancestors of the horse which we mentioned last year as having been discovered by Professor Marsh in America, has in a recent work recorded many others, which seem to point to the truth of the development theory. He further remarks on the development of the molars of mammals.

Dr. John Evans reports that there is a rumour of another archæopteryx from the Solenhofen Slates.

M. Alphonse Favre of Geneva made during the year a series of interesting experiments to illustrate the cause of the contortions, upheavals, squeezings, and inversions which are found in beds of every age but the latest, and in almost every part of the world. Students of geology are familiar with the illustration, common in geological text-books, of folds of cloth produced by lateral pressure. M. Favre instead of layers of cloth used layers of clay on sheets of indiarubber tightly stretched. M. Favre's theory is that the shrinking of the earth's crust through cooling produced the effects of contortion we see in rocks, and he imagined that the gradual shrinking of the caoutchouc would show analogous results on the clay. The result, as far as we can see, bears out his theory. The thickness of the clay used, which was in a pasty condition, was from 25 to 60 mm., according to the experi-The pressure exerted was sufficient to reduce the band to one third of its original length, this pressure having been exerted on some mountains in Savoy. At the extremity of the band are boards which compress the ends of the clay, while the caoutchouc itself is sufficient to wrinkle the lower layers of the clay. Though all the results of this experiment are not strictly in accordance with what is observed in nature, there are many points upon which considerable light has been thrown, and doubtless many more might be illustrated in the same way, were sufficient pains taken to imitate the conditions under which pressure takes place on the surface of the globe.

Mr. Edison's name was, perhaps, more before the public than that of any other person during the year, and Nature gives an account of his inventions besides many individual notices of them. It appears from the Scientific American's account that Mr. Edison's laboratory is like a country church in size and appearance. Mr. Edison is said to purchase any substance which is rare and to keep it in one of the rooms of this building, which has offices, workshops, &c., attached to it. One of Mr. Edison's early discoveries is the electro-motograph, a telegraphic instrument in which the sounder is operated without magnets, and depending on the properties of sodium salts. An electro-motive machine is also to be found here; this Mr. Edison thinks applicable to light machinery. Mr. Edison's rheostat is intended to supersede the form of rheostat hitherto used, which contains a great length of wire; it depends on the principle of the carbon telephone, i.e. that the diminution of pressure increases resistance. The speaking trumpet though Alexander the Great is said to have used a speaking trumpet of large proportions, and though a terra-cotta lamp has on it a representation of a Roman vessel with the helmsman appearing to use a conch shell for a speaking trumpet (though it is true that he may be drinking from it)—as at present used, dates from 1670. Mr. Edison, however, has been able to converse at a distance of 11 or 2 miles by means of paper funnels; these funnels, the larger of which are about 6 feet long, are provided with flexible tubes for the ears—and there is a large ordinary speaking trumpet in the middle.

Electric Light.—Although Science has before this year made itself felt on

the Stock Exchange in the matter of telegraph shares and other such small matters, it has never fluttered the City in anything like the manner in which it did in 1878. The scientific, and still more the non-scientific, American papers announced, "that Mr. Edison had discovered a means of subdividing the electric current so as to make it a cheap and ready means of illuminating not only streets but houses." The most sensational accounts of this discovery were published, and the mention of this invention by a well-known scientific man in England tended to make the account more credible. panic among the holders of gas shares very naturally followed, and caused great and grave inconvenience to many. Mr. Edison's discovery, though reported to be patented, was not given to the world during the year, but it tended to increase the attention which was already beginning to be bestowed on electric lighting, and the public naturally thought the long-studied problem solved. Hitherto the electric lights most used (and that only for street illumination or for lighting large chambers) are the Jablochoff, the Rapieff, the Werdermann, and the Farmer-Wallace. M. Jablochoff's system is very ingenious, as has been before mentioned, and depends on the fusion of the insulating substance, the carbons acting like wicks in a candle. Rapieff system is supposed by the inventor to be simple and economical as there is also no clockwork in that; and whereas a great difficulty is experienced in the Jablochoff light in replacing the used carbons, in the Rapieff it is done with ease, there being four carbons instead of two; there is also an automatic rekindling apparatus. The Werdermann apparatus also dispenses with clockwork, and is suited to a large number of lights. Mr. Werdermann employs carbons of different sizes, instead of rods of the same diameter; the smaller carbon alone being heated to any great extent. The Farmer-Wallace apparatus was used at the Liverpool Street Terminus of the Great Eastern Railway, and is produced by plates of carbon instead of rods, the theory being that some part of the edges of the plates will always be at such distance from each other as to produce the electric light, and instead of the electric current being generated by the grammo machine, as is the case with the Rapieff system, a special generator of ingenious design is employed. electric light had in this year been so far in use as to call for a new industry, viz., the manufacture of electric carbons, there being much difficulty in obtaining them sufficiently pure. Towards the end of the year, though the Times printing room, and various places, public and private, had been lighted by one or other of these lamps, the electric light was still evidently in an experimental stage, and Mr. Edison's light being not yet forthcoming, the gas shares accordingly rose gradually.

The telephone should properly have been noted among the discoveries of 1877, but in fact it was a result of many years' work, and for some time there was a doubt as to the real inventor—several workers appear to have been in the field, in fact. Professor Graham Bell, according to the Count de Moncel, was the first to carry out the speaking telephone in a practical manner, while Mr. Elisha Gray had first conceived the principle of the instrument. Mr. Edison also had a share in the success of the work. The names of Varley, La Cour, Helmholtz, Vail, Ronalds, and Hughes are connected with experiments which laid the foundation of the invention; but it would be difficult to give a full account of their respective shares in producing the telephone itself. It appears that, in 1874, Gray was able to reproduce the amplitude of vibrations "by causing the effective strength of

the current by which the transmission is effected to rise and fall with the varying amplitude of the sonorous waves which are to be reproduced." In the beginning of 1876 Gray stretched a membrane and attached to it an arrangement for altering the resistance of an electric circuit according to its vibrations. These vibrations were transmitted by the currents to an iron diaphragm at the other end of the line, and exactly corresponded. On February 14, 1876, a patent was taken out for this invention. On the same day Professor Bell took out a patent for the employment of induced undulatory currents, in which it is incidentally mentioned that one of the ways in which the machinery employed may be set to work is by the human voice. The perfecting of this machinery took some time, and Professors Pierce, Blake, Channing, and others assisted by suggesting various improvements. The first actual trial of the telephone was made between Providence and Boston, U.S., places forty-three miles apart. Gray has consequently, as well as Bell, the credit of having originated the telephone, though the latter's invention took a more practical form. Mr. Edison, in experimenting with Gray's telephone, began to use carbon instead of the liquids employed by that inventor, and towards the end of 1877 produced the carbon telephone, which reproduced speech more loudly than the magnetic telephone. this Mr. Edison used the black from a petroleum lamp as carbon. or two after the publication of a description of the Edison form of telephone, in which the diaphragm is not required, Mr. Hughes' microphone was described; and in Nature, in the number for May 16, 1868, a most amusing account of the instrument is given. In this we read that to see Professor Hughes gravely addressing a small glass tube was in itself a sight worth seeing, and that an astonished assemblage of savans heard the noise of a camel-hair pencil being rubbed over a piece of wood, and would have heard a fly walk, had not the only fly present (who was hunted down with some trouble) not obstinately refused to walk in the direction required. Professor Hughes had been experimenting with a stretched wire, and the wire was talked at with no result; the stretched wire broke, however, and at the moment of breaking a sound was heard, and, as he says himself, "it was soon found that it was not at all necessary to join two wires endwise together to reproduce sound, but that any portion of an electric conductor would do so, even when fastened to a board or table, and no matter how complicated the structure upon this board, or the materials used as a conductor, provided one or more portions of the electrical conductor were separated, and only brought into contact by a slight but constant pressure. Thus, if the ends of the wire terminating in two common nails laid side by side, and separated from each other by a slight space, were electrically connected by laying a similar nail between them, sound could be reproduced. The effect was improved by building up the nails log-hut fashion into a square configuration, using ten or twenty nails. A piece of steel watch-chain acted well. Up to this point the sound or grosser vibrations were alone produced, the finer inflections were missing, or in other words the timbre of the voice was wanting; but in the following experiments the timbre became more and more perfect until it reached a perfection leaving nothing to be desired. I found that a metallic powder, such as the white powder—a mixture of zinc and tin-sold in commerce as 'white bronze,' and fine metallic filings, introduced at the points of contact, greatly added to the perfection of the All metals could be made to produce identical results, provided the result.

division of the metal was small enough, and that the materials used do not oxidise by contact with the air filtering through the mass. Thus platinum and mercury are very excellent and unvarying in their results, whilst lead soon becomes of such high resistance through oxidisation upon the surface as to be of little or no use. A mass of bright, round shot is peculiarly sensitive whilst clean, but, as the shot soon becomes coated with oxide, this sensitiveness ceases. Carbon, again, from its surface being entirely free from oxidation, is excellent; but the best results I have been able to obtain at present have been from mercury in a finely divided state. I took a comparatively porous non-conductor, such as the willow charcoal used by artists for sketching, heating it gradually to a white heat, and then suddenly plunging it in mercury. The vacua in the pores, owing to the sudden cooling, became filled with innumerable minute globules of mercury, thus, as it were, holding the mercury in a fine state of division. I have tried also carbon treated in a similar manner with and without platinum deposited on it from the chloride of platinum. I have also found similar effects from the willow charcoal heated in an iron vessel to a white heat and containing a free portion of tin, zinc, or other easily vapourised metal. Under such conditions the willow carbon will be found to be metallised, having the metal distributed through its pores in a fine state of division. The best form and materials for this instrument. however, have not yet been fully experimented on. Still in its present shape it is capable of detecting very faint sounds made in its presence. If a pin, for instance, be laid upon or taken off a table, a distinct sound is emitted, or if a fly be confined under a table glass, we can hear the fly walking with a peculiar tramp of its own. The beating of the pulse, the tick of a watch, the tramp of a fly, can thus be heard at least a hundred miles from the source of sound. In fact, when further developed by study, we may fairly look for it to do for us with regard to faint sounds what the microscope does with matter too small for human vision." Professor Barrett considers that the microphone may become useful in physical or physico-chemical researches. As yet it has not been of use in auscultation, as it was imagined at first by Sir H. Thompson it might be. The telephone has been described by Professor Forbes as "perhaps the most delicate test of an electric current we possess."

Dr. Tyndall continued a series of experiments of great interest and utility, which had been undertaken at the instance of the elder Brethren of the Trinity House in 1872-3, for the purpose of finding what was the best sort of fog signal for shipping purposes. Numerous guns were made from time to time, of different shapes and firing different charges, the construction of which was superintended (as were the experiments with them) by scientific officers. Dr. Tyndall from the first imagined that the conditions of explosions of gun cotton were favourable for the purpose, and accordingly pitted gun cotton fired both with and without a parabolic reflector against the guns, the result being in favour of the gun cotton. Sir R. Collinson, deputymaster of Trinity House, suggested the use of gun cotton rockets in order to obviate several disadvantages attending the firing of gun cotton in the ordinary manner. In 1876 several rockets were made on this principle carrying 7½ and 5 ounces of gun cotton respectively; the result of these was so good that further trials were made. Mr. Gardiner of the Cotton Powder Company urged a trial of his material against gun cotton, and a trial was made which ended in a dead heat as regards the sound-producing powers of the

materials. A curious feature brought out by the experiments was the great comparative effect of small charges, the noise of the 8-ounce rocket being to the 2-ounce as 6·1 to 5·2. A syren was tried against the rockets, but had no advantage. Dr. Tyndall says that "a signal of great power, handiness, and economy is thus placed at the service of our mariners." Dr. Tyndall investigated the aerial echoes which were produced by the explosion of gun cotton at great heights, and was able to reproduce many of the phenomena connected with them in the laboratory.

Mr. Norman Lockyer towards the close of the year read a paper before the Royal Society, in which he discussed the evidence derived from the spectroscopic study of the sun and stars, and from laboratory experiments; which evidence has led him to the conclusion that the so-called elements of the chemist are in reality compound bodies. As a rule, in observing spectra, the substance to be examined is volatilised in a gas flame, or by means of sparks from an induction coil, and the light is allowed to fall on the slit of the spectroscope; the spectrum is then generally one in which the lines run across the entire field, but by interposing a lens between the spark apparatus and the slit of the spectroscope, Mr. Lockyer was enabled to study the various regions of the heated vapour, and thus to establish the fact (he was not the first to remark it) that all the lines of the substance volatilised did not extend to equal distances from the poles; in this manner the spectrum of an alloy showed the lines of each constituent according to their length in due proportion. The amount of a substance determines the length and number as also the brightness and thickness of the lines given by it. For the purpose of ascertaining the elements present in the sun, Mr. Lockyer has made a map of a particular region of the spectra of metallic elements for comparison with the map of the same region of the solar spectrum. For this purpose about 2,000 of the spectra of the various metallic elements have been taken, and more than 100,000 eye observations have been made. The result of all this labour is to show that the hypothesis that identical lines in different spectra are due to impurities, is not sufficient, for he finds short line coincidences between the spectra of many metals in which the freedom from mutual impurity has been demonstrated by the absence of the longest Mr. Lockyer remarked five years ago that many facts point to the conclusion that some of the elements, at all events, are compound bodies. According to this theory the hotter the star, the more simple its spectrum, if it be supposed that, as the temperature increases, the compounds are first broken up into their constituent "elements" and these "elements" then undergo decomposition into elements of lower atomic weight. Dealing with calcium, lithium, iron, and hydrogen, Mr. Lockyer found that precisely the kind of change which is to be expected on the hypothesis of the non-elementary character of the elements has been found to take place. In discussing the hydrogen spectrum, Mr. Lockyer states that he imagines the substance helium existing in the chromosphere, and not recognised hitherto in any substance on the earth, to be another form of hydrogen. Nature, from which we abridge this paper, and many others of the same character, says on this subject: "There can be no question that the facts brought forward by Mr. Lockyer are of the highest importance and value, and that they will have much influence on the further development of spectrum analysis, to which he has already so largely contributed. But his arguments are of a character so different from those generally dealt with by chemists, that they

will hesitate for the present to regard them as proofs of the decomposition of the elements, until either they are assured by competent physicists that they cannot be explained by any other equally simple and probable hypothesis, or until what Mr. Lockyer has foreshadowed as taking place in other worlds has been realised beyond question or cavil in our own laboratories."

Chemical synthesis has made vast strides of late years, and chemists are no longer satisfied with destroying substances to see what they are made of. Since the year 1868, when Professors Graebe and Liebermann succeeded in turning the refuse of coal tar into a brilliant dye, as yet no other dye has been made, though other triumphs of chemistry have been recorded. In 1878, however, Professor Baeyer of Munich, after a twenty years' investigation, has been able to announce the artificial formation of indigo. We will not frighten the general reader with the tremendous names of the substances successively analysed in order to arrive at this result. As yet the manufacture is too complicated and costly to be of commercial value, but there is no doubt that the possibility once established, the rest will follow.

An important paper was read before the Iron and Steel Institute by Mr. J. Lowthian Bell, M.P., F.R.S., "On the Separation of Phosphorus from Pig Iron." He pointed out that fully five-sixths of the pig iron manufactured in Great Britain is made from ores which, when smelted, give a product containing from three-tenths of an unit to nearly two per cent. of Under ordinary circumstances, more than one per cent. of phosphorus renders iron unfit for the Bessemer converter. Bessemer steel rail makers are now, therefore, obliged to reject iron that used to do well enough for iron rails. Mr. Bell said that the phosphorus was not acted upon by the Bessemer converter in the same manner as by the lower temperature of the refining furnace, and that with a lower temperature the oxide formed acted both on the carbon and on the phosphorus. Oxide of iron and melted crude iron may be maintained in contact, and still contain carbon enough to prevent its solidifying, while the phosphorus rapidly disappears. Instances were given of 95 per cent. of phosphorus having been removed, while 10 per cent. only of carbon had been dissipated. The process consists in the more rapid agitation of the two substances while in a liquid condition.

A very remarkable fête was given to the eminent French chemist, M. de Wurtz, the professor at the École de Médecine of Paris, and of the Sorbonne. M. de Wurtz came over to deliver the triennial Faraday lecture, and all the first savans were in London to receive him. His especial study is gas, and his lecture bore the title of "La Constitution de la Matière à l'État gazeux." M. Wurtz traced the steps of the investigators of gas from the time of Van Helmont, the inventor of the word, not forgetting Faraday, after whom the lecture was named. Noting that the chief, if not the only method used by the earlier experimenters was compression, it was during the application of this treatment that Faraday discovered butylene and benzene, which last enters so largely into manufactures at the present day. Certain gases, however, said M. Wurtz, will not yield to this treatment, and remain in a gaseous state till pressure is combined with other means—M. Natterer, of Vienna, has compressed oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen to 3,000 atmospheres without liquefying them, for instance. M. Wurtz then explained the kinetic theory of gases, and Boyle's and Mariotte's law, and described the behaviour of liquids at the boiling point, leading up to the experiments which we detailed last year, which brought about the liquefaction of oxygen and hydrogen, by Pictet and Cailletet. M. Wurtz observed that, from a physical point of view, gases and vapours have the same constitution, being formed of molecules which move freely in space, but that they differ, by the nature and constitution of these molecules. After this M. Wurtz touched on the chemical properties and combinations of gases and vapours, quoting the ideas of Avogadro and Ampère, and many others, and winding up by those of Bernoulli. At the annual dinner of the Scientific body at Willis's Rooms, every opportunity was taken of doing honour to the illustrious guest. Some 400 sat down to dinner, and the toast of the "Faraday lecturer" was greeted with an amount of cheering which is unusual among scientific men. The great scientific topic of the year, electric lighting, was freely discussed, and Dr. Spottiswoode, Professor Huxley, and others rendered the occasion memorable by their remarks.

The system of mathematical examination at Cambridge having been altered in 1873, and a considerable addition to the number of subjects having been made, it was hoped that the course of study would become more interesting. The effect has not been what was intended, and an extra strain has been put on the minds of candidates, overtaxed as to their powers already, in consequence of their attempting as a rule to master all or most of the additional subjects. Proposals have been made to meet this evil, and to alter the present system of examination in a very decided manner.

A paper exhibition was opened at Berlin during the year, and a variety of articles, carpets, chairs, and even boats made of the material were exhibited. One of the principal exhibitors was Prince Bismarck, who is a partner in a large firm at Varsin. By statistics from the catalogue, it appears that the United States consume 14 kilos of paper per head, to 6 per head in Germany and Switzerland, and 5 in England, other countries consuming smaller quantities.

Talking of exhibitions, it appears that Mr. Edison's phonograph was refused a reward at the Paris Exhibition, on the ground that it was not an instrument of precision, while the jury of telegraphists said it was of no use to telegraphy.

The British Association's meeting was held at Dublin, and was consequently largely attended, and great preparations were made for it by the local committee and the Royal Dublin Society. Dr. William Spottiswoode was the president, and ably he performed his duty. Dr. Spottiswoode in his address reminded his hearers that in former days the Royal Society and the Royal Dublin Society were the only scientific societies in the United Kingdom; but that now each of the numerous branches of science have a society, which work independently, and he compared the British Association with these societies. The reports of the committees, the grants for the advancement of science, the duties of the council, &c., were touched upon by Dr. Spottiswoode, who then plunged into his address, which was necessarily, from mathematics being his spécialité, a profound one. Beginning with Newton's remarks on geometry and mechanics, and going on to his views on the forces which he suspects bind together or repel the particles of bodies, Dr. Spottiswoode considered the remarks of Burrowes, who says, "No one science is so little connected with the rest as not to afford many principles whose use may extend considerably beyond the science to which they primarily belong, and no proposition is so purely theoretical as to be incapable of being applied to practical purposes." After speaking of mathe-

matics in relation to literature and art, Dr. Spottiswoode mentioned the measurements in physics which we owe to mathematical inquiry, many of them being quite unattainable in any other manner. He instanced bodies of the 80,000th and 120,000th of an inch in diameter as the outside of the measurements that can be visible in the microscope, but said that the solar beams and the electric light reveal to us the presence of bodies far smaller than these, Professor Tyndall having suggested a method of measuring these minute objects in terms of luminiferous waves. There is strong evidence, according to M. De La Rue, that a voltaic discharge may be an intermittent phenomenon. The president went on to say that the only small quantities of which we have any actual measurements are the wave-lengths of light, and that all others, except so far as they can be deduced from these, await future determination; and that "the simplicity of nature which we at present grasp, is really the result of infinite complexity; and that below the uniformity there underlies a diversity whose depths we have not yet probed, and whose secret places are still beyond our reach." The president then spoke of mathematics pure, but scarcely simple; and we can hardly follow his flights among "imaginaries," manifold space, and non-Euclidean geometry. He remarks that "the question has not unnaturally been asked whether there is anything in the outer world to which they correspond; whether, admitting that for our limited experience ordinary geometry amply suffices, we may understand that for powers more extensive in range, or more minute in definition, some more general scheme would be requisite?" Dr. Spottiswoode spoke of the eminent mathematicians who had worked at these subjects of late in different countries, and, as he expresses it scientifically, have "reflected similar ideas with all the modifications due to the chromatic dispersion of their individual minds."

Dr. Spottiswoode is of opinion that though pure mathematics have largely outstripped applied, yet they are far from useless on that account, and instanced the "calculus of quaternions," and of other works besides "the properties of general integrals, and of general theorems on integration for the theories of electricity and magnetism" of Hamilton as having been of the greatest practical use. Dr. Spottiswoode compares the newer calculations with pictures, the whole of a page of formulæ being read off at once, and the artistic faculty being strongly brought to bear on them. A wonderful account is given later on of a calculating machine constructed by Professor James Thomson, which by means of a disc, a cylinder, and a ball, enables an unskilled workman to perform as much as ten skilled arithmeticians. The problem of finding the free motion of any number of mutually attracting particles is by this means solved by turning a handle.

An important investigation of the effect of the screw propeller on ships was undertaken and carried out during the year by a committee of the British Association. A frightful calamity, involving the loss of a Prussian man-of-war, directed the attention of the public specially to this point, and though collisions have occurred often before from the same causes, the reasons have not hitherto been gone into; even now the committee regret that due attention is not paid either by the Admiralty or the Mercantile Marine to their recommendations. The main point the committee had in view was to ascertain how far the reversal of the screw did or did not interfere with the action of the rudder during the interval of stopping, and important light has been thrown on the question of handling screw ships. It is found an in-

variable rule that, during the interval in which a ship is stopping herself by the reversal of her screw, the rudder produces none of its usual effects to turn the ship, but that, under these circumstances, the effect of the rudder, such as it is, is to turn the ship in the opposite direction from that in which she would turn if the ship were going ahead. The magnitude of this reverse effect of the rudder is always feeble and is different for different ships, and even for the same ship under different conditions of loading. It appears that the wind or any other cause is free to act on the vessel when her screw is reversed, and may neutralise the efforts of the crew to turn her, though they may be quite aware of her behaviour with the screw reversed under ordinary circumstances. The utmost effect of the influences (of the reversed rudder, the effect of the wind, and the action of the screw) when they act in conjunction, as when the screw is right-handed, the helm starboarded, and the wind on the starboard side, is small compared with the influence of the rudder as it acts when the ship is steaming ahead: in no case has a ship tried by the committee been able to turn with the screw reversed, on a circle of less than double the radius of that on which she would turn when steaming ahead. The committee say that if, on approaching danger, the screw be reversed, all idea of turning the ship out of the way of the danger must be abandoned. She may turn a little, and those in charge may know the direction in which she will turn—but the amount of turning must be small, and the direction very uncertain. The committee further point out that the method of steering at present employed is clumsy and slow, and add that there is no mechanical reason why the helm should not be brought hard over in less than fifteen seconds from the time the order is given. committee, consisting of James Napier, F.R.S., Sir W. Thompson, F.R.S., W. Froude, F.R.S., J. T. Bottomley, and Osborne Reynolds, F.R.S., have, in our opinion, had to do some of the most important work of the year, and we earnestly hope their report will not long be disregarded.

Dr. Hicks, the inventor of the Dimetian, Pebidian, and Menevian formations in Wales, this year propounded the name Arvonian for a group intermediate between the two former; the name is derived from Arvonia the Roman name of Carnavon, and from whence that name is derived.

Mr. Herbert H. Smith, who is mentioned elsewhere as a traveller, made a section of the Devonian rocks of the Amazon region, and discovered a rich carboniferous bed on the north side of the Amazon in the vicinity of Alenguer. The results of this are in course of publication by Professor Hart of the Geological Survey. In the course of the field operations of one of the parties of the United States Geological Survey in charge of Professor Hayden, Mr. H. W. Jackson made investigations of the ruined buildings in one of the cañons known as the Chaco, in Arizona. Fourteen feet below the surface a layer of pottery and débris came into view; ten feet above this layer the foundation walls of ancient buildings were visible; these were in time covered with the buildings of which no history remains. A skull found there is curiously flattened; it is filled with sand as hard as stone. A coal seam, five feet thick and of good quality, is reported to have been struck in Buller County, New Zealand.

The unwise parsimony of the Government allows the publications of the British Geological Survey to remain so expensive that they, although executed at great expense to the public, are but of scant use to it. The liberal behaviour of other nations in this matter is certainly a reproach to us. So

inaccessible to the public are our official publications that maps, models, and notes are published privately by persons who are or have been connected with the Survey, and command a ready sale. Mr. Whitaker, great on tertiaries, and Mr. Jordan, the experienced employé of Jermyn Street, have contributed to our knowledge of the environs of London, and thanks are due to them for supplying a long-felt want.

In consequence of the British Association holding its meeting in Dublin, Irish geology received a good deal of attention from the section C. The president of the section, Dr. John Evans, remarked that he believes with Professor Hill that the whole of the central plain of Ireland had at one time been covered by the carboniferous group. He remarked on the miocene beds of the north-east of Ireland, and said that he thought that from the miocene being so poorly represented in this country, due attention had not been directed to the importance of that formation. Dr. John Evans had a theme on which he could discourse most fittingly in the vexed question concerning the date of the implement-bearing beds of England. He combated the evidence adduced by Dr. James Geikie and by Mr. Skertchly, to show that the implements of the Palæolithic age were interglacial. Leaving Dr. Croll's theory of the alternations of climate, Dr. John Evans said he distinctly considered the gravels containing the implements to be in many cases much later than the chalky boulder clay, and that he thought it very remarkable if the implements occur in successive beds in the same district, each separated from each other by an enormous lapse of time.

The results of M. d'Alberti's expedition to New Guinea were, as regards the collections made, eight hundred skins of birds (about twenty-five species probably being new to science), many new insects, some of the known forms of insect life corresponding with those of the Philippines and Australia. M. d'Alberti supposes that one or two of the mammals are new.

The footman in *Punch* who desired a new animal, as he was tired of beef, pork, and mutton, would be gratified to hear that a new if not true animal has been heard of in Brazil. Fritz Müller, of Itajahy, in Southern Brazil, gives an account of a gigantic worm, known in the highlands of that country as the "Minhocao." The Minhocao is supposed to be about fifty yards long and five broad, and the evidence that some such animal does exist is strong. Another account speaks of the Minhocao as nearly a metre in thickness, with or without legs, with a snout like a pig. The traces of this animal were trenches, which were seen by Herr Kelling, a merchant of Lages. Herr Odebrecht, while surveying near Itajahy, came across traces of the same sort some years ago. Similar trenches were found by Antonio Branco terminating, like some of the former, in a morass. The waters of the pool in the morass appeared at times strangely troubled. The accounts, however, varying, point to the existence of some monster hitherto supposed to be extinct.

The reports of the doings of archæologists in the last few years published in 1878, may find a place in our scientific chronicle; some of them claim additional interest from the events of the year. From Cyprus, General di Cesnola, the American Consul there, has described antiquities of great interest to a nation that has now become virtually the owners of the island. There appear to be three separate styles of art in the Cypriote pottery: Assyrian, Egyptian, and Greek. In the Temple of Golgoi, objects belonging to these styles were found, each style being arranged by itself; these styles are supposed by General di Cesnola to have prevailed at different periods. Dr.

Schliemann, in his excavations at Mycenæ, has unearthed many a relic dear to classically educated Englishmen. A certain likeness exists between the ornamentation of some of these and some of the Cypriote ware, and the diadems found on the heads of the bodies in the tombs show a connection also. The human face is often found as an ornament on the ware from Hissarlik, and the face as copied by one workman after another gradually loses its likeness to anything human. The "γλαύκωπις 'Αθήνη" is supposed to have been so called from a degradation of the goddess's face on vases by successive generations of workmen. Handles have degenerated into knobs, at least so say the experts, and it well may be so, as the markings on celts, the cross lines on the new Post Office registered envelope, and the two buttons behind a gentleman's coat, respectively preserve the memory of the thongs that bound the first, the string that secured the second, and the belt formerly supported by the last. The so-called "crest of Athena," according to Nature, is a degradation of the crown-shaped tops of vases from Hissarlik, and "the history of every form may be traced by connecting links in the specimens at South Kensington. The whole collection forms a continuous sequence which by a judicious arrangement of connecting forms is capable of demonstration." "To apply the expression Darwinism to such a sequence of forms is no mere figure of speech; it expresses the truth as fully in relation to savage art and ornament as to the forms of nature." One curiosity we may note as exhibited by Dr. Schliemann at South Kensington, the "δέπας 'αμφικύπελλον," about which there has been so much written; it is unmistakable when seen.

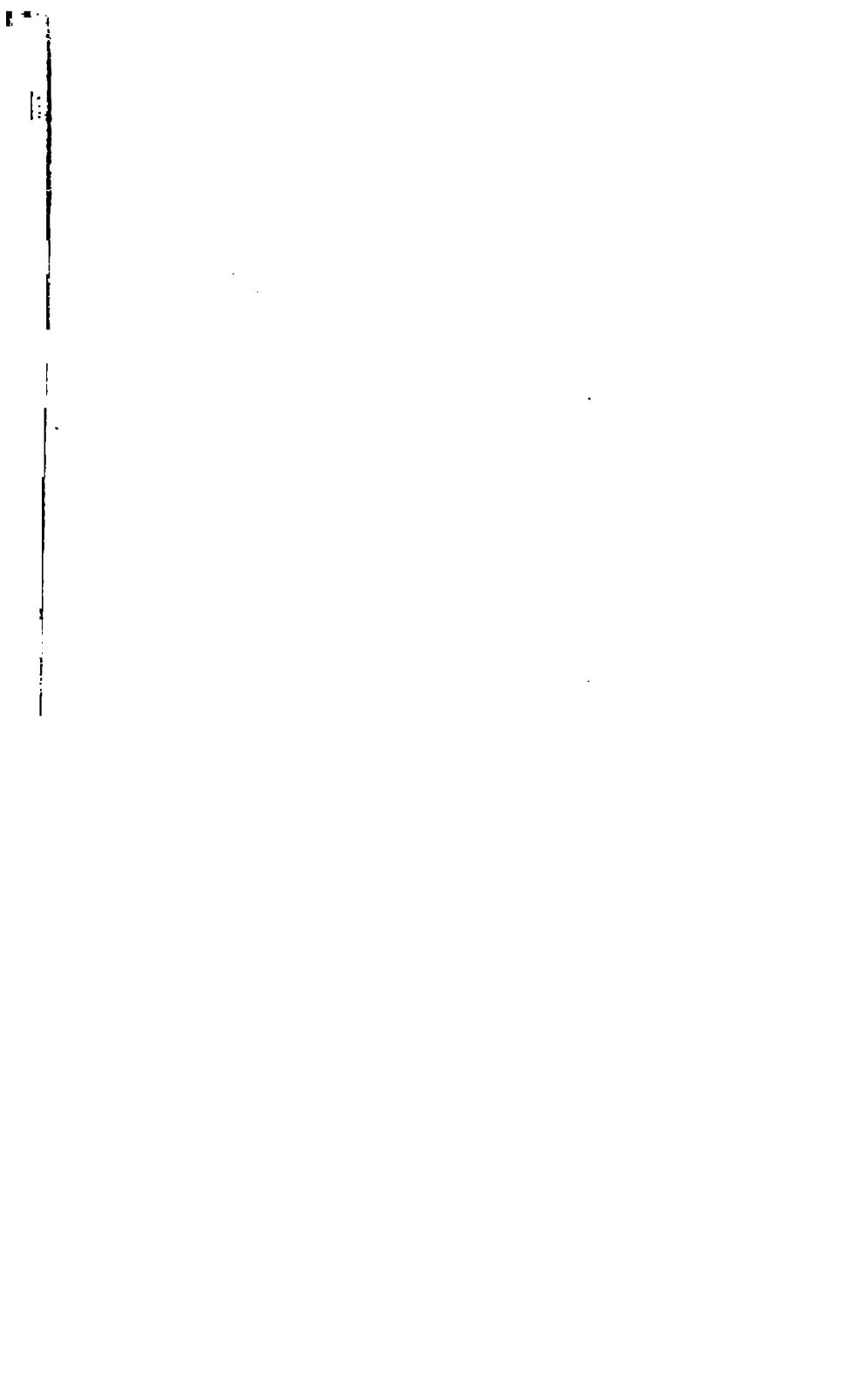
Deep-sea dredgings made by the U.S. schooner "Blake" lead to some interesting results. Many of the phenomena mentioned by Dana were observed; near the coast of Cuba numbers of interesting sponges were dredged (a species of favosites about which we should like to hear more), an isopod eleven inches long, many shell-fish, eyeless fish from the bottom, others with but little eye but with long filaments, &c.

Japan has by this year an active archeological society calling itself Kobutzu Kai or the "Society of Old Things;" the number of members is 200, who hold monthly meetings. There are many antiquities scattered through the land which have already been brought to light by the agency of the society. One interesting custom is mentioned which prevailed before the Christian era. The grave of a dead emperor used to be surrounded by a circle of his attendants buried alive up to their necks: it is not known whether the "survival of the fittest" had anything to do with the alteration in this custom, but after the year 2 B.c. clay figures were substituted for the live attendants. These images are now found in old burial-grounds, and have attracted the attention of the Kobutzu Kai.

Mr. Herbert H. Smith returned to Baltimore, U.S., after several years spent in explorations in Brazil. He spent two years in studying the insect fauna of Santarem, and afterwards he explored the north side of the Amazon. The collection of insects made by him amounted to 12,000 species. Afterwards he spent some time near Rio and Minas. Some of the results of Mr. Smith's observations on the distribution of animals in Brazil are noteworthy. The flood plains of the valley above (forty miles in width in some places) are, according to him, an effectual barrier to many species, especially those unprovided with wings. Mr. Smith's map of the river Jaurucu is

especially valuable among the other valuable maps brought by him. Mr. Smith proposes to return to Brazil at a future time.

The first telegraph line of the Chinese empire was established between the house of the Provisional Governor and the Arsenal of the Tien Tsin; the line is only some eight miles long, but any improvement in China may be welcomed, especially as a proposal is made to establish another telegraph An interesting experiment was made in the neighbourhood of Em-It had long been suspected that the Aach, which has its source in jurassic limestone, was connected with the Danube. A substance called fluorescin was introduced into the water of the Rhine at Emmendingen, and two and a half days afterwards, the green colour of the fluorescin was visible in the Aach, the source of which is about 5 miles distant. is proved that there is a connection between the Upper Danube and the M. de Lesseps was able to report that the personnel of the first scientific and hospital station had reached Zanzibar, and we shall probably have to record the doings of the expedition at some length next year.





PART II.

CHRONICLE

OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN 1878.

JANUARY.

1. Shipping Disasters.—Lloyd's agent at Rotterdam has informed the committee of Lloyd's that a vessel has arrived at Maasluis from Oporto which reports having picked up at sea some goods, including a quantity of tobacco and a lifebuoy marked "Friesland." No doubt, therefore, can exist as to the loss of this steamer. It is reported from Corunna that on or about December 11 some fishermen observed on the rocks off Cape Corrabedo what appeared to be the third part of a large steamer, which in an hour or two sank and disappeared. In all probability this was the "Friesland," which had stranded on Cape Corrabedo, a little promontory a few miles south of Cape Finisterre, and somewhat resembling it in general conformation. On Cape Corrabedo is a light supposed to be visible for twelve miles at sea, so that the "Friesland" probably ran ashore in a fog. There is no news of the crew, who, it is feared, have all perished with the ship. The depth of water about Cape Corrabedo varies from fourteen to over twenty fathoms, and it is just possible that the "Friesland" has sunk in a depth at which diving operations can be carried on. This, however, cannot be until the winter is over, the whole western coast of Spain lying in too exposed a position to permit diving operations except in fine weather. The vessel, of course, is a total loss, but the valuable cargo of indigo, hemp, coir yarn, &c., may be in part recovered. The "Friesland" was an iron screw steamer of 2,525 tons gross.

— Information has been received of a serious casualty on the coast of Denmark, involving loss of life. The brig "Brierley Hill," belonging to North Shields, Captain Duncan, from Kotka to London, laden with staves, has been wrecked at Thisted; only

one man saved. She cleared from Kotka for London on October 20 last. The crew probably numbered eight men. She registered 250 tons, and was thirty years old, having been built at Sunderland in 1847.

- Information has also been received that the well-known fruit-trading steamer 'Oriana," belonging to the London Steamship Company, loading fruit at Catacola, Greece, had stranded on Catacola Point, in leaving port during stormy weather, and would probably become a wreck. She had about 100 tons of currants on board. The telegram states that all on board were saved. A later telegram to the owners states that the steamer had broken in two, and was a total wreck. Guards have been placed by the ship to protect the salvage. The "Oriana" registered 770 tons gross. She was built at Newcastle in 1867.
- A serious accident, and one which threatened to interfere with the navigation of the River Avon, occurred on January 1 at Bristol. A large American vessel, about 700 tons burden, named the "Alice C. Dickerman," was going down the river in ballast, bound for Cardiff, when, in passing Sea Mills, owing to a dense fog which prevailed, she took the ground, and all efforts to get her off proved unavailing. As the tide left her, she heeled over, and fell broadside on into the river, her masts falling across the tideway and preventing ships passing. Prompt measures were taken by the haven master to remove the obstruction. The masts of the disabled ship were cut away, and, as the evening tide flowed she filled with water, thus showing serious injury to her hull. Several tug boats, however, were employed, and they succeeded in hauling the derelict on to the bank and out of the navigable course of the river. The crew fortunately escaped without injury, but lost most of their effects.
- GALLANT RESCUE OF A CREW.—The fishing smack "Smiling Morn," of Hull, has arrived at Hull, having on board Captain T. H. Smith and eighteen seamen, engineers, and firemen, forming the crew of the steamship "Danae," of North Shields, the vessel having been abandoned in the North Sea on Christmas Day in a sinking condition. The "Danae," having taken on board a full cargo of wheat at Revel for London, passed Copenhagen on December 21, and rounded the Scaw on the morning of the 23rd. Strong westerly gales were then encountered, with heavy seas, and on the morning of Christmas Day, when the steamer was about forty miles off the Horn Reef, coast of Jutland, the storm increasing in violence, she was thrown on her port side, and her cargo shifted. Heavy seas washed over the vessel, the water entering the engine-room and cabins. The steam-pumps were set going, and although water was pumped out at the rate of two tons a minute it kept rising. The hatches were washed away, the decks damaged, and all hopes of saving the vessel given up. Towards noon the "Smiling Morn" was sighted by the crew, who were in a helpless condition, and signals of distress were made. The smack was then to leeward, and it took her two or three

hours to reach the disabled steamer. All this time it was doubtful whether the "Danae" could keep afloat, and efforts were made by the crew to launch the lifeboats. One boat was smashed whilst being swung in the davits, another was washed away, a third was too small for the heavy sea which was running, but the fourth was successfully launched clear of the "Danae." The men had to swing themselves by means of ropes from the weather side of the poop into the lifeboat, and after some difficulty the whole of the crew got safely away from the steamer, which had then about fifteen feet of water in her. The nineteen men were as quickly as possible got on board the smack, and their lifeboat secured. They lost most of their clothing and valuables, and several of them, from the engine department, were without coats and boots. The steamer was lost sight of at dusk. The smack had to give up her fishing voyage and make for the Humber. The shipwrecked men were cared for in every possible way. arrival at Hull they were taken to the Sailors' Home, and in the evening forwarded to North Shields by the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society. The sight at the Hull Railway Station on Sunday night was most affecting. Three hearty cheers were given for the crew of the "Smiling Morn" by the poor fellows who had been rescued, and as the train moved away from the station they uttered many a heartfelt "God bless you!"

- Singular Case of Suicide.—William Jackson, accused of attempting to murder a Mr. Eugene Hamburger on the Holborn Viaduct a few days ago, shot himself in Falmer church-He dined at an inn in the village, and yard, near Lewes. attended afternoon service at the parish church. o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, and Jackson was found in the churchyard, shot through the heart. A pocket-book was found on him, in which he had written a long history of his connection with Hamburger, whom, he said, he had no intention of killing, and expressed a hope that he might recover. The pistol with which he shot himself he says he bought in Lewes for the purpose. Mr. Hamburger's condition is stated to have slightly improved. At the inquest on the body of Jackson a witness who had known him for some time stated that Jackson was a temperate man, and he was sure that the object of his attack on Mr. Hamburger was not robbery. A long written statement found in Jackson's pocketbook was read, in which he stated that he had been insulted by Hamburger, and that he was determined to be avenged, but that he had no thought of assassination or robbery. "It," he wrote, "was a fair duel, and the odds were against me. I drew part of the powder from the cartridge, and I did not think it would kill. I asked him which he would have, the dagger or pistol, and he said the dagger. I threw it to the other end of the room, and when he rushed to pick it up I fired. I then closed with him, and after a terrible struggle wrested the dagger from him and threw I repeated my act, and asked him to make terms.

offered me a sovereign to go, but I did not ask or wish for money. I said if he would allow me half an hour's start I would leave him, on the condition that he would not pursue or prosecute me. He promised most faithfully not to do so, and I threw down the knife and ran. He picked it up and followed me down the first flight. I made a stand, when he at once returned to the room, and I ran down St. Andrew's Street, jumped into a cab, and drove to Westminster." The jury found that the deceased committed suicide, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show the state of his mind at the time.

— "Who's Who in 1878":—The oldest member of Her Majesty's Privy Council is Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G.C.B., aged 90; the youngest, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, aged 25. The oldest duke is the Duke of Portland, aged 78; the youngest, the Duke of Montrose, aged 26. The oldest marquis is the Marquis of Donegall, aged 81; the youngest the Marquis Camden, aged 6. The oldest earl in the House of Peers is the Earl Bathurst, aged 87; though the oldest bearer of that title is Earl of Kilmorey, an Irish peer, aged 90; the youngest, is the Earl of Hopetoun, aged 18. The oldest viscount is Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, aged 90; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 15. The oldest baron is Lord Chelmsford, aged 84; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged 11. The oldest member of the House of Commons is the Right Honourable Joseph Warner Henley, M.P. for Oxfordshire, aged 85; the youngest, Viscount Helmsley, M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, aged 26. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, aged 82; the youngest, the Right Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Justice of Appeal, aged 40. The eldest Judge in Ireland is the Hon. James O'Brien, of the Court of Queen's Bench, aged 72; the youngest, the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, LL.D., Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 47. The oldest of the Scotch Lords of Session is Robert Macfarlane, Lord Ormidale, aged 76; the youngest, Alexander Burns Shand, Lord Shand, aged 49. The oldest Prelate of the Church of England is the Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, aged 80; the youngest is the Right Rev. Rowley Hill, Bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 42. The oldest Prelate of the Irish Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. John Gregg, Bishop of Cork, aged 80; the youngest is his son, the Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, aged 44. The oldest Prelate of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, aged 74: the youngest, the Right Rev. George R. Mackarness, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, aged 55. The oldest Baronet is Sir Richard John Griffith, aged 94; the youngest, Sir Thomas Lewis Hughes Neave, aged 4. The oldest Knight is Major-Gen. Sir John George Woodford, K.C.B., aged 93; the youngest, Sir Ludlow Cotter, aged 25.

9. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, after a severe and sudden illness of only a few days' duration, succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

On January 7, came the intelligence that the King was ill. Whether his malady was from the beginning of so dangerous a kind that medical aid must in any event have proved vain cannot be said, but it had been noticed with apprehension that the King was submitted to the same treatment which proved fatal to the greatest of modern Italian statesmen, the Minister to whom Victor Emmanuel and Italy owed so much—Cavour. The King was copiously bled in the course of January 7. Cavour was also bled, and in the opinion of the medical world the blood-letting killed him.

For some short time previously to his death His Majesty was aware that his end was drawing near, and having received the sacraments at the hands of a priest he sent for Prince Humbert and the Princess Margherita, with whom he conversed for some minutes. He afterwards saw some other persons with whom he had been in constant communication, and a few minutes later breathed his last. The deceased King had nearly completed his fifty-eighth year.

After his death Prince Humbert was proclaimed King of Italy,

and confirmed the present Ministers in their posts.

The event has caused great emotion in Rome, while in Paris people have remarked on the singularity of its occurrence on the anniversary of the death of Napoleon III.

The deceased King was the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, having been born on March 14, 1820.

He received at his baptism the names of Marie Albert Eugene Ferdinand Thomas Victor Emmanuel. He was carefully educated in science and military tactics, and married on April 12, 1842, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died on January 20, 1855. He took an active part, as Duke of Savoy, in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goito and Novara. On the evening after the latter (March 24, 1849), Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who assumed the title Victor Emmanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, somewhat haughty, and a reputed opponent to Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father; but the treaty of peace was not signed till August 1849. On mounting the throne of Sardinia he endeavoured to reorganise the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, concluded with England several treaties of commerce, established railways, and promoted free trade. He indignantly refused the offer made by Austria for the cession of Parma, provided he would abolish the Constitution. Genoa having revolted, and expelled his garrison, he sent an army against it, recovered his former rights, and his efforts for the prosperity of his kingdom were generally successful. He had, however, one great struggle throughout his reign with the Court and clergy of Rome. Guided by Count Cavour, he confiscated much Church property, and took away many clerical privileges. He concluded, in January 1855, a convention with France and England, to take part in the war against Russia, and despatched to the Crimea an army of 17,000 men, under General della Marmora, which distinguished itself by a victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. Sardinia took part in the Conference of Paris, where her Ambassador laid before the representatives an able paper on the state of Italy. In 1855 the King lost his mother, wife, and brother, and was brought to the verge of the grave by fever. After his recovery he visited France and England, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and was created a Knight of the Garter and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

In the early part of 1859 the King, whose relations with Austria had been for a long time the reverse of friendly, announced in the Chamber that a storm was impending, and Count Cavour detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria in a diplomatic circular. Lord Derby's Government used its best endeavours to avert a war which seemed imminent, but without effect. Austria summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; and the Austrian army crossed the Ticino. The Emperor of the French despatched a powerful army into Italy, and having assumed the command, joined the Sardinian forces, and defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30 and 31; at Magenta, June 4; and at Solferino, June 24—the Emperor and the King being present The Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, the princes from Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; and the Treaty of Villa Franca, concluded July 11, confirmed by the Treaty of Zurich, November 10, terminated the war and established Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. The Parliament, assembled at Turin, March 17, 1861, formally established the title, which was recognised by England March 30, and by France June 24. treaty for the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, and the evacuation of Rome by the French in two years, was signed September 15, 1864. The Court was transferred to Florence in 1865, and the French army was withdrawn from Rome in 1867. In 1866 the King of Italy, making common cause with Prussia, by a treaty signed May 12, declared war against Austria. The Italian army was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza, June 24, and the Italian fleet sustained a reverse off Lissa, July 20: but in consequence of the success of the Prussians peace was signed at Vienna, October 3, by which Venice and the territory of Venetia were ceded to Italy, and Victor Emmanuel made his public entry into Venice, November 7.

All the States of the Church were now seized by the Sar-

dinian troops, with the exception of Rome, Civita Vecchia, and certain districts that were occupied by the French army. When war broke out between France and Germany in 1870 the Emperor Napoleon found it necessary to withdraw the French troops from Rome. Accordingly, the last detachment left the Pontifical territory August 8, 1870, and on the 20th of the following month, notwithstanding the agreement which had been made by King Victor Emmanuel not to invade the Pope's dominions, the Italian troops, under General Cadorna, entered Rome after a short resistance from the Pontifical troops, who ceased firing at the request of the Holy Father himself. In September 1873, King Victor Emmanuel visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, and the Emperor of Germany at Berlin. His family consists of the Princess Clothilde Marie Thérèse Louise, born March 2, 1843, and married January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon; Prince Humbert Rénier Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène, heir apparent, and Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta (formerly King of Spain), born May 30, 1845; and Princess Maria Pia, born October 16, 1847; and married October 6, 1862, to Louis I., King of Portugal.

12. GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.—An extensive fire destroyed several large warehouses between Watling Street and Cheapside. It was caused by the upsetting of a workman's spirit-lamp. Messrs. Crocker & Sons, calico printers, who had most extensive premises in Watling Street, extending up Friday Street, were having additional premises completed at 81 Watling Street, and these were quickly in a blaze. The site is no very great distance from the Fire Brigade Station, but between the station and the burning premises the road was "up." While the engines were being brought round, however, and carts and waggons were being removed, the brigade men ran to the hydrants, and, having fixed the hose, began to play upon the flames, there being, fortunately, an excellent supply of water. The premises on fire, however, burnt with great rapidity, and the flames spread to the adjoining houses on the west and in the rear. Captain Shaw and the staff at Watling Street head station were on the spot at once, and all the engines which could be brought into play poured volumes of water upon the flames, which threatened not only the whole block between Watling Street and Cheapside, but even the blocks across the narrow thoroughfares of Friday Street and Bread Street. As fast as it was possible the divisions of the brigade from other parts of London came to the spot, and gave able assistance. premises were five storeys in height, and nearly all of them were stored with textile fabrics. After about four hours the premises of Messrs. Crocker in Friday Street fell with a crash. Captain Shaw was struck on the hip by a falling beam, and several of the brigade had narrow escapes. The details of the fire show that 81 Watling Street, a building of 25 feet by 100 feet, was burnt out. The next houses from 82 to 87 Watling Street, and from 51 to 54 Friday Street, belonging to Messrs. Crocker & Sons, all adjoining and communicating, were burnt out, buildings and contents, and parts of the buildings have fallen into the street. Nos. 79 and 80 Watling Street, and 13 and 14 Bread Street, all in the occupation of Messrs. Wilks, linen warehousemen, were damaged by fire and water. Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17 Watling Street, on the opposite sides, had their fronts scorched by the flames. No. 12 Bread Street was only kept from bursting into flame by the efforts of the brigade, and, as it was, the building and contents were damaged. Nos. 10 and 11 Bread Street, No. 55 Friday Street, in the occupation of Messrs. Shaw & Beeton, and other tenants, No. 56 Friday Street, and Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Friday Street were in danger from the flames, and their fronts were severely scorched. Lesser damage was sustained by Messrs. Cooke, Sons & Co., at 12 Friday Street, Messrs. Ellington at 13, Messrs. Hampton at 14, and E. Crute at 15. The total loss is very great, that of Messrs. Crocker & Sons amounting, it is stated, to nearly 200,000l. A workman is missing, and it is feared he did not escape. Messrs. Crocker, Son, & Co. state that both stock and premises are fully insured.

13. FOUR RELEASED MILITARY FENIAN PRISONERS arrived in Dublin to-day. Their arrival was witnessed by a vast multitude of people, and the streets of Dublin were crowded. On landing at Kingstown, the late prisoners were presented with an address of The four liberated Fenians were:—Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy, who was convicted by court-martial, in May 1866, of a breach of the Articles of War, "having come to the knowledge of an intended mutiny in Her Majesty's troops, and not giving information to his commanding officer." He was sentenced to death, which was commuted to penal servitude for life. He has been twelve years in prison. Corporal Chambers, 5th Dragoon Guards, convicted at a court-martial in Ireland, in June 1866, of breach of the Articles of War, "mutinous conduct and desertion," and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Private John Patrick O'Brien, tried by court-martial in June 1867, for a similar offence to that of Corporal Chambers. Michael Davitt, tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, in June 1870, together with an Englishman named Wilson, for supplying arms to the Fenian organisation. Wilson got five years' imprisonment, which he served out. Davitt's sentence was fifteen years' penal servitude. Sergeant M'Carthy died at Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, on January 15, the cause, it is believed, having been heart disease. The event caused so serious a shock to Corporal Chambers, that his life was put in danger.

14. The Telephone.—Professor Bell and Colonel Reynolds exhibited the operations of the telephone before the Queen at Osborne. Having given a brief explanation of his invention, the Professor proceeded to hold a conversation with Mr. Ormiston,

at Osborne Cottage; Her Majesty then took the telephone, and conversed with Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph, who were at the cottage; and a request having been made that Miss Kate Field, who was also there, should go to the piano, she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" into the telephone, for which the Duke of Connaught returned the Queen's thanks. The same lady subsequently sang into the telephone, "Comin' thro' the Rye," and the cuckoo song from "Love's Labour Lost," with surprising effect. Later in the evening experiments were made at Cowes, Southampton, and London. From the first town came four part songs; from the second a bugle retreat that elicited the Duke of Connaught's commendation; at the third there was clear and fluent conversation, and from which also "God Save the Queen" came from an organ. Her Majesty and the Royal family evinced much interest in the several experiments.

The Queen, in a letter of thanks written by Sir Thomas Biddulph to Professor Bell, subsequently has expressed her surprise and gratification at the exhibition of the telephone at Osborne. Her Majesty having also expressed a wish to purchase the two instruments used, Professor Bell has offered to the Queen a set of telephones to be made expressly for Her Majesty's use.

— Sculling Championship.—A match for the Sculling Championship between John Higgins, of Shadwell, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, for 2001. a side and the Champion Challenge Cup, was rowed to-day, over the usual Tyne course, from the Mansion House to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, a distance of nearly four miles, and unfortunately resulted in a foul after the two scullers had rowed about half a mile. The referee, however, was clearly of opinion that the foul was the fault of the Tynesider, and consequently awarded the stakes to the Thames The result is most unsatisfactory, as there will still be doubts as to which is the better man of the two, though there can be none as to the propriety of the referee's decision. Previous to this race, Higgins had thrice beaten Boyd. John Higgins is thirtythree years of age, and scaled 10st. 13lb. Boyd is twenty-three years of age, and scaled 10st. 3lb.

As the hour fixed for the start approached an enormous concourse of people assembled on the river banks all the way to Scotswood, and some dozen steamers heavily laden were ready to accompany the contest. Great excitement prevailed when the men stripped at the mark, Higgins especially looking as hard and as healthy as his best friends could wish. The two scullers started after a little delay by mutual consent, and Boyd, getting a trifling advantage at the start and going away with a wonderfully quick stroke, shot out and gained a length's advantage in the first 200 yards. The Northerner then pulled his right scull, and going across in front of Higgins, took his water, with barely a couple of feet of daylight between the boats. Higgins was sculling splendidly in the broken water, but, despite his efforts, Boyd drew out with

half a length's clear lead to the Skinner Burn. Higgins then, in response to George Drewitt, who piloted him over the course, spurted, and a foul became imminent. Boyd, however, answered with another spurt, and once more got a clear lead of half a length, but the effort died away, and Higgins, full of rowing, dashed right into the north-countryman's rowlocks about thirty yards below the Redheugh Bridge, which is barely half a mile from the start. At the time of the foul Boyd was clearly in Higgins' water. While the men remained locked together the excitement At length Boyd got clear first, but it was then seen that Higgins' boat was sinking, and Boyd finished the course alone. Higgins subsequently got into a skiff which was being used by a sculler near the point where the foul occurred, and pulled over the course, so as to be entitled to claim the stakes. Boyd claimed the race on the ground that he had reached the winning-post first and that Higgins had not gone the proper course. Higgins, however, claimed the race on the foul, and charged Boyd with holding his boat when the foul occurred. The decision of Mr. Ireland, the referee, was in favour of Higgins on the foul, the award being quite in consonance with the opinion of both north and south countrymen, all of whom considered that Boyd was alone to blame.

- W. Gale, the well-known pedestrian, started this same day, at the Olympia, Brighton, to walk a quarter of a mile every consecutive ten minutes for thirteen days, being the first instalment of an undertaking to walk 8,000 consecutive quarter miles in journeys of thirteen days each in the principal towns of England, resting only every other Sunday for travelling purposes. He is progressing favourably.
- Anecdotes of Turner.—The day's papers have this story: Turner was staying once in a friend's house at Knockholt, where there were three children. He had brought a drawing with him of which the distance was already carefully outlined, but there was no material for the nearer parts. One morning, when about to proceed with this drawing, he called in the children as collaborateurs for the rest in the following manner. He rubbed three cakes of water-colour-red, blue, and yellow-in three separate saucers, gave one to each child, and told the children to dabble in the saucers and then play together with their coloured fingers on his paper. These directions were gleefully obeyed, as the reader may well imagine. Turner watched the work of the thirty little fingers with serious attention, and after the dabbling had gone on for some time suddenly called out, "Stop!" He then took the drawing into his own hands, added imaginary landscape forms, suggested by the accidental colouring, and the work was finished. On another occasion, after dinner, he amused himself in arranging some many-coloured sugar plums on a dessert plate, and when disturbed in the operation by a question, said to the questioner, "There! you have made me lose fifty guineas."

18. Mr. Stanley had an audience of Marshal MacMahon today, and was entertained at a splendid banquet at the Hôtel du Louvre, by the Paris Geographical Society.

A numerous and distinguished company assembled to meet the illustrious traveller. During the evening the Minister of Public Instruction presented to Mr. Stanley the academic decoration of the palm branches in gold, and the President announced that the Society had awarded to him their great gold medal. On the 21st, the members of the Paris Press Club gave a luncheon to Mr. Stanley. Several toasts were proposed in honour of the explorer, who, in replying to the first, said he always bore in mind that he was a plain journalist—in the midst of great perils had remembered that he was the soldier of journalism, impelled by the journalistic instinct to explore unknown countries, and achieve what Dr. Livingstone and other renowned travellers had left undone.

- Mr. H. M. Stanley arrived at Folkestone on the 22nd. He was met at the landing-stage by the Mayor and Corporation, and several hundreds of persons were present on the pier. He left amid loud cheering. At Charing Cross he was met by a select circle of friends, who enthusiastically cheered him. Mr. Stanley looks much greyer, but seems quite well. At a meeting of the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society it was resolved that Mr. Stanley should be asked to fix a date when he can attend an evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society and give a paper or narrative of his explorations and discoveries in Central Africa; and further, that the president and a deputation from the Council should wait upon Mr. Stanley to congratulate him on his safe return to Europe. It was further decided that the deputation should invite Mr. Stanley to a dinner, given by the society, to which the friends of fellows should also be admissible.
- 21. CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—After a very favourable voyage the Needle Ship arrived at Gravesend to-day, about eleven o'clock, and on the tide flowing was towed to Blackwall, where she was taken into the East India Dock shortly before four o'clock. Great enthusiasm was manifested by a large number of persons who witnessed the passage of the vessel up the Thames. Mr. Dixon received a message from the Queen, expressing the gratification of Her Majesty at hearing of the safe arrival of the Needle. The Princess of Wales has also expressed to Dr. Erasmus Wilson her appreciation of the liberality and public spirit which he has shown in defraying the cost of transporting the Needle from Egypt to England. The "Cleopatra" will occupy her berth in the East India Docks for a few days, and meanwhile it is intended to apply to Captain Burstall, secretary to the Thames Conservancy, for a convenient berth alongside one of the landing-places on the Thames Embankment, for the convenience of her being shown freely to the public, for a period of a fortnight or three weeks at least, during which she will be open to everybody under suitable arrangements.

22. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CAMBRIDGE.—The Prince of Wales to-day unveiled the statue which has been erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort in the Fitzwilliam Museum at

Cambridge.

The Prince arrived at Trinity Lodge on the evening of January 21, and dined with the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Atkinson, in the Hall of Clare College. On the 22nd, at mid-day, the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, with a large number of University dignitaries, assembled in the Fitzwilliam Museum to receive the Prince. The address from the University, which was read by the Chancellor, recalled to memory "the honour and advantage derived by the University from the constant solicitude and attention which the Price Consort bestowed upon all that concerned its well-being during a Chancellorship of nearly fifteen years," and, moreover, "his never-wearying vigilance and attention to the public welfare, and his entire devotion to the duties of his exalted station, at the sacrifice of all personal interests and objects."

The Prince of Wales in the course of his reply said:—
"The interest which the Prince Consort took in everything relating to the welfare of the University is well known to us all, and it is a source of deep gratification to me to witness the respect which the members of the University show to his memory by the erection of this fine statue. I will now proceed to execute the task

imposed upon me of unveiling the statue."

The Chancellor, in thanking His Royal Highness, referred to the deep interest which was taken by the Prince Consort in the

work in which the University was engaged.

After the ceremony the Prince of Wales proceeded to the picture gallery, and held a levée, which was numerously attended. Mr. Foley's statue is of colossal size, and represents His Royal Highness in his robes as Chancellor, with the right hand raised as if he were in the act of speaking. It stands on a plinth of grey Sicilian marble, into which is let the following inscription on a white marble medallion:—"Alberto Reginæ Victoriæ Conjugi Regiæ dignitatis Consorti Cancellario suo Academici Cantabrigiensis."

The Prince of Wales has returned a reply to an address from the Cambridge Corporation, in which he expresses the gratification it gave him to visit the scenes of his happy undergraduate days.

23. MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.—The marriage of King Alfonso with his cousin, the Princess Mercedes, was solemnised with great splendour at Madrid on the 23rd January. The new Queen was everywhere well received.

The festivities were commenced by a grand réveille at eight o'clock in the morning, the whole of the bands of the regiments composing the garrison marching through the principal streets. The marriage ceremony in the Church of Our Lady of the Atocha was fixed for eleven o'clock, and at half-past ten the King, accom-

panied by his father, left the palace in a splendid state carriage drawn by eight handsome white horses heavily beplumed. The Royal bride, on arriving at the railway station from Aranjuez, entered a state carriage, which was also drawn by eight horses, and proceeded direct to the church. It had been arranged that she should have been accompanied by Queen Christina, but Her Majesty was prevented from taking part in the ceremonial by sudden indisposition. Eleven other carriages formed part of the procession, and bore six younger Princesses and the Royal suite. The streets were densely crowded by people from many parts of Spain. Every balcony was richly decorated and filled with ladies elegantly attired.

The King was received with the utmost loyalty by the populace, the country people being most hearty in their plaudits. His Majesty wore the uniform of a captain-general, while his bride was attired in a white velvet dress, trimmed with silver, and a white mantilla. It is but right to say that the greeting accorded to the Infanta was as enthusiastic as that accorded to the King, and was as long sustained. The Duke of Montpensier, with the suit accompanying him, met the King at the portal of the church. His Majesty entered the church with his father, Don Francisco d'Assis, and remained at the altar until the Princess Mercedes arrived, preceded by the Duke of Montpensier, her father, and side by side with the Princess of Asturias. The interior presented a most striking and magnificent appearance, though much of the effect was marred by the want of space, the building not being sufficiently ample for so imposing a ceremonial. It was decorated with ancient hangings of scarlet and gold. The foreign Ambassadors and their suites—attired, of course, according to their different nationalities -- the grandees of Spain, who were in rich costumes, many bearing military orders, and large numbers of the members of the Legislature, accompanied by richly-attired ladies, made up such a sight as has been rarely equalled at any Royal marriage. The Earl of Rosslyn, wearing a British uniform, and a brilliant suite were the first the arrive. His lordship was followed by other special embassies; Russia and Italy only having charges d'affaires. The ceremony was performed by the Patriarch of the Indies, a "Te Deum" being sung in the course of it.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Royal couple proceeded to the palace. At two o'clock there was a march past of the troops in front of the Royal palace by the Plaza del Oriente. In the evening all the principal theatres were thrown open, and were filled by audiences who had been invited by the Municipality. The city was brilliantly illuminated, the Salon del Prado being conspicuous by its display. The waters of four adjacent fountains were coloured by reflected light, and presented a marvellously brilliant appearance. The houses of the nobility were conspicuous by their brilliancy, as were also the public offices and many private houses.

30. Great Distress is Prevalent in South Wales.—There is a collapse of the coal trade, which has fallen off at Cardiff alone by 100,000 tons a month, and the resulting poverty is deplorable, both as a fact and as evidence of the improvidence of the population. In some places, it is said, people are feeding on potato-peelings, raw cabbage-leaves, and brewers' grains. At Merthyr there are hundreds "in a state of semi-starvation," turning over the refuse of the streets for food. Of five hundred collieries in Monmouth and Glamorganshire only twenty are working full time. Soup is distributed in hundreds of quarts a day, but a national subscription would appear to be required. Lord Aberdare has written a letter, in which he says:—"I think there has been some exaggeration of the sufferings of the people in this district. We are still very far from the condition of the Madrasees and Mysoreans, with whom we have been compared. We are not yet a people in beggary, a nation stretching out its hands for food. We have no natives dying by scores on the roadside, or by hundreds in their huts, of absolute starvation. The bulk of our colliery population is able to maintain itself, although with difficulty, and with many privations, without receiving aid from the poor rates or from private charity. The struggle in some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of the deserted ironworks at Merthyr and Aberdare, has been long and sore, but is still carried on with unabated courage.' The Lord Mayor, having been requested to receive a deputation on the subject of instituting a relief fund at the Mansion House in aid of the distress, has replied, through his private secretary, that he does not see his way, especially after the many recent appeals made from the Mansion House for public charities, to open a fund for the object in question. He is the less disposed to do so as he sees that the work of relief has been already very kindly undertaken by Lord Aberdare, the local clergy, and others in whom the public have full confidence; and he thinks that any subscriptions that might be raised could not possibly go into better hands than theirs.

FEBRUARY.

4. Terrible Accident in a Circus.—A frightful accident took place to-day at the Calais fair. A large circus, holding 3,000 persons, was one of the attractions. In the midst of the performance a panic, caused by a false alarm of fire, made the audience in the second-class seats rush down an inclined plank serving as a staircase from the top row of seats. Many persons fell; others followed in a wild endeavour to get through the narrow door. Those behind forced off the outer boarding from the upper part of

the staircase, whence many jumped into the Grande Place, and others on the tops of the adjoining booths. In a few minutes, around the doorway, and also below the opening in the boarding, was a struggling mass of persons a yard in depth. Twelve persons are dead, and others are not expected to recover. One person has been arrested. The people in the front rows mostly kept their places. The Commandant of the 8th Regiment quartered in Calais, and M. Monvoison, the Commissaire of Police, strongly exerted themselves to check the panic, and partially mitigated it. The loss of life was mainly owing to the supplemental door for escape in case of accidents, opening inward, becoming blockaded.

7. WAR EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.—A large crowd collected in Westminster Hall to-day, and as the members passed inward the hearty plaudits or the silence of the crowd told whether they were supporters or opponents of the policy of the Government. It was near to the entrance of the House of Lords that the most remarkable scenes occurred. Here a mass of people stood for a long time awaiting the arrival of the Earl of The first cheers were heard when the Prince of Beaconsfield. Wales drove up to the Peers' entrance. The Duke of Cambridge arrived shortly afterwards, and was greeted in a similar fashion. When the Premier appeared, accompanied by a dozen constables, whose services were quite necessary, so great was the excitement, the enthusiasm of his admirers knew no bounds; they shouted themselves hoarse, and, waving their hats, vied with one another in the attempt to see him. Similar demonstrations occurred when Lord Derby was descried, shouts of "Well done, my lord!" mingling with cheers that did not cease until his lordship had disappeared. A large number of medical students assembled at four o'clock in Trafalgar Square, where they held a meeting, and from thence they walked in procession to the official residence of the Premier in Downing Street, with the object of assuring the Earl of Beaconsfield of their confidence in the policy of Her Majesty's Government. The noble earl, however, had left, and the students, with an immense crowd, proceeded to the House of Commons. Palace Yard was filled, and the police, under the orders of Inspector Denning, closed the outer gates and also the doors of Westminster Hall. The students, singing national songs, tried hard to force an entrance to the building, and Mr. Denning and his constables had considerable difficulty in maintaining order and preventing what at one time seemed likely to result in a riot. Mr. Denning at length succeeded in persuading the students to be content with half a dozen of their number being admitted as a deputation to some member of the Government. Outside the gates of Palace Yard several thousands of persons had assembled, and strong detachments of police arrived. Five of the students, as a deputation, were ushered into the deputation-room of the House of Commons, and Sir Selwin-Ibbetson and Mr. Cross were The deputation having stated the object of their visit

Mr. Cross expressed his pleasure at seeing them, and hoped that they would leave the precincts of the House quietly and in order. In Palace Yard, one of the students, standing on the ledge of a lamp-post, informed the crowd of the reception they had met with, and then the entire body, singing "Rule, Britannia," and other patriotic songs, left, accompanied by most of the large crowd.

- An Attempt at Shooting.—An attempt has been made in St. Petersburg on the life of General Trepoff, prefect of the city, by a young woman armed with a revolver, who had gained admission to him under pretext of presenting a petition. It is feared that the wound may prove fatal.
- 12. The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a banquet to-day at which about 500 persons were present.

In proposing the toast of the Queen, the Lord Mayor referred to the death of the Pope, describing him as having been charged with the government of the Universal Church. The speech of the Lord-Lieutenant was almost entirely statistical, and had reference to poor laws, crime, and education. He admitted that last year things had not been so prosperous as before, but nevertheless he believed the progress of the country to be steady. In respect even of drunkenness the Irish statistics compared favourably with those of England, and he hoped a moderate measure would be passed in restraint of that vice. The encouraging circumstance of a year of depression was that the poorer classes had increased their deposits in the Government Savings Bank. His Grace abstained from any reference to the national crisis, but the toast of "The Queen" was received with marked enthusiasm, the company cheering again and again.

- SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF STOLEN JEWELLERY .- A singular discovery has been made at the East Croydon Railway station. A plumber having been called in to ascertain the cause of a stoppage in the water-closet of one of the ladies' waiting-rooms, on putting his hand down to the bend of the pipe pulled up a quantity of jewellery. The contents of the pan were carefully sifted, and the result was the finding of sixty-four pieces of jewellery, consisting of twelve rings, ten brooches, a number of necklets, chains, lockets, bracelets, &c. From information in the possession of the station officials, the articles were at once supposed to be the proceeds of a robbery at the house of Colonel Lane, J.P., of Broadoak, Bexhill, on the evening of December 5. On the 6th of that month a telegram was sent by Police-Superintendent Jefferys, of Guestling, Sussex, to the station-master at East Croydon, requesting him to detain a young woman, named Amelia Jordan, who has absconded from Colonel Lane's service, and was travelling towards London by the 2.5 P.M. up Hastings train. On the arrival of the train at East Croydon the young woman was found and detained in the ladies' waiting-room, having been informed as a reason for her detention that she had been telegraphed for to return home. She was requested to wait till Mr. Rushton had telegraphed back to the party who had sent for her. While in the waiting-room it is supposed that she dropped the jewellery into the water-closet, where it has since remained till discovered by the plumber. On Superintendent Jefferys being communicated with he brought to Croydon sketches of several of the lost articles of jewellery, and on comparing them with the articles found they corresponded, and no doubt remained that the jewellery was that which had been stolen from Colonel Lane's. The young woman Jordan had, in the meantime, been apprehended. She was taken before the Hastings magistrates a short time since, and by them committed for trial on a charge of stealing soap and bed-room apparel, but was acquitted with applause in court. On January 28 she was brought before the county magistrate at Has-The whole of the jewellery was identified, and also a gold chain and ring which had been lost some time previously. soner was committed for trial on charges of stealing the jewels and setting fire to the house from which the jewellery had been stolen.

- Wreck of a Steamer and Loss of Ninety Lives.-The steamer "Metropolis," 879 tons, carrying a cargo of materials for the Maderias and Mamorne Railway, Brazil, which is being constructed, sailed from Philadelphia for Para on January 29, with 247 persons aboard, chiefly railway labourers. On the 31st, a fierce easterly gale blowing, the "Metropolis," after vainly labouring against it for several hours, struck about 6.30 p.m. near the shore of the North Carolina coast, at a point about three miles below Currituck Lighthouse. She stranded broadside, and soon became a complete wreck. The wreck, it seems, was caused by the unseaworthiness of the vessel and overloading. The survivors report that on the first day out at sea the ship sprang a leak, and the pumps were unable to keep the water under. To relieve the vessel the cargo was thrown overboard, and an effort was made to steer for Hampton On the 31st, at three, a heavy sea carried away the boats and flooded the saloon and engine-room; and, the ship becoming unmanageable, the captain abandoned all hope of saving the vessel. The fires being out, and the engine stopped, he ordered all hands to get their life-preservers, and heading the vessel for the beach, set all sail, and drove her right on. The surf was violent, and a panic ensued. Everyone sought to take care of himself, and those who were saved by swimming ashore were nearly all destitute of clothing. Latest telegrams state that 158 persons were saved.

TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL AND Loss of LIFE.—
To-day, about ten in the morning, the passenger steamer "C. M. Palmer," Captain Cay, of Newcastle, bound thence for London with about sixty passengers, was proceeding up the Channel, about two miles from Harwich, when the steamer "Ludworth," Captain Meldrum, ran into her so violently that she sank within ten minutes. The latter was from London, in ballast, for Hartlepool. From the statement of Sergeant Wilson, of the 43rd Regiment, who was on board the "C. M. Palmer," escorting a military prisoner from Dur-

ham to London, it seems that on hearing a commotion he rushed on deck, and saw the "Ludworth" bearing down at a great speed. In about a minute she struck the "C. M. Palmer" on the starboard side. A panic at once ensued, everyone making for the boats, two of which were immediately lowered. One, however, being overcrowded, shortly afterwards capsized. The other, into which Sergeant Wilson had got, became entangled in the wreckage. He then managed to get hold of a lifebuoy. At that moment he noticed a Danish girl holding a child by the hand standing on the deck, and although he begged her to come with him she remained heedless, being apparently stupified. In another minute Wilson found himself in the water, when he was seized round the neck by two men and carried under the waves. In his struggles to disengage himself he sank three times, but ultimately succeeded in floating himself free. He again saw the Danish girl for the last time among the wreckage. Wilson afterwards managed to get hold of some floating packages, and when nearly exhausted was picked up. The "Ludworth" after the collision stood by and lowered her boats. Forty-three persons altogether were rescued, and landed at Harwich at half-past twelve. According to statements of other survivors the whistle of the "C. M. Palmer" was blown when the "Ludworth" was within fifty yards. Many persons jumped overboard before the collision, and the steam blown off from the side of the vessel is believed to have scalded some of them to death. Captain Cay remained at the wheel until the steamer, going down head first, lay over to her side, when he took to the rigging. Finally he was rescued in an exhausted condition. The crew of the "Ludworth" acted promptly after the collision. Another account gives the number missing as fourteen. The collision occurred during a dense fog.

16. FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—About fifty members of the Clifton College Engineer Cadet Corps went to-day for ball practice to the rifle range of the Bristol Rifle Volunteer Corps at Avonmouth, and left on their return journey by the 5.40 p.m. train. tickets were being collected at Sea Mills, the last station on the Port and Pier Railway before the Clifton Terminus, the report of a gun was heard to proceed from the first railway carriage, next the guard's van. Hastily proceeding to the carriage, the railway officials found that the breechloader of one of four college cadets, who were in a second-class compartment, had gone off, the bullet passing through the leather and horsehair padding on the opposite side of the carriage, penetrating the wooden partition an inch in thickness, and then passing through the padding of the next, a firstclass compartment, between two gentlemen who were sitting with their backs to the cadet who fired the charge. The missile then struck Mr. A. F. Jones, B.A., who was sitting opposite, in the left breast, passing right through his heart, and finally embedded itself in the cushion against which he was leaning. Death was instantaneous. The unfortunate gentleman was a scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a teacher of mathematics and natural science at Clifton College.

19. Mr. Byron's Comedy of "Our Boys" this evening reached its one thousandth representation at the Vaudeville Theatre. token of this altogether unparalleled dramatic event Messrs. James and Thorne had publicly announced that the entire receipts would be handed over to the Lord Mayor for distribution amongst various charitable institutions. Nearly the whole of the pit had been added to the stalls to meet the extraordinary demand for secured places; and among the assemblage, conspicuous in their robes and uniforms in the large stage box, were the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the City Marshal, and other civic dignitaries, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and other ladies. At the close of the comedy, which had been received with vociferous approbation, Mr. William Farren made a short statement conveying the information that the performance had resulted in a profit of 300l., which would be distributed among various institutions, including the General Theatrical Fund and certain metropolitan hospitals. The special event of the evening, however, was the appearance of Mr. David James and Mr. Thorne before the footlights to deliver a rhymed epilogue to the comedy, in which Mr. Byron—suddenly presenting himself in evening attire—subsequently joined. This little dialogue, briskly written, full of apropos allusions and ingenious pleasantries, created roars of laughter. The proceedings were marked by a degree of enthusiasm which may be said to have even overflowed into the Strand, where a large crowd-having long feasted their eyes upon the servants of the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, who were keeping guard in state liveries, and gazed to their hearts' content at the brilliant illuminated devices over the front of the entrance—greeted the reappearance of each distinguished visitor with hearty cheers. Among the noteworthy incidents of the evening was the distribution among the audience of sealed packets, each containing a photographed group of the leading performers in "Our Boys."

20. The New Pope.—At an early hour to-day, at a time when but few people were passing the Vatican, the door in the grand gallery of the Vatican Basilica was thrown open, and Cardinal Caterini, the Chief of the Order of Deacons, came forward and announced in the customary formula that a new Pope had been elected, and that Cardinal Pecci, Camerlengo and Archbishop of Perugia, was the successor to the Papal See. It was not expected that the Conclave would come to a decision so early, especially as the smoke from the burning voting papers had been remarked at half-past twelve issuing from the well-known chimney, and it was therefore assumed that the morning's ballot had led to In consequence of this belief, the crowd which had assembled outside the Vatican at the hour appointed for the ballot had dispersed, and the actual hearers of the formal announcement were few in number. They nevertheless cheered Cardinal Caterini's words most enthusiastically, and the shouting soon attracted a large crowd to the Vatican.

At half-past four the new Pope, surrounded by all the members of the Sacred College, presented himself in the inner gallery of the Basilica. His appearance gave the signal for an outburst of the most vociferous cheering, the crowd outside taking up the shout and crying, "Long live the Pope!" His Holiness was at length compelled to make a sign to the populace for silence, and when quiet was restored intoned the "Benedicite" and pronounced the Benediction. As soon as this ceremony had come to an end the cheering again broke out, and the Pope at length withdrew, followed by the acclamations of the crowd.

The new Pontiff is a man of moderate views in religious matters, though of distinguished piety, combined with great energy of character and capacity for ruling, qualities which he has shown both in the administration of his see of Perugia and in the various offices which he has held under the Pontificates of Popes Gregory XVI. and Pius IX. Until his appointment to the post of Camerlengo in November last Cardinal Pecci had resided but little in Rome, owing, it is believed, to the feeling of jealousy and dislike with which the late Cardinal Antonelli regarded him. The enmity of the late Secretary of State is generally considered to have been the cause of Cardinal Pecci's repeated failures to obtain any preferment which would have brought him into contact with Pope Pius IX., the chief adviser of that Pontiff fearing, it is presumed, the influence that a man of such high attainments would exercise upon the politics of the Vatican. It was not until the death of Cardinal Antonelli that Cardinal Pecci was permanently summoned to Rome and appointed to an office about the person of Pope Pius IX. At the Conclave His Holiness was the candidate of the Moderate Cardinals, being in no way compromised by the policy of the late Pontificate. His election to the Papal Chair appears to have been brought about in the following manner:—At the ballot of this morning he received thirty-six votes, which left only five more requisite to give him the appointed majority of two-thirds. When the voting was finished and the papers had been burned Cardinal Franchi and those holding the same views advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci, and this example being followed by others, Cardinal Pecci became elected Pope "by adoration." Monseignor Segur immediately informed His Holiness that he purposed to present him with a sum of one million francs as the first donation of Peter's Pence which the French Episcopate intended to offer to the new Pontiff. Immediately upon the result of the election becoming known the bells of all the churches in the city were pealed, and the members of the Diplomatic Body proceeded to the Vatican to present their congratulations to His Holiness. He assumes the title of Leo XIII.

22. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.— An attempt to shoot Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, was made to-day on his lordship's arrival at the court. As he was alighting from a hansom cab the Rev. Henry John Dodwell, who

was standing near, fired deliberately at him with a pistol, but the bullet, if any, most providentially missed him. Mr. Dodwell, who is apparently insane, was at once taken into custody. When Sir George Jessel afterwards took his seat in court, Mr. Roxburgh, the senior Queen's Counsel present, said that he rose to express on behalf of the Bar and the profession their deep sympathy with his lordship in reference to the dastardly attempt on his life, and their thankfulness to God that a life so valuable to the profession and the public had been spared, and their earnest hope that he might continue for many years yet to preside in this court. The Master of the Rolls, in reply, said that he thanked Mr. Roxburgh and the rest of the Bar most heartily for their kind expressions. escape had certainly been very providential, and he was very thankful for it. He was glad to say that the man who had made the attempt was probably not responsible for his actions. It appeared that he had recently presented a petition of right to Vice-Chancellor Malins, which that learned judge had refused to receive, and he had then come to the Appeal Court. When the petition came on in the latter court his lordship happened to be sitting there, and the Court had confirmed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. The man had since that time attended regularly in the Appeal Court on each motion day and made most ridiculous motions, which had been uniformly refused. Lord Justice Thesiger only mentioned to him recently that the man was insane, and on the last occasion of his appearance in court, had told him that unless he was quiet he should be obliged to order his removal. This last circumstance had probably aggravated the wretched man, and hence the attempt had been made. Such attempts had been made before; still, it was extremely rare that such a thing occurred against any of Her Majesty's judges for anything done in their judicial capacity. He desired again to express his thanks to Mr. Roxburgh and the Bar for their kind sympathy. lordship then proceeded with the ordinary business of the court.

Soon afterwards Mr. Dodwell was taken before Mr. Flowers, at Bow Street. He is fifty-two years of age, and was described as of 19 Moor Street, Soho. The court-keeper and usher of the Rolls Court, said that about half-past nine that morning the prisoner spoke to him in the Rolls Court and asked him when the Master arrived. He told him he sat at ten o'clock, but usually he arrived ten minutes or so before that time. The prisoner left the court, and a few minutes afterwards Sir George Jessel arrived in a According to his custom, witness went to meet him at the door. His lordship had barely alighted from the cab when there was a report of a pistol fired so close to witness's ears that he was made deaf for some time afterwards by the noise. turned sharply round and saw the prisoner standing with a pistol in his hand. He called for the police, who came and took the prisoner into custody. The pistol produced was the one the prisoner had. It was a simple single-barrelled pistol, which could not be fired more than once without being reloaded. Cross-examined, witness said the prisoner made no attempt to run away; he offered his card to Sir George Jessel, who, however, did not take it, and walked up the steps into the Rolls Court. Witness had previously seen the prisoner at the Rolls Court. In reply to Mr. Flowers, witness said the prisoner had had a case at the Rolls Court, and Sir George Jessel decided against him. That was in or about November last. He had not heard the prisoner express any feeling in the matter, except in court, when he argued very angrily with his lordship. William Whitebread, police constable, said that when he heard the report of fire-arms he at once ran up the steps of the Rolls Court. He saw the prisoner with a pistol in his hand. The prisoner said, "I have done it." Witness asked him what he had done, and the prisoner said, "I have shot the Master of the Rolls, which I wanted to do." He also said the Master of the Rolls had "did" him out of two rights. prisoner here protested he was an educated man, and could not have said "had did." Mr. Flowers suggested that "had done" were the words used. The constable, however, insisted that "had did" were the words. Continuing his evidence, he said that he found on the prisoner a powder-flask and a few percussion caps, but no bullets. He also had a letter which he particularly wished to have posted. Chief Inspector Wood handed the letter to the magistrate, remarking that it was of importance to the case. The prisoner requested that the address at least should not be made public. Mr. Flowers said that he did not think that any part of the letter need be made public, although it must be kept as part of the evidence. The prisoner appearing still very anxious that the letter should be forwarded, Mr. Flowers ordered the substance of the letter to be communicated to the person to whom it was addressed. In his cross-examination the prisoner asked the constable whether he did not, on the way to the station, say that he should be able to produce evidence that would startle the public and make the case of the detectives appear trivial; that he could produce a letter in which his lordship refused him his right of petitioning against forged returns; and that he had been turned out of two life appointments by forgery and false returns. The constable stated that he had not heard any of those statements. The prisoner then asked for the attendance of the second constable who went with them, as he, at least, must have heard. Mr. Albert Thomas Watson, superintendent of workmen at the Public Record Office, then came forward and said he had heard the statements of the prisoner. Having corroborated the evidence with regard to the prisoner being found with a pistol, he stated that the prisoner said he had petitioned the Lord Chancellor on a petition of right, and through forged letters had been deprived of two life appointments. The prisoner here began to cry. being all the evidence proposed to be called for the prosecution, unless traces could be found of where the bullet, if there were any,

which is very doubtful, went, the prisoner asked if he had not the privilege of asking the Master of the Rolls a few questions. Flowers told him that if the Master of the Rolls were present he of course, would have had, but, as it was, the case was complete without the Master's evidence. The prisoner could renew his application at the trial. The prisoner wished to read some notes he had made in a book, but Mr. Flowers said he should be obliged to remand him, and then when the case came on again he would have an opportunity. The prisoner, again very much moved and in sobbing tones, said:—"For five years and a quarter I have not been heard. Oh! pray hear me at last. This is a free country, and you are obliged to hear me now I am in the dock. If I were not in the dock, you would put me down. I appealed to this Court some time back, and Sir James Taylor Ingham said there was an appeal from the corrupt dismissal of a petition of right by the Lord Chancellor." Mr. Flowers again reminded the prisoner that he would be heard on remand, and then adjourned the case. Mr. Dodwell was committed for trial. The prisoner protested against the Master of the Rolls having made an ex parte statement on the matter, and he said that Lord Justice Thesiger had libelled him. Evidence was given as to the discharge of the pistol. One witness said he should judge by the report that it contained no bullet, but was loaded only with paper. An inspector of police said he had carefully searched the Rolls Yard, but he could find no trace of a bullet. The prisoner asked for an adjournment, so that he might call Sir George Jessel and Lord Justice Mr. Flowers said that even if he remanded the case he should not issue summonses for the two judges to attend. prisoner held some argument with Mr. Flowers as to his right to go into his defence, but the magistrate declined to enter further into the matter.

— ROYAL MARRIAGES.—The marriage of Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, to the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, were solemnised at Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, all the Prussian Princes and Princesses, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and about forty German Princes. After the ceremony a grand reception was held by the Emperor in the palace, and subsequently supper took place, at which the Emperor proposed the healths of the brides and bridegrooms. The famous dance with flambeaux was afterwards performed in the White Hall. All the Ministers in office, except Prince Bismarck, whose health did not permit him to take part in the festivity, bore flambeaux, while both the brides walked through the hall with one after another of the Princes present, according to their rank, and both bridegrooms with one after another of the Princesses present; consequently the Ministers, the brides and bridegrooms, had to

repeat this walk about twenty times. The dance finished, the Ministers headed the procession of their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses to the Queen's chamber, where they handed their flambeaux to pages, who attended the young couples to the entrance of the wedding chambers. After their Royal Highnesses had retired the lady stewardesses of the brides distributed to the guests, according to an old custom of the Prussian Court, about two hundred small velvet or silk ribbons in the Prussian colours, with the portraits of the Princesses, each ribbon representing a piece of the bride's garter. By this ceremony the festivity of the evening was concluded. The telegrams state that the streets were crowded with holiday-makers from early morning, and a dense throng assembled in front of the palaces of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, enthusiastically cheering His Majesty and His Imperial Highness whenever they appeared in the balcony. All the Government and municipal buildings and many private houses were decorated, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

MARCH.

2. A Ship Burnt at Sea.—The Pacific Company's steamer "Aconcagua" from South America, arrived at Liverpool to-day, and brought four of the crew of the barque "Hampshire," which vessel was burnt at sea. The "Hampshire," a barque of 533 tons, left Swansea on September 19 last for Valparaiso with coals and firebrick. When off Cape Horn, on December 15, it was thought that the cargo was on fire owing to the great heat felt and the smoke issuing from crevices in the deck. Three holes were bored in the deck, and water poured down for about three hours, when all appearance of fire was gone. The vessel continued on her course until December 23, eight days later. Shortly before noon on that day the relief watch was summoned. Not responding to the call, the officer in whose watch the men were went to the forecastle, and found four of them quite unconscious, and the room full of suffocating gas. After about four hours' medical treatment the men regained consciousness, and in the meantime it was found that the fire had again made its appearance. The hatches were taken off, when the flames shot up with great fierceness, and soon afterwards the fire increased to such an extent that the flames reached the mainsail. Distress signals were flying, and were seen by the American whaler "James Allen." She bore down upon the burning vessel, and launched four boats, succeeding in saving the crew, sixteen hands, with their effects. They were afterwards transferred to the American barque "Charles Forbes," which landed them at Valparaiso.

— Great Fire in Dublin.—A fire of a most disastrous nature occurred to-day at the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin. Shortly after five o'clock it was observed that the roof of the hospital for male patients was on fire, and as there were more than 200 inmates in the institution there was great consternation. The warders, of whom there are about a hundred, immediately began to remove the patients, many of whom were too ill to walk. The fire spread so rapidly that the work became exceedingly difficult, and as the asylum is some distance from the city it was some time before assistance came. One end of the roof began to fall in before the last of the helpless patients had been removed, but it is believed that there have been no lives lost. The wind unfortunately blew strongly, and the fire was carried along the roof of the building with amazing rapidity until in the course of a comparatively short period it became ignited to the extent of about one hundred yards, and very soon afterwards it fell in with a great roar, carrying the third floor with it. The supply of water was very limited, owing to the unsuitable construction of the hydrants, the governors of the asylum having declined some time ago to adopt those used by the City Fire Brigade. The engines were, therefore, almost powerless, and the whole building, which was a very handsome one, recently erected at great cost, was quickly consumed.

- King Humbert was to-day presented with the Order of the

Garter by the Duke of Abercorn with great ceremony.

The Duke, in handing to the King the insignia of the Order, said that Queen Victoria had charged him to give expression to the feelings of most sincere friendship entertained by Her Majesty towards the King of Italy. "The Queen," the Duke said, "added that these sentiments were rendered the more heartfelt by the precious remembrance which she should ever preserve of the great King, your illustrious father, who was also a Knight of the Garter, and who, as the first King of Italy, was enabled, by his enlightened mind, by the nobleness of his purpose, and the loyalty of his character, to make himself immortal in the hearts of the Italian people and to draw upon himself the admiration of the civilised world." King Humbert, in reply, said that the mission which the Queen had confided to his Grace, as well as the sentiments which he had expressed in her name, were for himself, for his Queen, and for his family a source of just pride and heartfelt emotion. His Majesty added: "The bonds of mutual friendship and confidence which attach me to your gracious Sovereign and unite our respective States possess the most solid foundation in the traditions of our houses and the history of our peoples, whose mutual sympathies have never for a single moment been checked. The Duke of Abercorn and the members of his suite were invited to lunch with the King and Queen on the 4th, and left Rome next day.

8. TERRIBLE COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred to-day at Kilsyth, not far from Blantyre, where an accident of a similar nature took place a few months ago. Mining

enterprise has of late years been busy in the country between the Forth and Clyde Canal and the Campsie Fell, quite a cluster of pits and colliery rows having been constructed in the district. Shortly before nine o'clock the dwellers in the vicinity of what is known as No. 2 Barwood Pit, belonging to the Messrs. Baird, were startled by a dull report, and it was soon apparent an explosion had taken place. Hitherto the district had been particularly free from accidents, and this, perhaps, may have tended to increase the excitement which was soon manifested over the whole district. A general rush was made to the spot, and as the news spread every moment brought an increase of the crowd, and the wildest consternation prevailed. Following the report of the explosion dense volumes of thick black smoke issued from the mouth of the shaft. The excitement which was at first manifested was greatly increased when it became known that the shaft of No. 2 Pit was wrecked. There were about one hundred men in the mine, and it was feared that the accident was to end in a manner similar to the great disaster of a few months back at Blantyre. Communication, however, was fortunately open by way of No. 1 Pit, the workings of which are connected with those of No. 2, and along this passage many of the miners found a way of escape. Between eighty and ninety men managed to find their way to the bottom of No. 1, and were drawn up, the greeting they received from friends on the surface being of a wildly affectionate character. Of the men thus rescued, a number were more or less severely burned. On inquiry being made it was found that there were still sixteen persons in the mine, and as no communication was received from them it was feared that they had not been able to effect their escape. Many of those rescued had escaped with the greatest possible difficulty. When the explosion occurred their lights were put out, and they had, of course, to grope their way along passages to No. 1 Shaft. Under the direction of Mr. M'Cosh, the colliery manager, an exploring party was formed as soon as possible, with the view of trying to reach these men. All efforts, however, made to rescue them proved unavailing. A tremendous quantity of smoke, and steam, and dust continued to come up No. 2 Shaft for about two hours after the explosion was first heard, and communication between No. 1 Shaft and the place where the men were engaged was found to be completely stopped. Water was poured down No. 2 Shaft with the view of trying to reverse the current of air, and thereby clear the mine; but, as hours elapsed and no change occurred for the better in the way of doing this, it became improbable that the men would be rescued alive. The greatest possible efforts have, however, continued to be made, but up to March 13 they were still entombed, all hope of their being brought out alive having been abandoned. With the exception of one man and five boys, the whole sixteen missing are married men. The cause of the accident is yet unknown. During the five or six years the pits have been in operation not a single accident has occurred, and they were supposed to be remarkably free of any explosive substance. The night fireman, who was relieved at seven o'clock in the morning, reported that there was nothing unusual in the condition of the pit. It is supposed that following the first big explosion there was a succession of smaller ones, as the smoke and dust, as has been stated, continued to come up the shaft for about two hours. Great sympathy is felt over the whole district, especially amongst the miners, for those who will be sufferers by the accident.

12. Another Great Explosion.—News of a second dreadful explosion, involving the loss of between thirty and forty lives, was received to-day. This disaster occurred at the Unity Brook Colliery, Kersley, near Bolton, belonging to Messrs. James Stott and Co. The colliery was opened about ten years ago, and so free was it from gas that the men have always worked with naked lights. There were two mines—one the Trencherbone, which was 260 yards from the surface, and the other the Cannel, which was situated about sixty yards lower. In the former mine about twenty-five men and boys were employed, and in the latter about forty. The colliery was inspected twice a day by the underlooker James Holt, namely, before the commencement of work in the morning, and again at dinner-time. Between twelve and one today, the fireman went through the workings, all of which he examined with his safety-lamp, and found to be perfectly free from The men resumed operations at one o'clock, and the cage had only been wound up a couple of times when a dreadful explosion took place, which was heard for fully half a mile. In a moment the cage, which hung suspended over the pit mouth, was hurled upwards against the head-gearing and shattered, the wreckage falling down the pit. The iron plates on the pit bank were tossed into the air, and the banksman, Thomas Worrall, was thrown violently to the ground, where he was afterwards found lying in an unconscious condition. A boy was also blown off the pit bank and sustained rather severe injuries. As soon as possible, Holt, the fireman, fixed a hoppet to the rope and descended to the mouthing of the Trencherbone Mine. It was then discovered the explosion had occurred in the Cannel Mine, a descent to which was prevented in consequence of the cage having become jammed in the shaft. The men and boys in the Trencherbone, to the number of twenty-one, had heard the report of the explosion, and had immediately hastened to the mouthing. Some of them were so overcome by the after-damp which rose from the Cannel Mine that they fell to the ground insensible, and had to be carried to the hoppet. Fortunately, they were all got out alive by five o'clock, and doctors having in the meantime been sent for, restoratives were administered, which speedily had the effect of reviving the Some of them, however, had to be carted home. were next made to clear the way to the Cannel Mine. This was a work of considerable difficulty, and was not accomplished until after six o'clock. A number of explorers then descended to the

Cannel Mine, at the bottom of which they discovered the body of Thomas Hilton, the hooker-on at the Trencherbone Mine. He had evidently been blown down the shaft, and was much mutilated. The explorers penetrated along the tunnel in the Cannel Mine for a distance of fifteen yards, when the presence of foul air compelled a retreat. In their opinion there was no hope of any of the men in the Cannel Mine being alive. They were employed at a distance of from 200 to 380 yards from the pit mouth, and if not instantly killed by the force of the explosion, they must speedily have been suffocated by the deadly after-damp. On the return of the explorers to the pit bank, Mr. Joseph Dickinson, inspector of mines, who had in the meantime arrived, accompanied by Mr. Grimshaw. of the Stand Lane Colliery, and Mr. Woodward, of the Clifton and Kersley Colliery, descended the pit for the purpose of making an examination of the Cannel Mine. After they had been down about an hour and a half the hoppet was wound up again in obedience to signal, when the presence in it of an extinguished safety lamp indicated that the party were then safe and well. Mr. Martin, deputy-inspector, Mr. Johnson, the manager of the mine, and a couple of others then descended, and at once adopted the necessary measures for the restoration of ventilation. Mr. Dickinson afterwards ascended the shaft, and reported that he had been in all the working places except two, and these were so full of gas that he deemed it unsafe to enter them. He told Mr. Stott he felt certain that no one was alive in the Cannel Mine. He added that he had seen sixteen dead bodies. Nothing is known as to the cause of the explosion. Blasting was resorted to in the mine, and it is said that the men were in the habit of firing their own shots.

Later intelligence states that the number of men killed in the explosion is ascertained to be forty-four. The position of the bodies found indicates that many of them must have rushed to the shaft when they were overcome by the gas. Others, however, must have been killed instantaneously by the violent effects of the explosion, as they are terribly mangled and disfigured. Several exploring parties have descended the pit, and the work of recovering the bodies is being proceeded with.

24. TERRIBLE DISASTER TO H.M.S. "EURYDICE." LOSS OF 300 LIVES. The snowstorm of March 24 will be ever painfully memorable from the occurrence of a catastrophe unparalleled in the British Navy since the "Captain" foundered off the Spanish coast in a summer gale in 1870. An accident of the same character, only less fatal because the number of the ill-fated crew was not quite so large as that of the "Captain," occurred on the afternoon of March 24 off Dunnose, the last headland in the Isle of Wight which the doomed vessel would have had to pass before reaching a secure haven.

H.M.S. "Eurydice," one of the training ships in which young seamen are prepared for active duties afloat, and which had just

returned from a winter's cruise to the West Indies with a crew of some 250 ordinary seamen and boys, besides passengers, marines, and others, was struck by a sudden squall of most furious character, capsized, and sunk with such rapidity that, with two exceptions, there seemed at once no reason to doubt that every soul on board had perished. So far as can be ascertained, the "Eurydice" was passing up Channel and was off Ventnor about 3.30 P.M. As then seen by the coastguardsmen she was under all plain sail—that is, with topgallant sails and royals set, with lower and topmast stun'sails on the foremast, and with topmast stun'sail on the mainmast. The wind was then about west, which, according to the course the "Eurydice" must have been steering at the time of the accident, being just round Dunnose and standing towards Culver, would be on the ship's port quarter. The morning was comparatively warm, and the breeze from the W. to N.W. which blew during that time was not by any means remarkable for strength, the only sign of change being the steady fall of the barometer, which had been continuing for the previous thirty-six or forty-eight hours. afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the weather changed completely. There was a sudden rise of the wind, which shifted to the north, and blew for a short time almost with the force of a hurricane, and then followed a heavy fall of snow, which was not, however, of very long duration. These were the phenomena observed in London, constituting the end of a snowstorm, which was much more serious in the North of England and Scotland. Passing over the metropolis, the storm travelled to the southwards across Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, characterised by exactly the same peculiarities. As the storm passed out to sea the unfortunate "Eurydice" seems to have encountered its full force, modified in direction and intensity by the high land of the Isle of Wight. While sailing along with a pleasant breeze, with all on board, no doubt, congratulating themselves on a speedy meeting with their friends, the furious squall, the avant courier of the snowstorm, suddenly burst down over the high downs on their weather beam, and before sail could be shortened the hurricane struck the unfortunate ship, and, veering by the north round towards the eastward, filled the canvas and bore her over on her starboard broadside so promptly that nothing could be done to get the canvas off her before she was on her beam ends. It is said that one of the survivors declares that he heard the order given to pipe 'hands shorten sail,' but before anything could be done in execution of the order the catastrophe had occurred, and everyone was told to look out for himself. As the weather had been very fine up to the moment of the accident, all the ports were open, and as the fury of the wind prevented the vessel righting she soon filled and went down. As she sank she righted, but the ebb tide seems to have caught her on the port and canted her to leeward, so that when she took the ground her head was to the southward of east, though her course would have been about N.E. Cuddiford, the survivor, seems to have made first for a lifeboat when the order was given that each man was to look out for himself, but seeing the hopelessness of detaching boats he caught up a lifebuoy and jumped overboard. The affair was so sudden that a large majority of those on board were drowned between decks. The hatchways would naturally soon be choked with struggling men, few of whom would succeed in reaching the spar deck, while they would effectually bar the way for the rest of the crew. But there were still a large number of the young seamen on the upper deck, and when the ship sank from beneath their feet they were left struggling in the water. Few had anything to support them, and as the water was very cold and the furious squall continued in all its force, even fairly good swimmers must soon have been overwhelmed. During the squall and the subsequent fall of snow the weather was so thick to leeward that what had happened was not observed from the shore.

Capt. Langworthy Jenkin, master of the "Emma" schooner, bound from Newcastle for Poole with coals, was the means of rescuing the survivors, and brought his ship into Portsmouth to give particulars. He states that at forty-five minutes past four on Sunday afternoon, after a heavy squall, the atmosphere cleared, and he observed some wreckage and the royals of a ship flapping about the water. He also fancied he heard some one shouting for assistance. He sent a man into the rigging to look out, who reported that he saw a man floating in the water with a cork jacket. He immediately made sail and stood towards him. Having to tack once to fetch him, he hoisted out boats, which picked up four men, and one man was picked up from the ship. He did his best to restore their circulation, but one of the men had died before he was got on board. Capt. Jenkin then stood for Ventnor with colours half-mast high, and a boat came off. A doctor was sent for, but two other men died before he arrived. The coastguard boat afterwards came alongside with Commander Roach, who recognised the body of Lieut. Tabor, the first lieutenant of the "Eurydice," and the other as an officer of the Royal Engineers.

The survivors on arrival at Portsmouth were taken to Admiralty House, before the Commander-in-Chief, and were afterwards retaken to Ventnor, in order that they might give evidence before the County Coroner for the Isle of Wight. Prior to leaving Portsmouth, Cuddiford made an important statement to Admiral Foley of the circumstances attending the wreck. He said:—

"At seven bells on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., the watch at a quarter to four o'clock was called to take in lower studding sails. I was on deck to tend the lower tack, and let it go. The captain gave orders to take in the upper sails. The wind was then freshening. The captain ordered the men to come down from aloft and then to let go the topsail halyards. The gunner's mate let go the topsail halyards, and another man, Bryant, let go the mainsheet. The water was then running over the lee netting on the starboard side, and washed away the cutter. The foretopmast

studding sail was set. The wind was about a point abaft the port beam. I caught hold of the main truss, fell, and caught hold of the weather netting and got on the ship's side. We could see her keel. She righted a little before going down, ringing the mizen topsail out of the water. She then went gradually over from forward, the greater part of the hands being at the fore part of the ship outside. She then turned over, bringing the port cutter bottom upwards. I and another, Richards, cut the foremost gripe, and then saw the captain standing on the vessel's side near the quarter boat and the two doctors struggling in the water. I swam some distance, keeping over my head a lifebuoy, which I found, and then picked up some piece of wreck, which I gave to some of the men in the water. I then came across the copper punt full of water; five men were in it. The sea capsized the punt, and they all got on to the bottom. They asked me if there were any signs of help. I told them the best thing they could do was to keep their spirits up. One of them was just letting go his hold of the punt. I do not know his name. I next saw Mr. Brewer, the boatswain, with a cork lifebelt on. He was struggling strongly. I then saw Fletcher in the water with a cork belt and breaker. I lost sight of him during the snow. About five minutes afterwards the weather cleared up. I saw Fletcher again, and we kept together. Then we saw land, but, finding it too rough, we turned our backs to the land and saw a schooner. The schooner bore down on us, sent a boat, and picked up two officers that I had not previously noticed with a wash-deck locker. A rope's end was thrown to me from the schooner, and I was then picked up. I judge that I was in the water one hour and twenty minutes. officers picked up were Lieut. Tabor and a captain of the Royal Engineers, who came on board at Bermuda with one corporal, one bombardier, four privates, and the servant of an officer of the Royal Engineers. The ship capsized about ten minutes before four The captain was giving orders at the time, and was carrying out his duty. We rounded on the weather beam, and set the lower studding sail at 2 P.M. The ship was then going 8½ knots. I don't know who was the officer of the watch, as the captain was carrying on the duty. The Hon. Mr. Giffard went to the wheel to help at the time the water was coming over the lee nettings in consequence of an order being given to put the helm up. There were the following supernumeraries on board:— Three court-martial prisoners from the Rover; one A.B., a courtmartial prisoner from Bermuda; an ordinary seaman named Parker, who had been tried by court-martial (he belonged to the 'Eurydice'), and about twelve or fourteen marines, with one sergeant of marines from Bermuda Dockyard, two invalids from Bermuda Hospital, one ship's corporal from the 'Argus,' one captain's cook from the 'Argus,' one engineer's steward from the 'Argus,' one ship's cook from Bermuda Dockyard, one quartermaster, named Nicholas, from the 'Rover.' I believe some of the maindeck ports were open to let in the air to the maindeck mess. I don't think the hands were turned up; there was hardly time for that. I saw most of the men forward take off their clothes and jump off before I lost sight of them in the squall. When the snow cleared up the ship was

gone down."

During March 25, the Commander-in-Chief was in constant communication with Her Majesty and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in the course of the day received the following telegrams from the Queen. The first, which came direct from Her Majesty, was in the following terms:—"The Queen is deeply grieved to hear of the loss of the 'Eurydice.' Her Majesty anxiously asks for further details." The second was transmitted to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and was to the following effect:— "The Queen would ask Mr. Smith to make known her grief at the terrible calamity to the 'Eurydice,' and her heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted friends and relatives." In another telegram to Mr. Smith the Queen said the telegrams had caused her the greatest grief. These telegrams, having been forwarded to Admiral Fanshawe, were promptly posted at the dockyard gates, where they were eagerly read by sympathetic crowds.

Admiral Foley afterwards visited the wreck, and from an examination of the rigging and gear of the ship he is firmly of opinion that the crew were in the act of shortening sail at the time the ship sank. In this opinion he is supported by the pilots who are assisting at the wreck. They found that the topsails had been let go, and that the mizen-topsail was actually resting on the cap. The squall, however, was evidently too sudden and powerful for the crew to relieve the ship in time. There is also reason for concluding that the ports on both sides were open, and that the water rushed in on the starboard side, which prevented the ship from righting and pulled her over. The divers and riggers are engaged in relieving the wreck of her spars and sails, &c., but no attempt has yet been made to penetrate below decks. It is expected that a month will elapse before the ship can be raised and brought into harbour. No more bodies have been recovered. Inspector-General Domville, the chief medical officer at Haslar Hospital, and who was formerly an officer on board the "Eurydice," had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, and it was agreed to fit up one of the alcoves in the grounds at Haslar for the reception of the bodies of the crew as soon as they should be recovered. Canvas and flags were sent over from the dockyard for the purpose. There is deep and widespread grief throughout the town.

— THE CRISPI SCANDAL.—Signor Crispi, the Italian Minister of the Interior, resigned on account of a personal scandal.

The story is that in 1854 M. Crispi married a Savoyard lady. The marriage was ecclesiastically solemnised, and registered at the Sardinian Consulate; but M. Crispi, who is a Neapolitan subject, seems to have acted upon the theory that his not having had the marriage viséd by the Neapolitan Consul invalidates it.

case, he left the lady after twenty years, namely in 1874, and lived with a Sicilian lady, by whom he had a daughter, and with whom he went through the form of marriage on January 26 last at Naples, while his first wife was still living. This affair having got into the Italian papers, Signor Crispi gave in his resignation, which King Humbert accepted. Although Signor Crispi ordinarily resides at Rome, his recent marriage was contracted at Naples, a dispensation from the usual publication having been granted to him by the Procuratore Generale of the Court of Appeal there. This officer has written to the papers that the dispensation was granted, in accordance with law, on the strength of a notarial act, executed before the proctor, and signed by five citizens, respectable from their names and social position. "As regards the very grave cause for such a dispensation, a certificate signed by an eminent and well-esteemed medical professor, and duly legalised, gave assurance of the existence of so serious a malady that the life of the sick lady was threatened from one moment to another." This certificate was dated September 30, 1877, that is, four months previous not only to the marriage but to the dispensation of the Procuratore Signor Salvatore Francone, Professor of Statistics and Political Economy, who was one of the witnesses signing the certificate, says with regard to the previous marriage that he had believed the rumour to be false, but that, having written to ask Signor Crispi for a categoric reply and explanation or denial, they had received no reply. The Professor adds:—"I was urgently requested to add my signature to the others for the accomplishment This request was made to me by my intimate of a good deed. friends, the Marchese Sarnano di Cassalduno and the Cav. Salvatore Minieri Ricci. I was assured that the Signora Barbagallo was very seriously ill; that there was a daughter whom it was important to legitimise; that it was necessary to proceed to the marriage of the Honourable Crispi without delay; that the declaratory act was necessary for that end; that it was a question of doing a good deed; that it was desired in high quarters that this matter should be arranged (italic in original); that Crispi himself had drawn up the draft of the declaratory act, a draft which was shown to me in Signor Crispi's own handwriting, together with a letter from him. I could not suppose that it was intended to deceive me. sented to sign the declaratory act in the most perfect good faith, thinking I was doing a good action, and not moved by any consideration of rendering service to a Minister of State. Nothing was told me of any preceding marriage celebrated at Malta, whether legal or illegal."

30. Extraordinary Trial for Murder.—A somewhat singular trial for murder has just been concluded in Ireland. The case was heard before Lord Justice Deasy, and the Attorney-General for Ireland conducted the prosecution.

Catherine Mullarkey, who has not yet attained the age of seventeen years, was indicted for the wilful murder by poison of

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her husband on January 16 last, at a small town named Dunmore. The accused was educated at a convent school, and within five months of the termination of her school life she found herself married, widowed, and standing in the criminal court charged with The evidence for the prosecution appeared to be strong. It was sworn that the accused was married to her husband, who was considerably her senior, against her will, and that she lived on bad terms with him; that she procured phosphoric rat poison, and that three empty jars in which that poison had been were found in her bag after her arrest, and that some medicine which she had prepared for the deceased had exhibited a blue light and other phosphorescent appearances while in process of preparation on the fire. It was proved that her husband had died in a week after the medicine was supposed to have been administered, with the usual appearance of poisoning by phosphorus; and the post-mortem examination corroborated the supposition, though no trace of poison was found in the intestines, and none of the medical witnesses were able to swear positively that death had resulted from Additional interest was given to the case from the fact that almost the strongest evidence against the accused was that of a nephew of her late husband, a man named John Ryder, for whom she had manifested a great tenderness during her brief married life, and to whom she had sent a most loving note after her arrest. This young man actively assisted the police in their searches in the rooms of the accused, pointed them out her trunk, and opened the bag in which the empty poison jars were found. He gave the note, in which there was an allusion to having been overcome by temptation, to the police a few hours after its receipt, and accounted for his delay by the statement that he hardly gave it a thought. In cross-examination, the credit of John Ryder and some other of the Crown witnesses was fearfully shaken by Mr. M'Dermott, Q.C., who was the leading counsel for the defence. The hearing of the case began on March 25, and the evidence for the Crown closed the next evening. On March 27 the foreman of the jury expressed their opinion that no case, and a juror added, "not a shadow of a case," had been made out against the accused. Under these circumstances the Crown declined to continue the inquiry, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was handed in, and the accused was discharged amidst loud cheers. The accused, who is very beautiful, maintained the most perfect composure, and showed not a trace of anxiety during the whole of the trial.

— Osman Pasha.—On one occasion during the Turco-Servian War of 1876, the Servians had taken up a strong position on the Veliki-Jovah, to the eastward of the River Timok and not far from Zaicai, completely commanding all the surrounding country; and a Turkish force, advancing from Widdin under the orders of Osman Pasha, had inadvertently pitched its camp, while its commander was absent reconnoiting the Servian position, within the range of the enemy's artillery. Returning from his reconnaissance,

the Turkish commander came to the conclusion that the force he had with him was not sufficiently strong to justify him in venturing an assault upon troops holding ground so strong as that occupied by the Servians, and therefore determined to remain stationary until reinforcements could be brought up from Widdin. While, however, he was awaiting the arrival of these, the Servians, wishing to utilise the advantage conferred upon them by their commanding position, opened a heavy artillery fire upon the Turkish camp. Shells soon began to fall thickly among the tents of the Turks, while their guns, unfavourably situated, were unable to reply with any effect to the galling fire. The men began to murmur at being thus unnecessarily exposed to heavy loss, and the desire to move the camp out of reach of the enemy's projectiles was audibly expressed on all sides. The mutterings were, however, disregarded by Osman Pasha, and the camp remained where it was. Four-and-twenty hours passed, and the Servian artillery, having obtained the exact range, the Turkish losses became greater every hour. At length several of the pashas entered the tent of the commander-in chief, and, representing the growing discontent of the men, requested that the camp might be shifted further to the rear. Returning no answer to those who addressed him, Osman Pasha stepped outside his quarters and gave orders for the camp to be immediately moved out of the reach of the enemy's fire, but at the same time strictly forbade his own tent being touched. In vain the pashas represented to him that he was needlessly exposing himself; in vain a deputation of officers besought him to allow his quarters to be moved. Servian shells ploughed up the ground all round his tent. A splinter of a shell tore through the canvas side, and, passing close to his head, passed out through the roof; but Osman Pasha refused to move. For four-and-twenty hours more his tent remained a target for the Servian guns; and it was only when his men advanced, threatening to carry both himself and his tent to the rear by force, that he finally consented to have his quarters moved. The papers of the day tell this story.

APRIL.

2. Assassination of Lord Leitrim.—A terrible agrarian crime was committed in the county Donegal, the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and the driver of a car on which they were proceeding to Lord Leitrim's residence at Milford, being shot dead at Cratlaghwood, a plantation four or five miles from Milford.

From the details received of the assassination it appears that Lord Leitrim left his residence, Manor Vaughan, at Milford, shortly before eight o'clock, accompanied by a clerk named

Meekins, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor, Dr. M'Kay, by appointment. He always carried arms. It is supposed that the assassins concealed themselves in the plantation, and that, having first shot his lordship, they shot the clerk and the driver of the car, named Buchanan, so that there might be no witnesses against them. His lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind in a tax cart, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead in the road. Lord Leitrim's head was bruised from falling off the car. Life was still in the driver. The assassins, meanwhile, had escaped in a boat across Mulroy Bay. The valet drove back into Milford, and alarmed the police, who, on coming to the place, found the driver still alive, but unconscious. He was removed to Milford, but died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt the murder is agrarian. It was committed near a farm from which a widow named Algoe, a respectable Presbyterian, had recently been evicted. The relations of his lordship and his tenants were never of a friendly character. He was kind and liberal to the poor, but very particular and exacting in his dealings with the tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. Many evictions have occurred, and it is stated that eighty more were in process of being carried out. Some of the lands from which tenants had been ejected were converted into pasturage, as no other tenants could be induced to take them. He had an iron will which disregarded alike appeals or menaces, and he possessed extraordinary courage and perseverance in pursuit of his Some years ago he was fired at out of a window, but was not struck, and immediately, guided by the smoke, he dashed into the house and arrested the would-be assassin. His resentment was indulged irrespective of persons, and sometimes was shown in eccentric ways. During the Viceroyalty of the late Lord Carlisle he took offence at some real or supposed slight, and hearing that His Excellency was making a tour in the West of Ireland, gave peremptory orders to the manager of an hotel of his at Maam to shut the door against the Viceroy. The instructions were literally obeyed through fear of the consequences, and the event excited no little surprise at the time. The broken stock of a fowling-piece was found lying on the ground. Lord Leitrim was an old soldier, having attained the rank of lieut.-colonel in the army, and as long as any strength was left in him was likely to make a desperate resistance. His revolvers were taken out of his case. seated on the left side of his car when driving, though his body was found on the right of the road. His clerk was on the other side, and the driver was in his seat. The latter was shot in the mouth, the ball passing upwards, and the clerk was shot behind the left ear. Lord Leitrim was found lying on the right side of the road. A ditch about two feet high skirts the road in front of a low plantation, and over this the assassins took aim. Lord Leitrim lived and died unmarried.

- The "Eurydice."—That the men of the "Eurydice" lying dead in the waste of waters have left troops of attentive friends behind them to mourn their tragic fate has been touchingly proved. One day more than a thousand letters addressed to men on board the ship passed through the Returned Letter Office. They were sent on from Bermuda marked "Sailed for England," and redirected to Portsmouth. There they arrived three days after the anxious spirits who had been waiting for news from home had gone to their last rest, and were sent back to the General Post Office ominously stamped with the words "Ship foundered."
- A Presentation of Colours took place the other day on the parade ground of Buttevant, the regiment which was so distinguished being the 22nd (Cheshire), one of glorious Eastern traditions. This corps it was which extracted from the veteran Napier the expression, "Magnificent Tipperary!" by its courageous repulse of hordes of dusky enemies at Meeanee. The memories of Hyderabad and other fields are also interwoven with its annals. The old colours, worked by the daughter of the conqueror of Sind, were handed to its keeping eight and twenty years ago in India by the general himself; and faithfully they have been kept. new colours were given over to the "sodger laddies" by the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Lieutenant of Ireland, who introduced herself as "the wife of the descendant of one of England's greatest heroes, and the daughter of an Irish soldier," and right loyally, we may be sure, will the Celtic boys in buff facings cling to them in the brunt of battle and carry them to victory. Indeed, so her Grace expressed herself with admirable tact. "I am animated," she said, "by the strongest conviction that, should this great Empire be called upon to maintain her honour and vital interest, these colours which I now present to you will be gallantly guarded and proudly borne aloft, and that the 22nd, whenever called upon, will follow them to fresh glories, and contribute their part in sustaining the honour of Her Majesty's army."
- 9. Fall of a House.—A house in Britannia Street, Hoxton, fell, to-day, with fatal effect. Several houses in the street having been condemned by the Metropolitan Board of Works, two had been pulled down, and one of these had been rebuilt, while the foundation of the other was almost completed. The adjoining house was occupied by several families, numbering sixteen persons, and it was this house that fell, burying in its débris an old woman named Frances Drysdale. An infant also was killed. The body of Mrs. Drysdale was afterwards recovered. The accident is attributed to the undermining of the house, the back part not having been properly shored up.
- 10. The Case against Madame Rachel.—Sarah Rachel Levison, otherwise known as Madame Rachel, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, for having unlawfully obtained two necklaces and other articles of jewellery from Cecilia Maria Pearce by false pretences. In cross-examination Mrs. Pearce said

that since December 1876 she had been under medical treatment, and was in the habit of seeing her doctor about every fortnight. Up to the time of her visit to Madame Rachel she had never used washes. She had used the wash for some time without the outbreak of any rash, but at the end of 1877 the rash came out. She never authorised the prisoner to pawn her jewellery. Mr. Godfrey Pearce, the husband of the last witness, then gave evidence; and after one or two other witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned till next day. A good deal of amusement was caused by the evidence of a girl named Sabina Pinney, who was in the service of the defendant, and who used to assist her in making up the "wash." She said that starch and fullers' earth were first placed in a bottle, with something out of a paper, and then water was added. She also said that Mrs. Pearce was charged a guinea a bottle for hair-wash which consisted of pearlash and water.

- 11. The trial to-day was concluded at the Central Criminal Court, the prisoner being sentenced to five years' penal servitude.
- 13. THE POPE'S ALLOCUTIONARY LETTER re-establishing the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland was publicly burned on Glasgow Green. Many thousand of the Orange and Roman Catholic parties assembled, and for a time it was feared that serious consequences would result. The presence of several hundred policemen sufficed to maintain order, and though at times the crowd was exceedingly disorderly, and copies of the letter were burned repeatedly, the public peace was preserved. The situation of matters was regarded as of so serious a nature that the military were kept under arms for several hours. A riot, having some connection with the burning of the Pope's Allocution, occurred on Glasgow Green on the 14th. During the evening 20,000 people assembled on the green. Many gathered round an anti-Papal lecturer named M'Intyre, and from stone-throwing by boys a general disturbance took place. Missiles were used, the iron palings broken, and the staves used as weapons. Many people were seriously hurt, and ten rioters were apprehended. But for the presence of a large body of police, the disturbance would have been very serious. the 15th four men were charged before the magistrates with taking part in the riot, and were each sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace or undergo a similar term of imprisonment. Two others forfeited pledges of 5l. The magistrates said they did not care of what religion the rioters were; rioting would be suppressed with vigour.
 - Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.—The thirty-fifth University Boat Race was rowed to-day, and resulted in a very easy victory for Oxford. The morning broke fine, but foggy, and there was a gentle wind from the eastward, which dispersed the fog shortly before half-past eight o'clock, by which time the flood tide was running up, but very slowly. The interest in the race, so far as the general public are concerned, would seem to have abated

considerably. Last year, and on the occasions which immediately preceded it, the banks of the river perfectly swarmed with enthusiastic spectators. This year, however, the ranks of on-lookers were thinned to a marvellous extent. At twelve minutes past ten all was in readiness for the start, and at 10.14 Mr. Edward Searle gave the signal to start. The Cambridge men were first off, and, rowing a faster stroke than their opponents, led at Simmons' Yard by about a third of a length. This advantage they continued to increase somewhat in the first reach, and off the Bishop's Creek were nearly half a length in front. At the lower end of the garden of Craven Cottage, where Cambridge were rowing thirty-eight strokes a minute, the Oxford crew began to come up fast, and as they rounded the point, were gaining upon the leaders hand over At the Grass Wharf they had got upon terms with Cambridge, and the two crews rowed oar and oar past Rosebank Villa, across Crab Tree Reach, the time in the Oxford boat being irregular on the stroke side. Off the Crab Tree itself Oxford began to go in front, and, having done so, quickly drew out ahead, the Cambridge crew becoming unsteady and irregular as they were headed. the Soap Works, Oxford had drawn clear, and, rowing right away from their opponents, they led through Hammersmith Bridge by about two lengths, in 8 min. 8 sec. No further change occurred, and the Oxford crew, continuing a long way in front to the end, won very easily by about 40 sec. in time, or by nine lengths, in 23 min. 12 sec. Out of the thirty-five races rowed since 1829, Oxford has now won eighteen and Cambridge sixteen, while the dead heat of last year makes up the reckoning.

The following were the crews:-

Oxford.	CAMBRIDGE.
st. lb.	st. lb.
1. W. A. Ellison (University) . 10 13	1. H. R. Jones (Jesus) 10 9
2. D. J. Cowles (St. John's) . 11 44	2. J. Watson-Taylor (Magdalen) 11 93
3. H. B. Southwell (Pembroke) 12 81	3. T. W. Barker (First Trinity) 12 6
4. W. H. Grenfell (Balliol) 12 101	4. R. J. Spurrell (Trinity Hall) 11 131
5. H. Pelham (Magdalen) 12 11	5. L. G. Pike (Caius) 12 81
6. G. F. Burgess (Keble) 13 31	6. C. Gurdon (Jesus) 12 10}
7. T.C.Edwardes-Moss (B.N.C.) 12 3	7. T. E. Hockin (Jesus) 12 4\frac{1}{3}
H. P. Marriott (B.N.C. str.). 12 21	E. H. Prest (Jesus str.) 10 123
F. M. Beaumont (New cox). 7 0}	G. L. Davis (Clare cox.) 7 5

- 16. A COLLIERY INUNDATED.—A collier working to-day in the Western Moor Colliery, Neath, struck into an old mine closed more than a hundred years ago, the plans of which are now in existence. A tremendous rush of water and débris immediately followed, overwhelming the whole of the men. The majority managed to struggle up the slant, but four were drowned. In a short time the water receded, having found an outlet at the Gartland drift, and two of the bodies were soon afterwards recovered. The damage done to the workings was very great.
- Great Strike in the Cotton Trade.—To-day, throughout the north and north-east of Lancashire, about 80,000 cotton operatives left their employment, who are not expected to resume work

again until a wages struggle of unprecedented magnitude is ended. By the week's end (it was written at the time) there will probably be 120,000 workpeople thrown out of employment. These include weavers, spinners, and their dependents, and, judging from the tone of the neighbouring meetings that have been held, the strike will be a very severe one, and of long duration. There is no longer any room for a settlement of the dispute, the weavers, by far the most numerous body, having determined to resist a proposed 10 per cent. reduction. They plead that for many years, even during prosperous times, they have received a low rate of pay, in order to abide by the Blackburn standard list of prices, and since the present depression arises from overstocked markets, they contend that they ought not to be the sufferers, but the masters who have injudiciously caused it by extensive buildings and running The employers refuse to move from the position they have assumed, inasmuch as without the reduction they feel it impossible in many instances to carry on their industry. Some there are who have contracts extending over several months that have taken down their notice, and will continue as at present. In Blackburn and Burnley nearly all the employers are determined to insist upon their demands, while in Preston a few have compromised the matter by a 5 per cent. reduction, and in other cases no notices have been put up-notably the "Gigantic," of Mr. Hermon, will continue to run as usual. Great excitement prevails in Blackburn, and, indeed, throughout the district. The general funds of the operatives, of course, cannot extend to non-members of the associations, and much reliance is placed upon the sympathy and support of the public and the ability of the operatives to. maintain themselves. Necessarily much suffering will ensue, for both sides are very firm. According to later intelligence from Manchester, there was no apparent abatement of the determination of the operatives in the district chiefly interested—Blackburn and the neighbourhood---to resist the proposed reduction. area over which the struggle went on appears to have been somewhat narrowed by the submission of the Preston operatives. The strike soon virtually came to an end in that town, and all the mills will soon be running at the reduction. At Nelson, however—an important "cotton town" near Blackburn—the employers gave notice of their intention to enforce the reduction, and it is expected that this will involve a strike by at least 20,000 operatives.

20. Terrible Murder in Paris.—An extraordinary crime was committed to-day, in the Rue St. Lazare, Paris. Some men were at work near the shop of a dealer in second-hand wares at No. 50, when they saw a man covered with blood rush from it and make off, while immediately behind him came another man wearing the uniform of a messenger of the Société Générale, and who had a knife still sticking in his breast, the handle alone remaining visible. Some of the bystanders pursued the fugitive, who was evidently the criminal, while others assisted the wounded man to the shop of a

chemist, but he expired on reaching it. The murderer had in the meantime been arrested, and proved to be a dealer named Martin. Being taken before the Commissioner of Police, he confessed his guilt, and described his motives for the crime. He said that he had hired the shop three months before, but the business had not answered his expectation, and his rent falling due last week found him without the means of paying it. A wicked idea then seized on his mind. The offices of the Société Générale being in the neighbourhood, the messengers of that bank pass frequently before his house carrying money, and he thought that if he could entice one into his shop he might murder and rob him undiscovered. He stood at his door, and a few minutes later one of the messengers, named Sébalte, aged fifty-one, passed. Martin asked him if he could give change for a bank note. The other agreed to do it, entered the shop, and commenced counting out the coin, while Martin, after closing the door, went to a back room under the pretence of fetching the note, but returned, carrying unperceived a long knife, with which he stabbed Sébalte several times. however, that the other did not fall dead, he feared that he had failed in his attempt, and made off as described above. fortunate victim was found to have received no less than five wounds, two in the left arm, one in the right hand, probably in defending himself, one in the abdomen, and one in the breast. The murderer is aged forty-one, and has a wife and daughter; the unfortunate Sébalte leaves also a wife, a son aged twelve, and a daughter of sixteen. At the moment of the crime he had a sum of 48,000 fr. in his portfolio. There is in the shop of Martin a trap-door leading to the cellar, and it was there that he intended to conceal the body.

— A Brave Girl.—A solitary farmhouse at Chart, Hampshire, was entered by burglars to-day. The only occupants of the house were the farmer and his wife—an aged couple—their grandson, a boy of twelve, and a servant girl named Digby, age twenty-two. The latter, at two o'clock in the morning, was awakened by a noise She got up, opened her bedroom door, and after in the house. listening, became convinced that robbers were in the house. Without waking her master or mistress, or, in fact, creating an alarm, she hastily dressed herself, and noiselessly, without her boots, descended the stairs. Here, through the half-open sitting-room door, she saw two men, with the aid of a dark-lantern, ransacking the bureau. Without making the least noise, she made her way out of the back part of the premises, and with all speed proceeded to two cottages on the farm, each of which was inhabited by a labourer and his family. These she succeeded in arousing, and explained her mission. In a few minutes the labourers, each accompanied by a stalwart son, and all roughly armed, went back with the girl to the farmhouse. This the party, headed by the girl, entered just as the robbers with their booty—two bags containing gold and silver to a considerable amount—were making their exit. The robbers, who were fortunately unprovided with firearms, were

seized, and a desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which two of the labourers were rendered senseless by blows from a life preserver. In the course of the struggle the girl managed to secure the unremoved money bags. After a plucky attempt to overcome them, the burglars succeeded in offecting their escape by the opened window by which they had gained an entrance.

- 22. Easter Monday.—The fine weather in the latter part of Easter Monday attracted large numbers of people to all the popular places of amusement and resort in and about London. Earlier in the morning the railways had conveyed many thousands to the seaside, and other places at a distance from town. The number of visitors to some of the favourite resorts of London holiday-makers was as follows:—Crystal Palace, 61,879; Alexandra Palace, at least 50,000; the Zoological Society's Gardens, 33,506 (which was 5,000 fewer than on Easter Monday last year); the National Gallery, 21,200; the British Museum, 12,000 (which was 6,000 fewer than last Easter Monday; South Kensington Museum, 26,000 (which was about 2,400 fewer than last year); the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, 6,792; the Tower, 2,517; the Westminster Aquarium, 20,000; the State apartments of Windsor Castle, 5,600; and Kew Gardens about 46,000, of whom over 5,000 passed through the gates between ten and one More than 10,000 persons visited the Brighton Aqua-The volunteers held field-days at Staines, Southgate, Wimbledon, Streatham, and Willesden. In Hyde Park there was a Tichborne demonstration, at which Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Guildford Onslow were the principal speakers. In the City the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state to hear the Spital sermon preached at Christ's Hospital by the Bishop of Hereford; and in the evening the Lord Mayor gave the customary Easter Monday banquet at the Mansion House.
- 26. Terrific Boiler Explosion.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Dublin to-day, at the ironworks of Messrs. Strong, Hammond Lane. The front of the foundry in which the boiler had been was blown to fragments, together with a public-house adjoining, in which there were a number of persons drinking. The fire brigade was speedily on the spot, and several persons were extricated from the ruins in a maimed and mutilated condition, and were conveyed to Richmond Hospital. Two of them died almost immediately. In about an hour after the catastrophe the dead body of Richard Duffy, the owner of the public-house, was dug out. A girl, supposed to be his daughter, was taken out alive, but died in a few minutes. Fourteen other persons, who received scratches, fractures, hurts, and scalds, were taken out to the hospital. Nine of these had their wounds dressed, and the rest were retained in the hospital. At four o'clock 100 men of the 73rd Highlanders were sent, at the request of the Lord Mayor, to keep the ground clear for the parties engaged in excavating the ruins, who kept hard at work all day, relieving each other in

relays. Thirteen dead bodies were in the course of the day taken out, and it is feared that there are others still buried. The tall chimney of the foundry still stands amid the ruins, and precautions have been taken to prevent further destruction in the event of this falling. The roof was blown off a large portion of the foundry buildings, and the walls are propped to prevent their falling. The calamity would have been much more fatal if the workmen had all been in the foundry, but they were providentially at dinner. The statement made to-night is that three persons are missing. There are eight in the hospital seriously injured, seven are not expected to recover, and between twenty and thirty have been slightly injured. Two daughters of Duffy, the publican, were killed with him. His wife would have shared his fate, but that she had a tent at Rathdrum Races. No blame is attached to anyone. The boiler was cylindrical. The plates are sound, but one end is blown out. It was overhauled twice a year, and the last investigation was made at Christmas. The dinner-hour was nearly up, and the men were about to return to the foundry when the accident occurred. Some of them, unfortunately, were drinking in the public-house.

29. Investiture of the Order of the Crown of India.—The Queen to-day, at three o'clock, held an investiture of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India at Windsor Castle.

The following ladies were introduced to Her Majesty's presence separately by Viscount Torrington (Lord in Waiting), preceded by Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter King of Arms), bearing the insignia of the Order on a cushion, and were invested with the badge of the Order by the Queen, assisted by Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) and Princess Beatrice:—Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury; Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon; Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin; Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo; Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart; Lady Jane Emma Baring; Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier of Ettrick; Harriette Katherine, Baroness Lawrence; Cecilia Frances, Lady Northcote; Mary Augusta, Lady Temple; Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison; Mrs. Gathorne Hardy. Each lady kissed hands on being presented.

MAY.

1. Paris Exhibition.—That the idea of International Exhibitions has been played out is directly contradicted by the grandeur of the Paris Exhibition, which was duly opened to-day. All Paris was there, and unpropitious weather did not prevent an auspicious opening. The Anglo-Indian section is most highly

spoken of. Two volumes form the catalogue of the British Section. The Prince of Wales was present, and is said to have laughed heartily at the enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Republique!" with which he was greeted on the road.

- 11. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.—An attempt to assassinate the Emperor William was made as His Majesty was returning, about half-past three, from a drive with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden. His carriage was passing along the avenue of Unter den Linden, and had reached the neighbourhood of the Russian Embassy, about half-way between the Brandenburger Thor and the Royal Palace, when a young man named Henrich Max Hodel, otherwise called Lehman, said to be a tinsmith from Leipsic, stepped out of the crowd and fired two shots from a revolver at the Emperor as he passed. The carriage was immediately stopped, and the Emperor's footman sprang from the box and rushed to the arrest of Hodel. Three more shots were fired by the assassin as the crowd closed round him, but, fortunately, like the former, they took no effect. Hodel was at once arrested. Another man was also seized by the bystanders on the alleged charge of attempting to rescue the assassin. The Emperor was, happily, unhurt; he remained unmoved throughout the whole occurrence, though his daughter fainted away. After the arrest of the assassin, and of his supposed accomplice, His Majesty returned to the palace, which was speedily surrounded by a loyal and enthusiastic crowd assembled to rejoice at his fortunate escape. In the evening he appeared at the Opera, where the audience received him with spontaneous and universal acclamation. Meanwhile thousands of excited patriots filled the Linden and square in front of the Palace, cheering His Majesty as he repeatedly drove through the multitude. Flags were displayed and houses illuminated in the principal streets. Next morning the Emperor and the whole of the Royal family attended divine service in the cathedral.
- The One Thousand Guineas.—Pilgrimage was the heroine of the One Thousand Guineas Stakes to-day, as she was of the Two Thousand, and it is a mere question of health, say the prophets of the day, about her adding the Oaks to her triumphs at head-quarters, where all her victories have been achieved.
- 13. Review by the Queen.—The Queen paid a visit to Aldershot to-day, and in the afternoon reviewed the whole of the division on the North Camp parade ground. The visit was rendered the more interesting because of the recent strengthening of the Aldershot battalion by the seasoned troops of the First Reserve. There were marked indications that if in the Divisional Orders a very stringent injunction against showing respect for the Sovereign by any other means than saluting had not been republished and circulated through the camp, the troops would have displayed an enthusiasm which, while thoroughly English, might not have been altogether in keeping with "the rules and regulations" of military discipline. As it was, the bearing of the whole division was in

every respect most satisfactory, and Sir Thomas Steele, its commander, may be congratulated on the spectacle which the Queen and many thousands of her civilian subjects witnessed on the parade ground. The morning had been showery, but at the moment of the Queen's arrival the sun shone out with almost unclouded brilliancy. Her Majesty, the Princess Royal of Great Britain (Crown Princess of Germany), and Princess Beatrice, on coming out of the station took their seats in one of the Queen's pony carriages and four, which was preceded by two outriders in the scarlet liveries. As the Queen approached the North Camp a Royal salute was fired; and when she reached the Royal Pavilion she was received by a guard of honour of the 2nd batt. 4th Regt., with the Queen's colours and band. The guard paid the usual honours, and the Royal Standard was unfurled from the great flagstaff on the summit of the Pavilion. It was just ten minutes to four o'clock when Her Majesty commenced to drive slowly along the lines of troops. The first line was made up of the Royal Horse Artillery at close intervals; the cavalry in columns of squadrons; the infantry in line of battalions in quarter columns, twenty paces interval between brigades, and six paces interval between regiments. The Royal Engineer companies were attached to the First Brigade, and the Army Hospital Corps to the Third Brigade. second line was composed of the field batteries at half intervals, the Royal Engineer troops at half intervals, and the Army Service Corps at half intervals. The 52nd Regt. was attached to the First Brigade, and at the rear of the combatants was the Regimental Transport. When the Queen had returned to the saluting point the movement of the troops at once commenced. division first marched past in the usual order, the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries preceding the other branches of the division. Next came the Royal Engineer troops and the Army Service Corps, and then the infantry in quick time, the formation being double companies. When the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries had marched past for the first time, they moved round by the rear of the infantry to the ground between the B lines and the Farnborough Road, and formed up for trotting past. The infantry, after marching past in columns of double companies, formed up by brigades in line of battalions in quarter column, six paces interval between regiments. In this formation it marched past for the second time. The brigades followed each other at an interval of two minutes. When the rear of each brigade had passed the saluting-point by thirty yards the battalion on the then right flank took ground to its right in fours, and the remaining battalions did the same in succession at the double as they cleared the battalion on their right. Each brigade then moved to a new alignment about 150 yards in the rear of the original alignment. In the new alignment the brigades were formed in line of battalions in quarter column, ten paces interval between brigades and six paces between battalions.

The bands were massed in the rear of the Second Brigade. As soon as the front was clear of the infantry, the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries trotted past, the first two of these forces moving quickly round by the rear of the infantry and forming up on its right, the Royal Horse Artillery at close intervals, and the cavalry in quarter column of squadrons. When the field batteries had trotted past, they at once formed up at close intervals on the left of the infantry. The new alignment then stood—Royal Horse Artillery and cavalry on the right, infantry in the centre, field batteries on the left. The intervals between different arms were twenty-four yards. So formed, the whole line advanced in review order till it was within a few paces of the margin indicated by the flagstaff. At the sound of the bugles, artillery, cavalry, and infantry then came to a halt, and, amid the music of many bands playing the National Anthem and the cheering of the spectators, the Queen left the ground and proceeded to Farnborough station on her return to Windsor. Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Col. Dillon, his military secretary, was among the distinguished officers who attended as spectators.

14. THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADES STRIKES.—The aspect of affairs in Lancashire in connection with the strike of the cotton operatives has assumed a most serious aspect; extensive riots, to suppress which the military have been called out, having occurred in various parts of the country. To-day a meeting of the central committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association of North and North-East Lancashire was held in Manchester to receive a deputation representing the operatives, to consider whether any arrangement could be made by mutual concessions for the settlement of the strike. There were forty delegates present. In the first instance they suggested arbitration, which was refused. They then proposed that short time should accompany the reduction, which was rejected; next, to work four days a week with the 10 per cent. reduction, or five days per week with 5 per cent. reduction, which was also refused. They then offered to accept a reduction of 5 per cent. unconditionally, until trade revived; but this the masters would not entertain. When this result was announced in Blackburn much excitement was caused, as the distress there is alarming, all the soup kitchens and relief depôts being literally besieged. The operatives turned out into the streets, and mobs of some thousands each went round to several of the mills and smashed the windows. The policemen were hooted at and hustled. Col. Raynsford Jackson was also hooted whilst passing along Blakey Moor in a cab. Threats were used that now that the lock-out was continuing they would fight for their ends. As the night wore on more damage was done. The windows of the mills of Messrs. Crossfield, Col. Jackson, Mr. Adam Dugdale, and others, were completely smashed. An immense mob started off to Col. Jackson's mansion about ten o'clock, with the avowed intention of breaking all the windows and doing whatever amount

of damage they could. The police, 100 in number, were told off in different directions in the borough, and in making their appearance in the streets were received with mingled cheers and hooting.

- TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PARIS.—A terrible accident occurred in one of the most populous quarters of Paris, which lies to the south of the Place du Château d'Eau. A few minutes after eight o'clock an explosion took place at No. 22 Rue Béranger, and the whole house, which was six storeys high, fell with a crash, tearing down in its fall a part of the next building. As soon as the smoke began to clear away the street was found to be strewn with débris and broken glass—in fact, not a single pane in the neighbourhood escaped. The roadway was, of course, at once filled with crowds of people who were attracted by the noise. It was nine o'clock before the engines were got to work, and ten before the necessary measures could be taken for extracting the unhappy victims who were buried in the ruins. The cries of those who were still living reached the ears of the spectators of the catastrophe, which was rendered all the more horrible from the fact that the fire was gaining on the ruins in which the victims were entombed. At last, after the steam fire-engines had been playing for some time, fifteen men, women, and children, all more or less grievously wounded, were rescued and transported to the Hospital of St. Louis. The house destroyed was composed of twenty-eight rooms or apartments, all of which were tenanted, and the total number of occupants was no less than ninety-two. The explosion itself took place in the shop of a toy merchant, named Blanchon, whose specialty was children's guns and pistols, together with detonating cartridges, which are made with a small quantity of phosphorus mixed with chlorate of potash. It appears that M. Blanchon had on his premises an amount of explosive matter which had often excited the alarm of the neighbours. material causes of the accident, however, are still to be discovered. The correspondent of the Telegraph says, that crowds have flocked to the site of the disaster, and that Marshal MacMahon came in person to examine the scene. The Maison Blanchon employs sixty workmen and women, but fortunately they all left the building at seven o'clock. As always happens in such cases, there were some miraculous escapes. One girl was found with a table over her. The firemen sawed this piece of furniture in two, and the little one was rescued safe and sound, excepting a few bruises. The pompiers and a company of engineers are doing all they can, and corpses are still being discovered from time to time. shop-boy of M. Blanchon, who left the house ten minutes before the explosion, has been arrested.
- 20. The Australian Cricket-fields has been looked forward to whose appearance on our cricket-fields has been looked forward to with such lively interest, commenced their first match in England on the Trent Bridge Ground, Nottingham, their opponents being the Nottingham county players. Owing to rain, play did not

begin until twenty minutes to one, when the Australians went in to bat. After some very ordinary play, the first innings closed for 63—a very poor total. Although the Australian batsmen played with caution, they were unable to cope with the Notts bowling. The whole of the Colonials were dismissed for 76 runs, and thus suffered defeat by an innings and fourteen runs.

- A RUMOUR was current on the Continent at the beginning of the week that an attempt had been made on the life of the Crown Prince of Germany, now on a visit to this country. following incident would seem to have given rise to the rumour: --On Sunday a deputation of German workmen resident in London waited on the Crown Prince at the residence of the German Ambassador, in Carlton Terrace, to present an address of patriotic congratulation on the failure of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor William. Advantage was taken of this circumstance by a party of German Socialists, who presented themselves at the hour fixed for the reception of the deputation, and demanded admittance. The deputation, consisting of some thirty members, was duly received, but admission was refused to the others, who had been joined by a few Frenchmen, and who made a kind of political demonstration in front of the Embassy, yelling and hooting, and singing the "Marseillaise."
- 27. The Australians played their second match, but with a very different result to that arrived at before. On this occasion over 4,000 persons visited Lord's Ground, and witnessed one of the most extraordinary spectacles that has occurred at this place for a long time past. The Australians were not thought very highly of in the contest chronicled above, but they showed themselves in a very different light to-day in their contest with Marylebone, for better fielding has rarely occurred. Marylebone were provided with a well-selected team. At 4.50 the innings closed for nineteen. The Australians required but twelve runs to win. This number cost them one wicket, so that the Colonials beat the greatest and most powerful club in the world by nine wickets. They were loudly cheered by the assembled multitude for the achievement.
- 31. Terrible Collision of German Ironclads. Loss of 284 Lives.—A feeling of painful excitement was created in London by the report (briefly noticed) that 'two German ironclads had come into collision off Folkestone, and that one of them had sunk, it being feared that all on board had perished. The essential portion of these tidings was unhappily confirmed. The "Konig Wilhelm" ran into the "Grosser Kurfurst." The latter ship sank within four or five minutes, and of a company of 497 hands more than 280 went down with the ship. Some of the earliest telegrams represented the disaster as still more appalling, the lowest estimate of the loss of life being 450, while the highest placed is at over 700. This was to be accounted for by the fact that both the "Konig Wilhelm" and the "Kurfurst" were at first supposed to

have foundered, and in that case the loss of life would not have been overstated, the "König Wilhelm" being one of the finest ships in the German navy. Fortunately, also, more of the officers and crew were picked up than had been originally supposed.

The morning was exceptionally fine, a light easterly wind blowing down Channel and a perfectly smooth sea. The German squadron—which left Wilhelmshaven for Plymouth on May 29 consisted of three vessels, and at the time of the accident was sailing in two columns; the "König Wilhelm," with the flag of Admiral Von Batch, and the "Preussen," forming the port division, with the "Grosser Kurfurst" forming the starboard. A fourth ship, which had not joined the fleet, was intended to fill the place in the starboard division represented by the "Preussen" in the port division. The German Admiral was leading the port division, the "Grosser Kurfurst" being within less than two ships' lengths of the admiral, and bearing slightly abaft the beam. This was her nominal bearing and distance, but in reality she was even nearer, and probably not more than one length intervened between the two ships. In this formation the German squadron came across two sailing vessels hauling to the wind on the port tack, and consequently standing across the bows of both divisions. The "Grosser Kurfurst" had first to give way, which she did at the proper time, and strictly in accordance with the rule of the road, porting her helm and passing under the stern of the first of these two sailing ships. But the "König Wilhelm," which was close to the "Grosser Kurfurst" at the time, and steering a course parallel to her, endeavoured at first to cross the bows of the sailing vessel. In the meanwhile the "Grosser Kurfurst" had resumed her original course, and was thus lying right across the bows of the "König Wilhelm" as she came under the stern of the sailing barque almost at right angles to the original course. The captain of the "Grosser Kurfurst," Graf von Monts (who was not drowned, as reported), seeing the terrible proximity of the "König Wilhelm," immediately put his vessel at full speed, hoping to cross her bows, but the space would not allow it. He then gave the order to port his helm, hoping to lay his ship parallel to the course of the "König Wilhelm," but unfortunately for this also there was neither time nor space, and the only effect of the helm can have been that the stem of the "Grosser Kurfurst," swinging rapidly towards the approaching danger, must have largely contributed to the force of the shock.

On board the "König Wilhelm" it would appear that an able and experienced officer was in charge of the ship at the time. The admiral and the captain were below, and it is believed were altogether unaware of what was going on until too late. Indeed, from the first order to port the helm of the "Grosser Kurfurst," followed by the same order on board the "König Wilhelm," and the actual collision, so little time elapsed that the most active man could not have had time to go from the bridge of the ship to the

admiral's cabin before the crash came, and much less would time have sufficed for the admiral to get on deck. The officer in charge of the "König Wilhelm" had given the order to port the helm to sheer clear of the sailing vessel. He is said to have ordered the helm to be immediately steadied when he saw his vessel clear, with the intention of ranging up alongside the "Grosser Kurfurst" in their former position. But the helmsman is distinctly stated by many witnesses to have become bewildered, and that instead of steadying the helm and putting it to starboard, he gave her still more port helm. The "König Wilhelm's" officer, seeing the inevitable fate before him, promptly gave the order to reverse the engines, and it is said that the engines were actually going full speed astern at the moment of the collision. followed the crash, and though the "Grosser Kurfurst" was going nine or ten knots, and the "König Wilhelm" at least five or six, the actual shock was very slightly felt on board, and not even a tumbler or a wine-glass was upset or broken. The shock on board the vessel struck, the "Grosser Kurfurst," was felt far more, and the ship lurched heavily on the opposite side, while a crushing and tearing sound filled the air as the stem of the "König Wilhelm" sheered away everything from the point where she struck to the stern, ripping off the armour plating like the skin of an orange. The blow came at an angle variously described as somewhere between a right angle and an angle of forty-five, and caught the "Grosser Kurfurst" between the main and mizen masts. The "Grosser Kurfurst," from the great speed she had attained by going full speed, was barely checked in her course by the collision, but grated past the stem of the "König Wilhelm," leaving a vast gap in her side. The bowsprit of the "König Wilhelm" fouled her rigging and brought down the mizen-topgallant mast on the quarter-deck; the quarter boats were swept away like strips of paper, and the doomed ship first staggered over on the opposite side from the force of the blow, then reeled back, when the sea rushed into the great hole in her side. But below water all must also have been destroyed, for the ram of the "König Wilhelm" gives deadly indication by the injuries it has received of the work it did underneath.

On beard the "Grosser Kurfurst" there was little or no time for anything. The boats on one side were smashed, and those on the other could hardly be got into the water as the ship was lying on one side, and the other side being uppermost the boats merely lay on the bottom or side of the ship. The hammocks had, unfortunately, been stowed in some unusual place between the boom boats, as the nettings were being cleared out, so that it was useless to attempt to get them out, and thus a very perfect means of escape was withheld from many of the poor fellows who were drowned. Had the hammocks been in their ordinary place, they would have floated away, and afforded so many life buoys, quite capable of keeping a man afloat for at least half an hour. In

the meanwhile the "Grosser Kurfurst" had made a circle inshore, and lay with her deck exposed to the view of the people on the beach at Sandgate. It appears to have been the intention of the captain to beach his ship immediately, but this was impossible even at the high rate of speed at which he was going. The water poured down the stokehole, the steam from the condenser escaped, the stokers were driven up the hatches, and some few escaped up the steps which lead up inside the ventilators. From the first moment it was evident to all on board the "Grosser Kurfurst" that nothing could be done to save the ship. Lying altogether on her port side it was merely a matter of minutes, as the equilibrium was lost and the water poured in everywhere. In six to ten minutes, according to different witnesses, the vessel had entirely disappeared, sucking down in the vortex many of the crew who have since been The experience of the first lieutenant is somewhat in-He felt himself sucked in, and describes a sensation of enormous pressure on his ribs, as if the water were forcing him down. Then he appeared to come across another column of water which as promptly vomited him up to the surface again, where he caught hold of a spar and saved his life. The captain also went down, but came up again, and hence arose the mistake that he had been drowned. The officer of the watch was drowned. A dreadful fate befell some thirty unfortunate sailors who, in spite of the commands and entreaties of the boatswain, who was standing on the forecastle, threw themselves over the bows and endeavoured to swim away. But the sinking ship was too fast for them, and they were caught in the netting which is stretched under the jibboom, and, thus entangled, were carried down with the ship. The correct number of the men who lost their lives is 284. The complement of the ship was 497, all told; of these 216 were picked up, but three have since died from exhaustion, making the total number of the saved 213, considerably less than one half of the whole. Of those saved twenty-three were officers. Six officers lost their lives namely, an engineer, the paymaster, and some junior officers. On board the "König Wilhelm," for a moment, the greatest excitement prevailed, as the sea rushed into the large rent in her bows and immediately filled the fore compartment. Not on board the "Grosser Kurfurst" was there the smallest approach to panic, though death stared them in the face. Four of the side boats, cutters, gigs, and so forth, and one launch were in the water from the "König Wilhelm" in a very few minutes, while the "Preussen" also sent every boat in the ship to render assistance. As the "König Wilhelm" began to settle by the head from the water in the fore compartment, the admiral at first intended to beach her, but after a short time, seeing that the pumps were able to keep the water down to a safe level, he abandoned the idea. The "Preussen," in the meanwhile, anchored, and her boats were busy picking up any strays and waifs they could find, which, however, were very few. As soon as steam could be got up on board the South-Eastern Railway Company's steamer "Lord Warden," she started for the scene of the collision, having on board Mr. John Shaw, the manager; Captain Jones, the Harbour Superintendent; and Mr. W. L. Earnshaw, the company's marine engineer. They came up to the "König Wilhelm" which had then drifted somewhat to the east, about a quarter to one o'clock. A Dover tug, a despatch boat, three life boats, and other small craft were then cruising about, and also all the ships' boats, searching for bodies, but in vain. In the course of the afternoon the two vessels proceeded to Portsmouth, and on arriving the "König Wilhelm" was immediately docked. A telegram was also promptly forwarded to Count Münster, the German Ambassador in London, and his Excellency at once communicated the intelligence to the Crown Prince, who started almost immediately by special train from Charing Cross to Dover.

The "König Wilhelm" is the largest ironclad in the German navy. She was originally designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., when at the Admiralty, for the Sultan of Turkey. The ship is 365 ft. in length, 60 ft. in breadth, and has a draught of water of 26 ft., with a tonnage displacement of 9,600 tons. She has engines of 1,150 nominal and 8,300 indicated horse-power, by Maudslay and Co. She has armour 10 in. thick, and carries an extremely powerful battery, consisting of eighteen 14½-ton guns upon the main deck, and five 9-ton guns upon the upper deck. She is a rigged ship, with a most formidable rambow. It will be seen from these particulars that the "König Wilhelm" is one of the most powerful sea-going ships in the world.

JUNE.

- 2. The Emperor William.—A second attempt to assassinate the German Emperor was made to-day by a doctor of philology, named Karl Edouard Nobiling, who shot at His Majesty from the window of a house in the street Unter den Linden. The Emperor was severely wounded by about thirty small shots in various parts of the body. The assassin attempted to commit suicide.
- 4. Funeral of Earl Russell took place to-day at Chenics, in Buckinghamshire, the burial-place of the ducal house of Bedford, the body having been previously conveyed from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, accompanied by the Hon. Rollo Russell and Viscount Amberley (now Earl Russell). Some of the Richmond tradesmen also accompanied the hearse a short way out of the town. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was immediately followed by Viscount Amberley and the Hon. Rollo Russell, and other relatives. On arrival at the church gates the

rector and the Rev. C. J. Ward, the curate, met the procession, and the former commenced the funeral service. On the black velvet pall were placed several wreaths of flowers, amongst them being one sent by Her Majesty, to which were attached the words, "A mark of regard from Queen Victoria." The coffin having been laid on supports in front of the chancel, Mr. Ward continued the service, and four verses of the 92nd Psalm were sung. The coffin was then borne on the shoulders of eight men into the vault in the side chapel, and deposited in the family vault of the Duke of Bedford. On the coffin was the inscription:—"The Right Hon. John Earl Russell, K.G. Born August 18, 1792; died May 28, 1878. Aged 85."

It may be mentioned that Lady Russell thought herself bound by the positive directions of the late Earl's will to decline the offer which was made by Her Majesty and the Government of a State funeral in Westminster Abbey. Lord Russell's intentions are thus worded:—"I wish my funeral to be as simple and as inexpensive as possible, without any hired mourners. I wish my body to be interred in the family vault at Chenies."

5. The Derby.—The ninety-ninth Derby stakes were run for at Epsom to-day in somewhat unfavourable weather, the race being to a certain extent dull, uninteresting, and moderate in the character of its field. About a quarter of an hour before the racing commenced a Royal party arrived on the course, having travelled by special train from Victoria to the Downs station, and thence being driven to the stand. It consisted of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught, the Princess Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

The result was the following: --

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Sefton, by Speculum—Liverpool's dam, 8st. 10lb. (Constable), 1; Count F. de Lagrange's Insulaire, 8st. 10lb. (J. Goater), 2; Lord Falmouth's Childeric, 8st. 10lb. (F. Archer), 3.

- 6. A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION of gas took place early to-day on board the iron steamer "Crysalite," which was lying in the Alexandra Dock, Newport, laden with steam coal for Lisbon. She is a vessel of about 500 tons register, and her hatches had been fastened down, and all made ready to sail by the next tide. The gas in the hold generated very rapidly, and, coming in contact with a naked light, exploded with tremendous force, blowing out a portion of the side of the ship and killing four men, besides injuring seven others. The wounded men were removed to the infirmary. After the explosion the ship took fire, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of the fire brigade, the flames were not put out for a considerable time. The steamer is very greatly damaged.
- 7. THE OAKS was fortunately favoured with the most enjoyable weather of the week. The fine day attracted an unusually large attendance. The first horses came in as follows:—-

Lord Falmouth's Jannette, by Lord ('lifden--Chevisaunce (F. Archer), 1; Lord Lonsdale's Pilgrimage (T. Cannon), 2; Count F. de Lagrange's Clementine (J. Goater), 3. The betting was even on Pilgrimage, but Jannette took a clear lead of the French mare and the favourite. Inside the distance Cannon called on Pilgrimage, and decreased the lead. But Jannette was going strongly enough to stave off the final challenge, and won cleverly by a length.

--- A CURIOUS WILL CASE has been decided by Judge Warren in Dublin. The testator was lying ill with typhus fever. He sent for two persons whom he intended to name as his executors. They, however, objected to go into the infected house. A table and chairs were placed outside the window of the sick man's room, in such a position that he was enabled to see the persons sitting at the table. As a means of communication between those outside and the fever-stricken man, a boy who had already gone through the typhus ordeal, and is now considered fever-proof, was selected to act as a sort of aide-de-camp, carrying instructions to the will maker. The testator executed the will by making his mark, but this was done in sight of the witnesses, who in their turn attested the execution in the sight of the testator. This done, he was removed to the hospital and died. The will was impeached on the grounds (among others) that it was not duly executed. Warren, however, saw no reason for requiring executors to expose their lives to needless risk, and gave judgment for the validity of the will.

- Terrible Colliery Explosion .- - Loss of Two Hundred LIVES .- The most appalling disaster that has occurred in the history of British coal mines, with the solitary exception of that which took place at the Oaks Colliery, Barnsley, in 1866, occurred at the collieries of Messrs. Richard Evans and Co., at Haydock. about seven miles from Wigan. The firm employ several thousands of hands, and their chief offices are in the centre of a thickly-populated village, situated a short distance from Earlstown Junction, on the Manchester and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western Railway. Scattered over the village are probably a dozen pits, which form the Haydock Collieries, and it was at one of these, called the Wood Pit, that the dreadful disaster occurred. The principal charge of these extensive collieries was in the hands of Mr. Chadwick, a gentleman of very large experience in mining, who had amongst his staff several certificated managers, and who has had for many years the reputation of being one of the most accomplished mining engineers of Previous to 1869 the collieries were remarkably free from accident, but in that and the following year they, along with many others which had been celebrated for the excellence of their management, sustained a terrible visitation. series of colliery accidents in West Lancashire which commenced with that at Hindley Green in 1868, and did not close until that

at the Moss Pits in 1871, will never be forgotten in the district; and two of these disasters were at the works of the Messrs. Evans, both occurring at the Queen Pits, the first in the month of December 1868, when twenty-four lives were lost, the second in July 1869, when fifty-seven lives were lost. Since that dreadful period of disaster, and up to the time of the Pemberton accident in last December, the coalfield which centres on the Borough of Wigan was happily free from any great catastrophe. The Wood Pits are not of themselves new, although the workings in which the present explosion has occurred are recent windings. For many years the pits were used for the purpose of working the Upper Florida. these were worked out the shafts were sunk a further forty-three yards to the Main Delf Mine, at a short distance from the shaft. It was stated on the pit bank that these tunnels, which were rather steep, were some six hundred yards in length, and that the workings beyond them in no direction extended more than a quarter of a mile. The dip or slope of the mine is in a contrary direction to that of the tunnels, and the cuttings were nearly all up brow. It was in this comparatively limited area that the explosion occurred. The pits are under the charge of Mr. John Turton, certificated manager, but of course under the superintendence of Mr. Chadwick. Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. Turton came up the shaft after inspecting the workings, and was walking away from the pit brow, when he was startled by dust coming up both the downcast and upcast shafts. Fearing that some disaster had occurred, he immediately dispatched messengers for help, and without delay himself gave the signal to the engine-men, and was lowered into the pit. He at once set to work to put the ventilating doors at the bottom in order, and proceeded as he could into the workings. He helped what few men there were into the fresh air, and some who were lying on their faces he laid on their backs, in order to enable them to breathe the pure atmosphere. Without doubt some of those who escaped owe their lives to the readiness and courage of Turton in descending the mine so promptly in a short time. Turton was joined by Mr. C. Pilkington, one of the assistant surveyors, and other officers, and these proceeded with the Mr. Chadwick shortly afterwards arrived on the scene, explorers. and he immediately descended the shaft and took charge of the underground operations, which were carried on by a large staff of willing hands. The work was one, however, of great difficulty, for owing to the terrible force of the blast the roadways were fearfully damaged, and only slow progress could be made into the working, notwithstanding that nearly one hundred men were employed in the work. The roads were blocked with large falls of roof, tubs were scattered and blown to pieces, and horses lay dead across the As the exploring parties proceeded, the bodies of the killed were come across, and these were fearfully disfigured. One had had his head blown completely away, another had both arms off, another lay naked, his scanty clothing being burned away; and many were

scorched and blackened by the blast. The bodies were placed at one side of the road and ticketed as found. The workmen, who were ably directed by Mr. Chadwick, pushed on to the workings, carrying with them the fresh air, and bodies were come across as they went along. Of the neighbouring colliery proprietors the first to arrive was Mr. William Smethurst, of the firm of Messrs. Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst. He at once descended the shaft, and offered his services and such help as his works could afford. Along with Mr. Chadwick he examined the mouth of the tunnel, through which the returns washed into the upcast shaft, and at the entrance to which was situate the ventilation furnace. The fire had not been extinguished by the explosion, but it was considered advisable at once to put it out, and this was done. The work of exploration was conducted with every possible pre-The difficulty and dangerous nature of the work was evident, as from time to time men, struck by the afterdamp, were brought to the shaft for the purpose of being taken to the surface to be restored. At intervals the work had to be absolutely suspended from the nature of the workings. The destruction and stoppings of roadway and of plant had been fearful. Especially was this the case at the point where the workings joined up to the tunnel. The sloping of the workings was in a contrary direction to that of the tunnel, and the hollow which was formed at the juncture seemed to have received the whole force of the blast, which had consequently in its passage up the tunnels been comparatively spent. So much was this the case that as it approached the pit eye the evidences of its force almost disappeared. doctors were quickly on the spot, and did all that they could to relieve the explorers as they were brought up to the pit mouth. The survivors were also visited at their homes, and their wants Several clergymen were also on the pit bank. Mr. attended to. Richard Evans, the principal proprietor of the collieries, was present, and many of the mining engineers and of the leading inhabitants of the district. The collieries of Messrs. Evans are not connected with the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Society, which was the case at the Pemberton and Ince Hall explosions, the only two serious accidents which have occurred in this district since the establishment of the society in 1873. The relatives of the deceased will, therefore, not receive the usual allowances dispensed from its funds. The colliers have a club in connection with the works, but the funds will be available for only a partial relief of the sufferers. The exploration of the colliery was proceeded with during June 8, 9, and 10, and sixty-five bodies were recovered. It was at first estimated that as many as 230 men had lost their lives, but on the 9th it was discovered that several of those who were supposed to have been in the mine at the time of the explosion had really left it a short time before, and the number of those missing was somewhat reduced. Later intelligence, however, states that the hope that the number of lives would prove to be only about 180 it is feared will prove groundless. All present information leads the management to conclude that the death-roll will contain the names of over 200 men and boys. It is also believed that not less than 100 widows and 300 children are left destitute. Nothing definite is known with regard to the cause of the explosion, it being impossible to state whence the body of gas which exploded came, and by what means it was ignited. The blown-out shot theory has no application here, as gunpowder was never used in the mine, the coal being got by cutting only. The gas must have been ignited at either the ventilating furnace or the safety-lamps used by the men, unless some one with gross and criminal carelessness struck a light. The Queen has, through the Home Secretary, made enquiries respecting the explosion, and expressed her deep sympathy with the sufferers by the calamity. One of the explorers has died.

8. The Albion Life Assurance Frauds.—After lasting ten days, the trial of the seven persons charged with conspiracy and fraud in connection with the Albion Assurance Company was brought to a close to-day. Mr. Justice Hawkins, in his summing

up, gave the following history of the frauds:--

He would (he said) call attention as briefly as he could to the facts of the case. It would not be inconvenient to go back to 1863, and trace the origin of the Albion Assurance Company, and the progress of events down to the present time. It had no actual existence as a company until November 16, 1863. It came into existence in this way: Thompson, one of the prisoners, had been the manager of an insurance society—the Commercial and Tradesmen's Society—and while he was the manager of that society he became acquainted with Mr. Pilkington, not Mr. Pilkington who became the secretary of the Albion, but Mr. Pilkington's father. In 1863 Mr. Pilkington (the son) came to Thompson and told him that he was desirous of getting some respectable society to take over the business of the London Equitable Assurance Company, in which Pilkington held some office. Mr. Thompson entertained the idea, and interested himself to try and form a guarantee fund. He succeeded in doing so, when one fine day Mr. Pilkington told him that the Equitable had transferred its business to the European. Therefore the negotiation in reference to the transfer came to an end. Thompson said it was a pity that his labours should be thrown away, and he established the Albion. That society was registered under the Companies' Act as a limited company in November, 1863. Lives to the extent of nearly 2,000,000l. were insured. During fourteen years that the society was in existence they paid to the extent of 32,000l. They were at that moment, if the jury took the accounts furnished by Mr. Smart, under an obligation to pay 2,000l. on policies that had already fallen in. A great number of policies had lapsed; others had been taken up by the company. At the close of 1877 a petition was presented to wind up, and eventually an order

was made. According to Mr. Smart, the contingent liabilities amounted to upwards of 125,000l., and to meet them, at the very outside—even if they added to the assets 5,000l. that some poor gentleman named Parry was sought to be made liable for-the resources fell short of 8,000l. Early in 1864 Thompson was appointed managing director. In June 1864 he became the secretary. In 1869 Thompson retired from the office of manager, and became director, and Northcott succeeded him. From then to when the company ceased Northcott occupied the joint office of manager and secretary. Pilkington, the clerk, seemed to have made the acquaintance of Wood, who represented that he was the son of a solicitor. There was no reason to doubt that this was true. Wood's father was represented as a man of considerable means. Wood was to have 50 per cent. on the business introduced to the society, but his name was not to appear on the books of the company as the person entitled to the commission, which was to be paid under the name of Garde. From April 1864 to 1868 the name of Garde was continued, and he earned as commission no less than 7,611l. This commission was allowed down to 1877. In addition, commissions were allowed on the renewals. In 1868 the name Garde, in reference to new proposals, seemed to have dropped out, and that of Rogers was introduced and continued till 1875, when, in consequence of something that transpired, Northcott addressed a letter to the person supposed to be Rogers, to the effect that they could have no further proposals from him in respect of loans. "Rogers" received no less than 8,228l. At the same period there was a man named Agar, who commenced in 1868. His position was not very satisfactorily established, nor his connection with Wood. cheque bearing his name had passed through Wood's account. He had received as commission 2,200l. From 1870 until the close of the society there was the name of Williams, who was credited with 1,659l. for commission. The prosecution said these commissions were paid to Wood; that Garde, Brown, Rogers, and Williams had no existence as individuals, but were mere names used to conceal the character of the business of the society. It had not been suggested that the society ever saw anyone but Wood as answering to these names, excepting as to Williams, who was introduced by Northcott. Who he was, what he was, where he lived -these things were unknown, and had never been inquired into. On the proposals with which Wood was to be credited with commission marks by agreement were affixed. If Wood was not guilty of false pretences, he could not see how any of the others were. The whole thing rested on it. In 1864 Wood advertised from Dover Road to lend money. The prosecution said that after he had got money from intending borrowers, both for insuring and legal expenses, they were "choked off" by difficulties. The learned judge here reviewed the evidence of the witnesses, commencing with that of Mrs. Gray, of Sheerness, who was prepared to give personal securities and to deposit the policy, but not to make a

statutory declaration, or to give a bill of sale. She paid for the premium to the Albion 61. 2s., of which Wood would be entitled to 3l. 1s., and 3l. 10s. for legal expenses, but she did not get the loan. The securities were all in the same form and language, and were despatched in the same space of time. This was so whether they were from Euston Square, Southampton Row, or Great Russell Street. Not a single farthing was advanced as to loans, and in only a few instances was the precaution taken of returning the money, notwithstanding the complaints made on the subject. In showing the acts of the various prisoners, he began with Wood, who was first seen in May 1866 in Gray's case. There was nothing in the interview, but it showed that Wood was personally conducting the negotiation at Dover Road. Joseph Dew, who paid Wood a premium for insurance there, saw William Shaw, who opened the door to him. Dew addressed Wood in the name of Girdlestone, which name was on the door. William Shaw was then acting as clerk. As to those acting as clerks, the jury would have to form their own judgment whether they were cognisant of what their principals were doing-whether they were knowingly assisting in a fraud. They must, therefore, see what Shaw did. In Horsey's case he was acting for Howard; Slinker then opened the door. Was there such a person as Howard? No one who had given evidence had pretended that there was such a person. An expert, M. Chabot, has said that certain letters and commission receipts signed "Garde," "Rogers," and "Williams" were in the handwriting of Wood. William Shaw acted for Preston in Southampton Row; Slinker opened the door. In Rogers' case Alfred Shaw seemed to act as principal, and William Shaw as clerk. Mr. Vining had spoken to having seen Shaw and Slinker as Holland in February 1876. When William Shaw was apprehended, there was found on him an extraordinary agreement between him and Holland to act as clerk for 250l. a year. evidence had been given as to whose handwriting it was in. It was suggested by the prosecution that this agreement was to give a colourable employment to William Shaw. It was for the jury to say whether this was so or not. It had been said by counsel for Slinker that he was not aware of the committal of any criminal acts. As to George and William Shaw, there was not such a body of evidence against them as against some of the other prisoners.

The jury found the prisoners Wood, Northcott, Thompson, and W. Shaw guilty of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences, Slinker of conspiracy only, and George and Thomas Shaw not guilty. They recommended Slinker to mercy. Mr. Justice Hawkins said that he concurred in the verdict of the jury, believing that the Albion Assurance Company was a fraud from the commencement, and never intended to be a genuine business. He sentenced Northcott, Thompson, and Wood to five years' penal servitude, William Shaw to two years' imprisonment, and Slinker to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

- 9. Storms.—A storm of an extraordinary character visited a part of Cornwall early to-day. At Golant, near Fowey, the storm was accompanied by heavy rain. Houses were unroofed, some of the slate stones being carried a distance of 500 yards. In one orchard twenty or thirty apple trees were blown down, in another fifteen. and several others have been more or less damaged. In Penquite Wood, the property of Mr. West, of St. Blazey, there are ten large oak trees rooted out of the ground, some of the limbs falling across the Lostwithiel and Fowey Railway. Telegraph wires were carried away, and some of the posts stuck four or five feet in the mud. Branches of trees are floating all over the river. The wind was so strong that it blew down about 300 feet of the new wood railing by the side of the line. The most remarkable incident, however, occurred to a large boat, 21 tons burthen. This boat, which was lying in an upright position on her keel on the beach, was turned over bottom upwards and carried a distance of twelve feet, breaking in her starboard quarter. The storm, which lasted only about five minutes, came from the south-west, and seems to have been confined to a small space, as some houses quite close to those damaged received no injury at all. Such a wreck of property has never before been witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of the village. It is a miracle no lives were lost, as a great many trees fell near dwelling-houses.
- 10. Whit-Monday. Although the enjoyment of holidaymakers on Whit Monday was somewhat interfered with by a thunderstorm and numerous showers, the number of people who made holiday during the day was enormous. The resources of the railway, steamboat, and tramcar companies were taxed to the utmost, and every place of public entertainment was crowded .---The Great Western Railway carried 30,000 persons from London to its country stations between Saturday morning and Monday at midday; the Great Eastern took out of town on Monday 60,000; and the London and Tilbury line conveyed 10,000 persons to Gravesend and Southend. All the parks and open spaces in and near the metropolis were thronged; 15.000 or 16.000 persons went to Lord's Ground to see the cricket match between North and South; the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League. about 20,000 strong, went in procession to Hyde Park and held a meeting there, which was addressed by Cardinal Manning and others; and at the East-end there was a Tichborne "demonstration," which ended with a meeting in Victoria Park, at which Dr. Kenealy was present. Several thousand persons went up the Thames to a temperance fete held by permission of the Duke of Westminster and Mr. W. H. Grenfell in the grounds of Cliveden and Taplow Court. Two or three of the metropolitan volunteer regiments also held field-days; the London Rifle Brigade went to Wimbledon, and the Queen's Westminsters to Burnham Beeches.
- -- THE WILL OF PIUS IX.—The Popolo Romano publishes the will of Pius IX. It is dated from the Vatican, March 15,

1875, and begins thus:—"In the name of the most Holy Trinity, I recommend my soul to Thee, most Holy Trinity-Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons in one God. I implore, most Holy Mary, always immaculate, and her spouse St. Joseph, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, St. Michael the Archangel, St. Louis Gonzaga, my holy guardian angels, and all my holy protectors and advocates to aid me in the great passage from time to eternity, as they have aided and protected me during the course of my life. My body having become a corpse, shall be buried in the church of St. Lorenzo, extra-muros and precisely under the little arch standing against the so-called gridinon (graticola) or stone on which may still be traced the marks caused by the martyrdom of the illustrious Levite. The cost of the monument shall not exceed 400 crowns. Upon the monument shall be sculptured a tiara with the keys; then an epigraph conceived in the following terms:— OSSA ET CINERES PII P. IX. SVM. PONT. VIXIT. AN . . . IN PONTIFICATV. AN . . . ORATE PRO EO.' The coat of arms shall be a Death's head." Antonelli was made executor; after his death a codicil substituted Cardinals Simeoni, Mertel, and Monaco. As many as ten codicils were executed, making trifling dispositions to various persons, Royal and other.

— ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—It is announced that the schooner "Eothen" had sailed from New York for the Arctic regions to search for relics of Sir John Franklin. It may not be amiss to inform our readers that the relics in question were referred to several weeks ago as having been heard of by one Thomas F. Barry, while his vessel was wintering last year at Marble Island, in the upper part of Hudson Bay. Barry then obtained from some Esquimaux of the Nechelli tribe a silver spoon with Franklin's crest upon it, and they offered to go and point out a cairn, built many years ago by white men, and in which were books, papers, and other things. It was too far for Barry to go then, but it is to be hoped that the present expedition will be successful in obtaining any relics that may still exist of the great English Arctic explorer. It was recently announced that Mr. Gorden Bennett was fitting out Captain Allen Young's vessel, the "Pandora," for a Polar expedition, to set out next year. We have just seen a chart of the North Polar regions constructed for Mr. Bennett by Stanford, the purpose of which is to show the various currents which flow to and from these regions. Mr. Bennett, it is stated, intends his expedition to go by Behring Strait, a direction in which our knowledge is very scanty. It is well known that there is a warm current flowing north from the Pacific through Behring Strait, and the chart shows this current sweeping round the north-west coast of America, one arm of it going north by the west side of Banks's Land to 80 degrees N. lat. No doubt this is the direction which it is intended Mr. Bennett's expedition will Kellett Land at the north entrance to the Strait, is extended into a great broad island, by the east side of which this

warm current is represented as flowing. If such land really exists, it would certainly form an excellent basis for further operations by sledge. At present, however, its existence is hypothetical. Indeed, charts like the one referred to are apt to mislead; the Gulf Stream, for example, is made to sweep round the north of Europe and Asia as far as Cape Chelyuskin, in Siberia. Many eminent authorities altogether discredit so great an extension of the stream. The chart, however, is useful as showing the utmost that can be made of the data which exist. The statement on the chart, which, we may say, is most ingeniously constructed, that the region around the Pole probably consists of an archipelago of large islands, is we believe very near the truth. Professor Nordenskjöld, whose intended expedition in the "Vega" from Norway to Behring Strait has recently been spoken of, will be accompanied as far as the mouth of the river Lena by another steamer, the "Lena," of 100 tons, which will sail up the river after which it is named.

14. DESTRUCTION OF A THEATRE.—The Theatre Royal, Plymouth, was entirely destroyed by fire in the course of last night and this morning. Mr. J. Eldred and Company had been appearing in the theatre, the performance was over, and the theatre closed shortly before 11 P.M. last night. A few minutes afterwards smoke was observed to be issuing from the building by the lessee's son, Mr. Albert Newcombe, who was passing at the time, and who at once raised an alarm, having in the meantime seen flames at the upper windows. The fire-engines were on the spot in a few minutes, but notwithstanding their promptitude and the mass of water that was poured on the building, the fire had in the short time gained such a hold on the premises that they were entirely destroyed at 1.30 A.M. to-day, when the roof fell in, leaving nothing remaining but four bare walls. The fire fortunately was kept from attacking the Royal Hotel, which adjoins the theatre. Both buildings are the property of the town, and were insured in the sum of 25,000l. Mr. Newcombe, the lessee of the theatre, is insured in 1,500l., but this will not nearly cover his loss. Eldred and his company fortunately succeeded in saving the greater portion of their property.

— A Model Stage Manager.—George II., the reigning Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, himself manages the Court Theatre of Meiningen. The Prince himself personally drills a player-king into conducting himself like a real "Kaiser" or "König;" he compels every player who assumes an important part to dress according to a drawing prepared by himself. He is at once the most dictatorial and the most painstaking of all living stage managers. He is said to have undertaken the supervision of all the preliminary studies preparatory to the execution of Kleist's Prinz von Homburg, which is shortly to be presented in Berlin. He spent fourteen days at the Court of Berlin making drawings in the Monbijou Collection, in order to secure correctness in the costume and in every similar accessory. Nobiling's attempt on the German Emperor's

life led the Meiningen company, now at Berlin, to postpone an intended performance of Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, in which political assassination has a prominent place. The Emperor having recovered, the company proceeded with their rehearsals, and were about to produce the play when they received a telegram from the Duke of Meiningen forbidding the performance.

- 20. THE QUEEN'S ACCESSION.—To-day being the forty-first anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne of Great Britain and Ireland, the event was celebrated at Windsor with Royal honours. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church rang merrily, while salutes were fired in the Long Walk and from the "Royal Adelaide" frigate and Fort Belvedere, Virginia Water. The London church bells were also rung in honour of the occasion. Of the Cabinet Ministers, thirteen in number, who took the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign on the morning of June 20, 1837, twelve are dead, the only survivor being Earl Grey, who, as Lord Howick, was then Secretary at War. Of the members who composed the House of Commons at that date, eight only are now left in that assembly-Lord George Cavendish, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Christopher Talbot, and Mr. Villiers.
- Ascor Gold Cup Day.—Splendid weather was associated with the Cup Day, which presented the usual attractive features as regards racing; the only difference from former years being the absence of the State procession of Royalty. The Ascot Stakes were won by Mr. Core's Chesterton; the Royal Hunt Cup, by Mr. Best's Julius Cæsar; and the Gold Cup, by Count Lagrange's Verneuil.
- 23. Storms.—To-day a terrific thunderstorm burst over London and the suburbs. The thunder began about one o'clock, and showers of rain and hail about half an hour later. The volume of water burst the main drain near Paul's Road Junction, on the Midland Railway, and rushing down the line, flooded the tunnels and stations as far as Farringdon Street. Fire engines were immediately procured to pump out the water. The high tide in the Thames proved an obstacle at first, but on the following day the line was cleared, that portion over which the Metropolitan trains ran not having been affected. The Midland Railway at Crouch Hill was flooded, stopping the traffic; and when the water had been cleared off, the rails were found covered with more than a foot of sand and stones. Stroud Green was also flooded, and some of the houses suffered severely. The lightning also did some damage. A hotel near the West Croydon Station was struck, and a chimney destroyed. At Romford the premises of a hay and straw dealer were struck, and a horse killed. The hail caused some loss at Carshalton, where fruit and vegetables were destroyed and chickens and birds killed by the large hailstones. The Walworth Road district suffered from the storm, several houses having been

struck by lightning; and in a house at Hackney the windows were broken and the woodwork torn away. At Lee, Kent, the residence of Mr. H. Ledger, Brandram Road, was set on fire, and the upper part of the house burnt out. Much damage was also done to property at Limehouse. The storm lasted altogether about four hours, after which the sky cleared, and the rest of the afternoon and evening was fine.

- "THE MANATEE."—An interesting addition to the natural history collection of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, has been made by securing a specimen of the now almost extinct animal known as "the manatee," recently captured off the West Indian coast. The stories of mermaids are supposed to have originated in the females of some of this species being seen with their head and breasts raised out of the water, and from the appearance of the strange creature now introduced to the visitors of the Aquarium the feasibility of this conjecture may be readily understood. The "manatee" is of a large size, and weighs more than half a ton.
- 25. FUNERAL OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—The funeral of King George of Hanover took place to-day at Windsor. The remains of his late Majesty arrived at Dover on June 22, and were conveyed by a special train on the London, Chatham and Dover and South-Western Railways to Windsor. They were then taken to the nave in St. George's Chapel, where Viscount Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, was in waiting to receive them. A field officer's escort of the Royal Horse Guards accompanied the Royal remains from the railway station to St. George's Chapel, and a guard of honour of the 1st batt. of Scots Guards was mounted at the entrance to St. George's Chapel. Long before eleven o'clock to-day, the hour fixed for the funeral ceremony, preparations were commenced at the Castle for the interment. While the arrangements were being made in the nave and choir of St. George's Chapel, a guard of honour of the 1st batt. Scotch Fusilier Guards, with the band, under Colonel Bridgeman, was mounted near the south entrance, and crowds of spectators assembled in the Castle-yard. At half-past ten, the coffin, covered with a black velvet pall and chaplets of flowers and immortelles, was removed from beneath the temporary chapel near the tomb of the Princess Charlotte, and placed upon a bier in the centre of the nave, when the procession was marshalled by Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms. The Duke of Cumberland was chief mourner; the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the other mourners being in evening dress, with ribbons and orders. At eleven o'clock the funeral procession moved up the nave, the opening sentences of the burial service being sung by the choir of St. George's Chapel, under Sir George Elvey, with organ accom-Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Frederica and Marie were present at the Royal Closet, near the As the procession entered the choir, the mourners were

ranged round, while the coffin was placed on the left, at the entrance to the vault in front of the altar steps, where the concluding portion of the service was read by the Dean of Windsor, and Luther's Hymn was sung. At the close of the ceremony the coffin was lowered into the vault beneath the memorial chapel, and Garter King of Arms proclaimed the style of his late Majesty. The Queen and the Royal family then retired, the Dead March in "Saul" being played as the funeral procession left the chapel.

28. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES were present to-day at the fifty-first anniversary festival and presentation of prizes to the children of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead. One of the 600 children in the institution, a little Danish girl about seven years of age, who had been placed there by a lady in the name of the Princess of Wales, delivered the following interesting speech of welcome:—"Your Royal Highnesses will perhaps allow me, in the name of my schoolfellows, to say how proud and grateful we feel at your taking the trouble to come all the way from London to see us to-day, and I think the reason must be that, although your Royal Highnesses have seen a great many of the most beautiful things in the world, you still feel that a school in which there are nearly 600 orphan children (many of them little children, too) is not beneath your kind notice. I have been told that there are other asylums of the same kind in England, but this is the very largest of all, and I hope we are not wrong in thinking that it is the very best of all—(laughter)—and when boys and girls, officers and servants, are all at home nearly 700 persons sleep in this building every night. The schools are in three divisions, which we call senior, infants, and nursery children, and in the two large senior schools there are about 400 boys and girls. learn grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, French, music, and drawing, and the girls needlework besides. In the two infant schools, I am very glad to say, we do not learn quite so much— (laughter)—and in the nursery they learn just a very little, and I think they play a good deal. (Laughter.) Of course every one of us is taught a little about the Bible, about this world and the next, and about the Lord Jesus Christ. The children who are here have come from all parts of the world—from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia—and some have come here as little babies not able to walk, and who have never known what it was to put their arms round their father's neck and kiss him and tell him how they loved him. Perhaps your Royal Highnesses will forgive my boldness in saying that my father came from Denmark, and that my name is Dagmar Petersen, and I cannot mention that without also saying that the kind lady who put me here did so on account of her love and respect for your Royal Highness the Princess, to whom, therefore, I owe my deepest thanks. heard, too, that one of my schoolfellows in the senior girls' school was placed in the asylum a long time ago by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that she is the third child whom his Royal Highness has sent here." After asking the Prince and Princess to accept the humble thanks and loyal love of the children, and recounting the many visits to the asylum paid in former years by members of the Royal family, the youthful speaker concluded by saying—"The day we have longed for (I cannot say how much) has come at last, and we shall pray with all our hearts, 'God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales.'"

JULY.

- 2. Conference of Bishops.—A conference of bishops of the Anglican Communion thoughout the world commenced to-day, at Lambeth Palace, the proceedings being opened by a special service. At 10.45 the archbishops and bishops, ninety-five in number, assembled in the guard-room, and proceeded through the picture gallery to the chapel. After the Veni Creator had been sung the Holy Communion was celebrated, the prelates who officiated being his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Salisbury, and Rochester. The Gloria in Excelsis followed, and then his Grace the Archbishop of York preached from Galatians ii., verse 11. After the service the prelates were photographed in their official robes. The synod assembled for discussion at two, the subject considered being "The best mode of maintaining union among the various churches of the Anglican Communion." The inaugural address was delivered by the Primate. The other speakers were the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Iowa, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Edinburgh, Dunedin, Albany, Adelaide, Louisiana. Barbadoes, Peterborough, and Pittsburgh. The subject was eventually referred to a committee. The conference was continued on July 3 in the large public library of Lambeth Palace, the day's preceedings being opened by prayer at a quarter to eleven. In the morning the institution of "Voluntary Boards of Arbitration for churches to which such an arrangement may be applicable" was considered, the speakers being the Bishop of Sydney, the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Adelaide, the Bishop of Fredericton, the Bishop of Delaware, the Bishop of Rupert's Town, the Bishop of Down, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided. In the afternoon sitting the subject discussed was "The relation to each other of missionary bishops and of missionaries in various branches of the Anglican Communion, acting in the same country."
- -- Oxford and Cambridge eleven have done so wonderfully well this season that their admirers would not hear of the possibility of their defeat; and though, at the end of the

first innings, there appeared a chance of a very close finish, yet the Dark Blue Eleven collapsed in the most extraordinary manner at their second attempt, and were beaten by no less than 238 runs. A. G. Steel more than fulfilled the high expectations that had been formed of him, taking no less than thirteen wickets at an expense of only seventy-three runs, and batting in fine style. At the same time, it must be admitted that the dead state of the ground was all in his favour, while it told against A. H. Evans, the Oxford fast bowler, who, however, only secured one wicket less than did his opponent, though, naturally, at a far greater cost.

- ART AT THE CONGRESS.—After the conclusion of the session of the Congress, as a Berlin journal reports, Prince Bismarck, assuming a mysterious look and attitude, requested the members of Congress, all of whom were present in full force, to remain for a few minutes in their seats. The Plenipotentiaries willingly assented, imagining that some last and most important communication was about to be made to them by their president. the surprise of all, and the relief of many, the doors of the Kongress-saal were flung open at the same moment, and two servants appeared, carrying an apparatus hidden under a black covering. They were followed by a young gentleman, who bowed reverentially to the august and amused diplomatists, and addressed them in the following short speech: -- "My lords, I have received the honour to be commissioned to take the portrait of a session of the Congress; I entreat you to allow me to comply with my commands, and to assume for a few instants a tranquil and easy position!" The delegates laughed at the unexpected episode, and, as the photographer completed his operations whilst they were in this merry mood, we may shortly expect to see a very jovial representation of this august assemblage in the shop windows of the great capitals of Europe.
- 3. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT NOTTINGHAM.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, visited Nottingham to-day, and performed the ceremony of opening a Fine Art Museum which has been established at Nottingham Castle for the benefit of the Midland Counties. The occasion was a general holiday in the town, through the decorated streets of which their Royal Highnesses went with a procession. The procession consisted principally of the North and South Notts Yeomanry, friendly societies, the borough and county magistrates, and other local celebrities. On the arrival in the market-place the procession halted while 17,000 Sunday school children sang "God bless the Prince of Wales." On arriving at the Museum the party partook of luncheon, and then inspected the building and declared the Museum to be open, an announcement which was received by a fanfare of trumpets and loud cheers. The Prince and Princess then proceeded to a tent in the castle grounds, where the town clerk read the municipal address, which was full of loyal expressions, and claimed for the Corporation of Nottingham the

proud distinction of being the first to take upon themselves duties relating directly to the welfare of the people. His Royal Highness replied as follows: -- "Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, -- The Princess of Wales and I thank you very sincerely for your address and for your hearty welcome. It affords us great gratification to be able to visit so important and prosperous a town, and to attend the opening of the Midland Counties Museum in your historical and interesting castle. Nottingham has taken the lead in carrying out one of the principal objects entertained by the Prince Consort when he established a National Art Museum at South Kensington, an example which I trust will speedily be followed by other municipal bodies throughout the United King-The work which you have initiated, which I believe is due in no small degree to the energy of your late lamented mayor, cannot fail to add to the moral improvement of all classes of the community, and I sincerely hope that a happy result may be the reward of your public spirit and exertions. It will be a source of much satisfaction to the Queen to hear from me of the loval sentiments which prevail in your borough, and to learn that its inhabitants are sensible of the advantages which we all enjoy from living under the form of government that exists in this country. It only remains for me, gentlemen, to assure you of the pleasure experienced by the Princess of Wales and myself in having our names associated with your undertaking. We wish it every success, and we earnestly hope that through its instrumentality the intellectual well-being of the people of this part of England may be largely increased.

- A ROMANTIC AFFAIR was brought to the notice of the magistrate of the Thames Police Court a day or two since, when the captain of the ship "Strathdon," belonging to the White Star Line, plying between London and Australia, made an application to his Worship. He was accompanied by a young woman of about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and he stated that this young woman joined his vessel at Sydney as an apprentice. She was then dressed as a boy, and represented herself to be a runaway apprentice from another vessel, and stated that she wished to get back to London. The new hand did duty as well as could be desired, and became rather a favourite with the ship's company. When the vessel had been out about forty days something occurred by which the captain's suspicions were aroused, and the sex of the young woman was discovered. Some female clothing was procured, and she was placed in apartments more suitable than the forecastle. The captain now stated that to put himself right with his owners he wished to know whether the young woman could make a statutory declaration as to how she came on board his ship. Lushington said that he did not think that was necessary. doubt if the captain went to the owners and explained the affair it would be all right. The account the interesting " youth " gives of herself is as follows: - About fifteen months ago she took it

into her head, being then only seventeen, to go to "New South Wales or Australia." She accordingly went out as an emigrant to Queensland, where she at once obtained a situation as barmaid; she received a letter from her mother whilst there asking her to return to her home, and enclosing her money to pay her passage to the United Kingdom. Instead of doing this she went and bought a regular "rig out" of masculine attire, and obtained a situation as second steward on board a steamer running short trips between Newcastle and Sydney. Here she continued two or three months, and did very well, no one discovering that she was other than she represented herself to be. She then thought she should like to come to England, and that she might as well work her passage over as pay for it; so, instead of writing home to ask for more cash to pay her fare, she sought and obtained a situation on board the "Strathdon." She seems to have been very happy in the midst of her strange duties, and seems rather to regret that her escapade was discovered. One of the officers of the vessel appears to be considerably smitten with the charms of his fair shipmate, and there seems very good reason to believe that their short companionship on board the "Strathdon" will lead to one of a life-long character.

— A ROBBERY of an extraordinary description was perpetrated recently in Paris by Emile Lerona, aged about sixteen. He is now in custody in London, and is to be brought before Sir James Ingham at Bow Street. M. Brugnoit, a Parisian jeweller, engaged Lerona, who, at the expiration of four days' service, feigned indisposition, and by his cunning worked successfully on the sympathies of his master. So sincere was the sympathy of the jeweller for his employé, that he provided him with sleeping accommodation in his own house of business. A makeshift bed either in or abutting on the shop was provided for "the invalid," who retired to bed at the usual hour. While the family and visitors were reposing, the lad commenced to pack up the most valuable treasures in the establishment, and with these he decamped before daybreak. When M. Brugnoit discovered the robbery, he immediately communicated with the police, but all efforts to track the robber were unsuccessful. Under the head "Un Faux Malade," the story of this robbery was told in Le Petit Journal. Some days ago a French youth took up his quarters at an hotel and restaurant in the vicinity of Golden Square. His mode of living, and the quantity of jewellery he displayed, aroused curiosity and suspicion. One of the waiters happened, by the merest chance, to take up Le Petit Journal. Having read the article "Un Faux Malade," he was convinced that the visitor was none other than he who had robbed M. Brugnoit. The waiter spoke to the landlord on the subject, and by his direction communicated with Scotland Yard. Preliminaries were arranged, the extradition of the prisoner was sent from Paris, and Lerona was taken before the magistrate at Bow Street. The following property was found in his possession:

7 gold watches, 17 gold bracelets, 67 gold rings, 17 single studs, 12 gold crosses, 7 necklets, 7 chains, 13 pairs of gold studs, 6 gold seals, 3 loops, 1 string of pearls, several sets of studs, purses, and many miscellaneous articles, the whole being valued at more than The prisoner had, it would appear, disposed of a

portion of the property to meet current expenses.

— Address to Mr. Gladstone.—A number of the Bulgarian inhabitants of Bourgas have sent an address to Mr. Gladstone, thanking him for his labours on behalf of their fellow-countrymen. In acknowledging the receipt of the address, Mr. Gladstone expresses an earnest hope that the provinces which have now been freed from Turkish rule will not be disgraced by a revival of the crimes which led to the fall of the Ottoman Power. It is bad, he says, that Christians should be oppressed by Mussulmans, but it is far worse that Mussulmans should be oppressed by Christians. Accounts are now, however, appearing which, until confuted, place some portions of the Bulgarian and Roumelian country under grave and even foul imputations. He therefore urges those who have signed the address to use all their influence to denounce and put down every tendency to use recovered liberties in the exercise of outrage and oppression.

8. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- To-day the through train from Paddington for Birkenhead left Chester, and had only got as far as the junction of the Birkenhead and Holyhead lines, when the last carriage and the one immediately preceding it left the metals, and, the couplings breaking, the first carriage, which was a third class composite one, was completely overturned, and the other was turned across the metals. Assistance was immediately at hand, and the passengers were speedily extricated. Of about thirty injured, twelve were seriously hurt. Two injured persons were at once taken to Chester Infirmary, where one, a pedlar, named Benjamin Hyman, of 17 Woodfield Road, Paddington, whose ribs were broken, and who was otherwise extensively injured, died at nine o'clock. The remainder were taken to the Queen's Commercial Hotel, opposite the station, where a number of doctors attended to them at once. Those who had sustained trifling injuries were sent on to their destinations. No accident of such a serious nature has occurred at Chester for twenty years, and the railway authorities say that if the carriage had not been a very strong one the accident must have resulted in a large number of deaths. accident is said to have been caused by the points at the crossing.

- A TERRIBLE CRIME.—The most sensational incident of the week in France has been the trial before the Assize Court of the Seine of Aimé Barré, twenty-five, his mistress, Léontine Lepin, twenty-five, and the medical student, Paul Lebiez, aged twentyfour, for the murder of a milkwoman, Mdme. Gillet, in the Rue The deceased woman had saved 12,000 france, and was murdered for her money, her body being cut up into little pieces by Labiez, and left in a box in a room in the Rue Poliveau, which was subsequently identified by means of a mark on the arm, and the crime brought home to Barré, who revealed everything. The court was crowded to excess during the trial. Barré tried to commit suicide by making a wound in his throat with a buckle in his brace, but was prevented and put into a strait waistcoat. Quite a sensation was caused at the hearing by the assertion of Lebiez, who has Socialistic tendencies, that he was at one time connected with the *Père Duchêne*, and further that that Socialist organ was subventioned by a German baroness, the judge remarking that it was sad to find Germany mixed up in the affair. Barré and Lebiez were found guilty and sentenced to death. The woman Lepin was also found guilty, and condemned to three years' imprisonment.

- 14. ETON AND HARROW.—The opening of the Eton and Harrow match proved rather slow; but on the Saturday the assemblage at Lord's was as large and fashionable as ever, and the victory of Harrow by twenty runs was received with great enthusiasm. Several on each side batted extremely well; but the fielding, especially that of the Eton boys, was very far from what it should have been.
- 16. THE ABSTRACTED ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.—Mr. Charles Marvin appeared at Bow Street Police-court to-day to answer the charge of having stolen a document from the Foreign Office. The only witness examined was Mr. Irving, an assistant in the Treaty Department, who spoke of the circumstances under which the Anglo-Russian Agreement was brought to him to be copied. He added that he was then under the impression that the document was to be sent to the newspapers, or he would not have given it to the defendant to copy. At the close of this witness's evidence Mr. Vaughan said: The charge against this defendant is that he stole, or took from its place of deposit, or from some person having the lawful custody thereof, an original document relating to the business of the Foreign Office; and it is further charged that he was guilty of stealing the paper on which was transcribed the information supplied by him to the proprietors of the Globe newspaper. to see that the evidence produced before me is sufficient to establish either of these charges against the defendant. That evidence is confined chiefly to what took place on May 30, when the defendant was employed to assist in copying the documents in question. It now appears, especially from the statements of the last witness, that the defendant had abundant opportunities of seeing the documents which were left in Mr. March's office to be copied, and the purport of which documents was supplied to the Globe newspaper the same evening. That it was an effort of memory on the part of the defendant is shown by the evidence of Mr. Madge, the manager and publisher of the Globe, who stated that the defendant sat down at a desk, and, without anything to copy from, wrote out the article which afterwards appeared in the paper. From this it may be inferred that he used his opportunities and ability to carry away the contents of the official papers in his mind. I confess that when this case was opened I was strongly impressed

with the belief that a great breach of trust had been committed in thus giving to the public the contents of a private document of much importance to the State; but if the defendant, as now appears to be the fact, had heard that this information was about to be sent round to the journals for publication the next morning, it does not seem so extraordinary to me that he should be anxious to secure priority for a journal with which he was himself personally connected. With respect to the document which he supplied to the Globe on June 14, the case is somewhat different, because he must have known that the full text of the agreement was a State document, and there can be no doubt that he copied it literation. There is no evidence as to how he obtained access to that document. It must have been copied between May 30 and June 14, and its great importance was manifest to Mr. Masey, the sub-editor, who declined to accept it until he had communicated with the proprietor of the paper on the subject. I should have thought that some hesitation would have been felt in accepting such a paper from a young man known to be employed in the Foreign Office, and who must have obtained possession of the same by some surreptitious means; but no questions appear to have been asked, except as to the accuracy of the information it contained, although the proprietors must have been cognisant of the probable facts of the matter. They account for it only by the prevailing competition for early news. With these observations I have simply to repeat that there is no evidence to support a charge of larceny against the defendant, and I therefore discharge him.

— The reception of Lord Beaconsfield (says a Tory journal) was one of the grandest and most spontaneous outbursts of feeling that has ever taken place in the metropolis. The crowd was a really wonderful one. The deep silence that reigned when it was known by the distant cheering that the train had arrived, and the outbursts of deep and hearty cheering as the carriage drove out of the Charing Cross Station, showed an earnestness of purpose and an intensity of feeling which were alike strange and striking. Very different was this from the holiday shouts with which personages like the Czar of Russia or the Shah of Persia are greeted as they pay the regulation State visits to the City. There were

few flags or other emblems of rejoicing.

17. MURDER OF FIVE PERSONS. A terrible tragedy was discovered to-day to have been committed at Llangibby, a village near Usk, Monmouth-hire. In a cottage in a lonely spot on the high road lived William Watkins, a farm labourer, his wife, and three children, aged eight, six, and four. Happening to go to the house, a boy saw the dead lodies of Watkins and his wife in the vard. Their throats were cut, and Watkins had severe bruises on the forehead. The house was on fire in two places, and in a room upstairs the three children were found dead, stabled, and also severely burnt. A hedgestake besineared with blood was found in the house, and some articles of clothing were stolen.

Garcia, a Spanish sailor, who was discharged from the Usk Gaol shortly before the murders were committed, was seen loitering about the house of the deceased for hours, and was taken at Newport, not long after the crime had been committed, with traces of blood about him, and some of the property belonging to the murdered man and his wife in his possession. A coroner's verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against Garcia. At Caerleon (Monmouthshire) petty sessions, on July 22, Garcia was charged with the murders. The Spanish Consul, Senor Uncilla, had instructed Mr. Ensor, of Cardiff, to defend. The prisoner, who appeared unmoved during the proceedings, understands but little English. The evidence given was mainly as to the fact of the prisoner having been seen near the spot on the day previous to the murder being committed, and to the discovery of the bodies. Police-sergeant Povah saw Watkins and his wife lying on the garden walk stabbed in the neck. Marks of blood were seen on the garden gate and on the wall and ground. It seemed as if a struggle had occurred. Further evidence was given showing that the prisoner called at the house of Mrs. G. Watkins, about half-amile from the deceased's house, on the evening of the 17th and asked for a glass of water. Police-constable Tooze saw the prisoner drinking water at a fountain near Newport railway station on the night he was arrested. The night foreman porter at Newport station recollected the prisoner coming there at midnight on the He had two bundles and a loaf of bread. Police-sergeant M'Grath apprehended the prisoner. The boots he had with him corresponded with those taken from Watkins. The prisoner had various articles of male and female apparel in bundles, and the loaf of bread corresponded with a tin found at Watkins's house. The prisoner's clothes were wet, and his shirt was stained with blood. Mary Anne and Catherine Watkins, daughters of the deceased, recognised the clothes found in the prisoner's possession as those of their relatives. The boots were proved by the shoemaker who made them to be the property of Watkins. Mr. Robert Boulton, surgeon, of Usk, said he examined the body of William Watkins on July 19. The external marks were two bruises, which were sufficient to cause insensibility. The witness found a wound on the right side of the neck, five and a half inches deep and three inches long. The wound had gone through the carotid artery into the jugular vein. Both hands were clenched. Watkins died from hæmorrhage, and probably bled to death in about two hours. The witness examined the body of the wife, Elizabeth Watkins. There was a quantity of blood on her clothes, and a wound on the left side of her neck, two inches and a quarter long and five inches deep, communicating with two small ones under the chin. There was a wound one inch and a half long on the right side of the neck, and one on the right shoulder two and a quarter inches in length. There were three fingers cut on the right hand, and the ring finger was cut in two places. The

children were lying on the floor; they were very much burnt, and their night-dresses and the bedclothes were marked with blood. The eldest girl, about ten years of age, was much scorched, and had wounds on the neck and spine. In the boy's throat there was a wound four inches long, and one on the left side of the neck an inch and a half deep. The children had all died from hæmorrhage. The witness noticed stains of blood on pieces of calico, and found a child's dress in the house with marks as if someone had wiped their blood-stained hands on it. The solicitor for the defence intimated that the accused would be properly represented by counsel at the assizes. The prisoner was then formally committed for trial at the assizes.

- A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A few days ago a practical joke of a most extraordinary and shocking character was played at Newcastle. It appears that a party of miners were assembled in a public-house, when one of the party, named Thomas Laverick, told another, named Brain, that he did not dare to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small metallic case he produced. Brain did not know the nature of the article handed to him; but he expressed his readiness to pick off the piece of white paper, and a pin having been procured, he proceeded to perform his task, in doing so he did not observe that the other men in the room, including Laverick, had quitted the apartment. Presently the pin penetrated the end of the case, which proved to be a dynamite cartridge, and an explosion at once followed. Brain states that he was rendered unconscious, and on regaining his senses he found himself lying on his back in the room, his arms stretched out on each side, and his left hand shattered, whilst his right hand was also injured. He scrambled to his feet, and the other men came in looking very much scared by the result of their joke. Brain was taken to Dr. Fothergill's, where it was found that his left hand had been blown to pieces. He was otherwise severely injured, and two months will probably elapse before he can leave his house again.
- 18. THE LIFFORD GRAND JURY had before them to-day two applications under the Peace Preservation Act for compensation for the murder of John William Meekham and John Buchanan, the clerk and driver of Lord Leitrim. The mother of Meekham applied for 2,000%, and the father of Buchanan 1,000%. The grand jury awarded 700% for Meekham, and 200% for Buchanan.
- 20. Shocking Tragery in Kent.—To-day much excitement was caused at Crayford, a quiet village on the Dover road, in Kent, by a report that Richard Lewis Sands, landlord of the "Nile" beerhouse. Church Street, Greenwich, had murdered his three children in a wood adjacent to the roadside, and subsequently had committed suicide. It appears that at eleven o'clock on July 18 Sands left home with his three children.—Agnes, aged seven and a half years; George, aged six and a half; and Amy aged four and a half. He told his wife that he was going to Bexley Heath, which

is a mile and a quarter from Crayford, to see his mother-in-law, Mrs. Styles, but he did not go there. It is supposed that he took the train to Erith and from thence walked to Crayford, for on the same evening he was seen at the "Lord Nelson" inn at the latter village, the children being in his company. He then asked the way to the churchyard, and, being shown the road, went with the children in that direction. At a quarter past eight a postman saw him sitting on a stile near a pond at the roadside, but at that time he had no children with him. At a quarter to six on the following morning the body of Sands was found floating in the pond, and when it was got out it was discovered that the throat was cut in such a manner as to sufficiently account for death. deceased's possession the police found 15l. in money, a silver watch, gold chain, and a small penknife having no stain upon it. was also in his pocket a receipt for 12s. paid by Mr. Richard L. Sands for removing furniture, and this, together with another letter, enabled the police to identify the body. Upon the intelligence being telegraphed to Greenwich, a reply was received that the children had not returned home. A search was accordingly instituted and soon after daylight to-day the bodies of the three children were found in a wood forty yards from the pond. throat of each was frightfully cut, and the instrument, a large three-bladed clasp knife, lay close by covered with blood. Two of the blades had been broken off, apparently in the commission of the murder, but the smallest one still remained. A hat and silk handkerchief, afterwards recognised as belonging to the deceased Richard Sands, were found a short distance from the children. The spot where the tragedy occurred is a very lonely one. is only one dwelling-house within a quarter of a mile, and the occupants of that state that they heard no screams. The deceased, Richard Sands, had only recently taken possession of the "Nile" beerhouse, and it is believed that he was dissatisfied at the extent of the business. It is stated that Sands had been for some years connected with the Fine Art Exhibition in Burlington Street. At the inquest on the bodies the jury returned a verdict "That the three children had been wilfully murdered by their father, Richard Sands, who had afterwards committed suicide while of unsound mind."

The "Nautilus."—There lately arrived off the Lizard one of the smallest craft that has yet crossed the Atlantic. The "Nautilus," as she is called, of Boston, is a small decked boat, only fifteen feet in length from stem to stern. She started from City Point, manned by a crew of two adventurers, who are said to be brothers, and of whom the younger is but twenty-five years of age, and the elder only thirty; neither of them have been to sea before, though they have "coasted" in fishing boats. The elder is a pianoforte-maker, the younger a joiner. From Boston to the Lizard the little "Nautilus" cut her way in forty-five days. Her ballast on starting, we are told, consisted of fresh water in casks,

which, as they were emptied, were refilled with brine from the ocean itself. Her deck had in it a small hatchway with a tightly fitting hatch, so that she was practically built in lifeboat fashion. How she was rigged we are not told, but as to the manner in which she was manned and navigated there is no room for doubt. Each of the two brothers must have kept alternate watch; and, in spite of the assurance that "their voyage, allowing for occasional head winds and rough sea, with every now and then a fog, proved on the whole enjoyable," we yet may reasonably question whether they had what an average Solent yachtsman, however adventurous, would be disposed to consider "a good time." Even those who have crossed the Atlantic in a Cunard boat, with cheerful company and with every comfort as accessible as if they were residents in one of the most fashionable and expensive hotels, are apt to complain that after the first day or two the voyage becomes dreary. If so, what must such a passage be when protracted to forty-five days, with nothing to relieve it but the monotony of single-handed and most responsible toil; and yet, if ever there was labour which its reward justified, it is that of the twin crew of the tiny "Nautilus." It is true, we believe, that the same exploit has been already achieved on two or three other occasions; but honour is not to be denied to those who have succeeded in a most difficult and hazardous feat, because others may have anticipated them. and they themselves may not be the first and sole victors.

20. Terrible Colliery Disaster.—A colliery explosion, involving the loss of three lives, and causing great destruction of property, occurred to-day at the Werter Gartsherrie Collieries, The shaft at which the explosion occurred was Kirkintilloch. being sunk in order to get at a coal seam. The depth to which the shaft had been sunk was thirty-seven fathoms, being within about seventeen feet of the coal. The shifts of men, five each in number, who were employed at the work about two weeks ago, it is said, discovered signs of fire-damp in the shank. The shaft was regularly examined, and as only one shift of men required to use lamps, the others working in daylight, and the lamp used being the Davy, no danger was apprehended. The fireman examined the place in the morning, and, though conscious of the existence of one or two "feeders" at the bottom, did not think there was any danger to life. About twenty minutes to six three men were accordingly sent down, and had completed the process of drilling holes for the dynamite cartridges employed in sinking the shaft. Hot iron had been sent down for firing the fuses, and the men, it is believed, were about to ascend, when the explosion took place. The pithead frame and surface gearing was blown away by the shock, and the side of the shaft tell in, and buried the three men The explosion is supposed to have been caused by in the ruins. fire-damp rather than through the too rapid ignition of dynamite.

23. A DRAMATIC SUICIDE occurred at Capron, Illinois, to-day. Early in May last, George W. Burleigh, who was an old resident

of Ohio, came to this town, ostensibly to start a barber's shop. Burleigh had a fine education, and was versatile in conversation. Last Sunday he published a card, informing the citizens that, in order to gratify an often-expressed curiosity on the part of his townsmen to witness some such tragedy as the hanging of Sherry and Connolly in Chicago, he would, on the evening of the 23rd inst., deliver a lecture in Thornton Hall, and at its conclusion gratify his hearers by shooting himself through the forehead. The price of admission would be one dollar, and the amount realised should be used in his funeral expenses, and the remainder be invested in the works of Huxley, Tyndall, and Darwin for the town library. His idea in ending his life was to secure eternal peace by annihilation. At the appointed time the hall was crowded, and after the delivery of an infidel lecture of wonderful power, in a manner and tone which marked him as an adept, he suddenly drew a Derringer, placed it to his forehead, and, despite attempts to prevent the rash deed, fired, and fell into the arms of two friends who were on the wings of the stage for the purpose of hindering the execution of the design. The large-sized bullet literally tore his brain to pieces. He left a request that his body be forwarded to Cincinnati friends.

- Cooking by the Sun.-A very old friend in a new dress appears at the Paris Exhibition in the form of an apparatus for cooking, in which neither gas, coal, wood, nor other fuel, and not even electricity, is employed for the purpose. The only agency used is the heat of the sun, the solar rays being concentrated by means of condensers, and reflected by means of radiators until sufficient heat is engendered to boil an egg, and even to cook a small loaf or piece of meat. The idea of thus utilising the solar rays is as old as the sun itself; but it has not hitherto been brought to such practical perfection as to place this source of heat within reach of the public at large. Whether the story of the destruction by Archimedes of the Roman fleet anchored in the harbour of Syracuse by means of the heat reflected from a number of mirrors be true or false, the very fact of the story having been circulated is proof of the existence of a desire to make use of some such method of focussing the heat of the sun's rays on any particular Only a few years ago the proposal was revived by a object. Frenchman, who offered his Government a plan for destroying an enemy's fleet by means of burning mirrors at a distance of a mile. These are instances of the destructive efforts of man's genius. Less ambitious, but more useful, have been the attempts of Professor Ericssen to drive a steam-engine by vapour produced entirely by the concentration of the sun's rays on a boiler of water; and now there is exposed to view at the Paris Exhibition an apparatus for cooking by the same agency. Experiments on a small scale have been made with perfect success, but the duration of sunshine even in la belle France is so uncertain as to prevent the hopes of any practical benefit being derived from the clever invention. In

England, where a week of unclouded sunshine is an unheard-of phenomenon, the apparatus would be still more useless. But in tropical England, in those portions of the British Empire which lie under the Equator, in the West Indies, in Fiji, in India, in parts of Australia, and in Africa, the intense heat of the sun's perpendicular rays might be turned to practical account as a substitute for the undesirable consumption of fuel, adding its heat and smoke to the overladen atmosphere.

- Anonymous Munificence.—The sum of 1,000l. has been paid to the account of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, with Messrs. Herries, Farquhar and Co., by an anonymous contributor, through the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; and at Chelmsford Church a bank-note for 1,000l. was placed in the offertory bag, with directions for one half of the amount to be devoted to the Chelmsford Infirmary, and the other half to the Chelmsford Dispensary.
- 28. MUTINY IN A REFORMATORY.—Late this afternoon an alarming mutiny broke out at the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory, Leicestershire. The Reformatory is for Roman Catholic convicts, and on Sunday afternoon, during airing time, the officers in charge became aware that a conspiracy had been entered into by a large number of the convicts to make their escape, and that knives had been stolen, and were concealed about the conspirators to effect their purpose. At a given signal about eight convicts defied the officers, used threats, produced knives, and made the officers best a retreat. The conspirators then made off in the direction of Loughborough. The telegraph was soon at work, and police constables and officers were sent in pursuit. The convicts went freely on the road, creating great alarm. A police constable, named Heap, on attempting to apprehend the ringleader, was attacked with a dinner knife, and had his helmet and clothing cut. After a desperate struggle the ringleader was secured, and taken to Loughborough police station. About sixty others were captured and removed to the Reformatory, the others being still at large.
- PRINCE BISMARCK. At the present moment (says the World) it may be of interest to the public to know the precise manner in which Prince Bismarck is accustomed to pass his time, or at any rate some part of it. He lives generally at the Radzivil Palace, which has lately been purchased by the German Government, and added to the old Foreign Office next door. At the back is a large garden, called here a "park," and originally cut off from the Tier Garten, or Bois de Boulogne of Berlin. It is surrounded by high walls, and the great Chancellor, when he walks there, is carefully watched over by the police, and protected by his now celebrated dog, a large, smooth, black boar-hound, which has succeeded the famous "Sultan," who was poisoned by the Social Democrats. The Prince hardly ever ventures into the streets of Berlin, and, indeed, comes to the capital as little as possible. In conversation his manner is frank and cordial; he talks of English

books as one who has read most of them; and he seems to be possessed of a thoroughly encyclopædic mind. Nothing, indeed, is too small for it; and his fund of knowledge is constantly increased by the information he obtains from his secret police, who, I am told, furnish him daily with the most minute details concerning the lives of those around him. It is his habit after dinner to stroll upon the terrace at the back of his palace, and to puff volumes of smoke from an enormous china pipe with a long cherry-stick stem. I do not know whether his two sons are possessed of any of his intellectual powers; but they have inherited, at any rate, their father's vigorous and massive frame.

— The following correspondence, which passed many years ago between Charles Mathews and Mr. Charles Reade, is so thoroughly characteristic of both gentlemen, that it will be read with interest. It may be remarked that the good sense of the one and the cheery good temper of the other induced a lasting friend-ship between the two dramatic celebrities:—

Garrick Club, Covent Garden, Nov. 28.

Dear Sir,—I was stopped the other night at the stage-door of Drury Lane Theatre by people whom I remember to have seen at the Lyceum under your reign. This is the first time such an affront was put upon me in any theatre where I have produced a play, and is without precedent when an affront was intended. As I never forgive an affront, I am not hasty to suppose one intended. It is very possible that this was done inadvertently, and the present stage list may have been made out without the older claims being examined. Will you be so kind as to let me know at once whether this is so; and if the people who stopped me-at the stage-door are yours, will you protect the author of "Gold," &c., from any repetition of such annoyance?—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

To this demand Mr. Reade received next day the following answer:—

T. R. Drury Lane, Nov. 29.

DEAR SIR,—If ignorance is bliss on general occasions, on the present occasion it certainly would be folly to be wise. I am, therefore, happy to be able to inform you that I am ignorant of your having produced a play at this theatre; ignorant that you are the author of "Gold;" ignorant of the merits of that play; ignorant that your name has been erased from the list at the stage-door; ignorant that it had ever been on it; ignorant that you had presented yourself for admittance; ignorant that it had been refused; ignorant that such a refusal was without precedent; ignorant that in the man who stopped you you recognised one of the persons lately with me at the Lyceum; ignorant that the doorkeeper was ever in that theatre; ignorant that you never forgave an affront; ignorant that any had been offered; ignorant

of when, how, or by whom the list was made out, and equally so by whom it was altered. Allow me to add that I am quite incapable of offering any discourtesy to a gentleman I have barely the pleasure of knowing, and have, moreover, no power to interfere with Mr. Smith's arrangements or disarrangements; and, with this wholesale admission of ignorance, incapacity, and impotence, believe me, yours faithfully,

Charles Reade, Esq.

C. J. MATHEWS.

AUGUST.

- 3. New Bridge in Regent's Park.—The new bridge over the Regent's Canal, at the Gloucester Gate entrance to Regent's Park from Camden Town, near the Albany Street Cavalry Barracks, and leading to the Zoological Society's Gardens, was opened to-day by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Regent's Park. It is a great improvement on the old bridge, which, besides being unsightly, was latterly unsafe. Mr. Gerard Noel. First Commissioner of Works, laid the first stone of this one just a year ago, so that no time has been lost in effecting the change. Instead of the narrow and inconvenient brick arch, there is now a much more ornamental structure, the appearance of which is further embellished by the red stone used for the abutment piers and wing walls. The new bridge is of iron, with a width of sixty feet between the parapets; wood has been used for the carriage-way, and asphalte for the footways. Mr. Booth Scott is the architect. The chief feature, however, of the new bridge consists of four terra-cotta groups of statuary by Signor Fucigna, placed on pedestals at the end of the wing walls, and representing soldiers, athletes, fishermaidens, and flower-maidens respectively. In the four principal buttresses of the bridge are massive wrought lamps of real bronze. The pedestals are angulated and tapering, with sunk panels, almost concealed, however, by a profusion of leaves and blossoms in cast and wrought bronze, modelled from the lily and acanthus.
- The Legion of Honour is very seldom given to women. Rosa Bonheur was decorated under the Empire. Lady Pigott by M. Thiers for services rendered in the ambulances during the Franco-German war, and two or three religieuses also wear the red ribbon. To this list Mellle. Dodu has now been added, though it is hard to see why she should have been kept waiting seven years for her decoration, when Lady Pigott received hers at once. The feat for which Melle. Dodu has now been decorated was performed in 1870, when she was in charge of the telegraph office of Pithiviers. Directly Melle. Dodu heard that the Prussians were at hand she hid the telegraph apparatus, but this did not prevent the enemy from using the wires. One of the first acts of the

Germans was to take possession of the telegraph office, and to shut up Mdlle. Dodu in a neighbouring room. In this room Mdlle. Dodu managed to intercept the despatches of the invaders, and by so doing she prevented a whole French brigade from being surrounded and falling into the hands of the enemy, for she contrived to acquaint the sub-prefect of Pithiviers with the substance of the intercepted communications.

- General Tom Thumb.—A short time since General Tom Thumb was asked by a visitor how he came by his name. "Well," said the General jocosely, "I suppose that Mr. Barnum and Queen Victoria divide the honours. Previous to my presentation to the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, in 1844, I had been known simply as 'Tom Thumb,' but the Queen, when I had been presented to her in that form, said, with a smile, 'You ought to have a title. I think I shall have to call you General Tom Thumb.' The Duke of Wellington and several others of the nobility were present at the time, and of course Her Majesty's words were instantly adopted, and I became a 'General' from that time forward."
- 6. The "Inflexible."—The first preliminary trial of the "Inflexible" took place to-day, when Mr. Barnaby, chief of the Constructive Department of the Navy, and other officials were present. The turret ship left Spithead at ten o'clock, and returned at five, having proceeded as far as St. Katherine's Point. Her turrets are not yet armoured, and a great deal remains to be done before she will be complete; but it was deemed advisable that her powerful machinery should be tried as early as possible. Her engines were being worked up to full power, when it was found that on account of defects in the four-bladed twin screws with which she had been fitted, the results expected—sixty-five revolutions and an indicated horse power of 8,000-could not be obtained. The steering-gear worked well, and the behaviour of the ship was most satisfactory, while the ventilation of the stokehole proved to be perfect. The "Inflexible" returned to harbour to be fitted with two-bladed The Italian Minister of Marine and Chief Constructor of that Navy visited the ship on her return to Spithead.
- A Torpedo Boat of a novel design was tried in the presence of a number of gentlemen in the Birkenhead Docks to-day. It is the design of the Rev. George William Garrett, of Manchester, and it is propelled by a treadle worked by men on board; but compressed air or other motive power can be applied. It is intended to fix torpedoes on the hulls of an enemy's ships below water, or to clear a channel of those destructive engines. It is lighted by electricity internally, and can direct rays of light to any direction under water. One of the most interesting features in the invention is an apparatus for purifying the atmospheric air taken down in the boat so as to enable men to remain at work several hours under water. This novel apparatus was severely tested, and worked satisfactorily. It could be used by divers apart from a torpedo boat, or by miners where requisite. The boat

answered her helm readily, was moved easily, and rose or sank to any level required, the men remaining for four hours under water.

- 7. Storms.—A thunderstorm passed over Morley and district to-day. The storm was at its height about twenty minutes past four, when there was a very vivid flash of lightning and a heavy peal of thunder. Simultaneously the electric fluid struck a powder magazine containing one ton of powder, belonging to Messrs. John Haigh & Sons, Victoria Colliery, Bruntcliffe. The magazine was situated in the middle of a field, 400 yards from the colliery, in a south-westerly direction. The shock was something terrific, and but for the incessant rain which preceded the explosion, and had the effect of stopping all traffic in the vicinity, many lives must have been lost. As it is, the effects of the disaster may be briefly stated as follows: -- A field of oats is completely destroyed, being laid to the ground as well as scorched. At the pit a man named William Haigh was struck with a brick, and hurled into an adjoining coal screen. The man in the engine-house was fearfully frightened by the engine-house window squares being blown in. At that moment he had drawn four men up. They had just risen in sight when the explosion took place. The engine-man shut the steam off, and ran out of the engine-house. The four men managed to escape alive, but the cage was fearfully damaged amongst the head-gear. Two girls, named Ainley and Moseley, who were playing about, were dreadfully injured. The great bulk of the property in the vicinity, although 400 yards away, had most of the windows smashed and otherwise injured. No lives are reported to be lost.
- 8. An Accident occurred at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to-day, by which a lighter and three large armour-plates have been sunk in the Thames. The vessel was moored at the head of the new iron pier, having brought the plates from the docks for shipment to the fortifications which they are intended to strengthen, the plates being each twelve inches thick and twelve tons in weight. The first of them was being lifted by the 16-ton hydraulic crane, and had been raised almost level with the pier, when the lifting chain broke, and the mass fell into the hold of the vessel, crushing the bottom timbers, and causing it to sink in a few minutes. It is fortunate none of the hands employed on the work were underneath at the time, or they would certainly have been killed.
- TERRIBLE RAILWAY Accident.— The most fatal railway calamity that has occurred in America for the past two years is described in the New York papers of to-day. The Great Southern express, from New York, just after crossing the Ohio river, met, whilst rounding a curve, a freight train going at full steam. Breaks and reversal of the engines did little to mitigate the crash which ensued, both locomotives instantly toppling over the embankment. The postal car was smashed, and three of its four occupants instantly killed. The smoking car, with thirty sleeping emigrants.

was crushed, and six of them killed, all the remainder being injured. The next car was occupied by ladies and children, most of whom were mutilated, and some killed. The utter darkness, and absence by death of all the officials, made the terror and confusion the greater, and a long time elapsed before help was obtained. Fourteen corpses were then taken out of the wreck, and several

- persons crushed almost beyond hope.
- 9. Great Fire in Covent Garden.—To-day the range of warehouses in the occupation of Messrs. Lepard & Smith, paper manufacturers, was discovered to be on fire in the basement floor. The warehouse itself is numbered 29 King Street, and extends back to Hart Street, Covent Garden, a depth of some seventy or eighty feet. The fire originated, it is believed, in consequence of a youth incautiously throwing a match with which he had lighted his pipe into a heap of loose paper, and within five minutes the whole of the basement in Hart Street was in a blaze. Messengers were despatched for the engines, and no time was lost in getting to work, but before the water had been got into the engines the flames had spread to the second and third floors, and seriously menaced the adjoining premises of Messrs. Dunn, manufacturers, while the provision stores of Messrs. Liles next door were also showing signs of ignition. More engines arrived, and at twenty minutes after the first call twelve steamers and manuals were playing upon the burning building. By a quarter-past ten, however, the water had had an appreciable effect, and by half-past ten the brigade had the fire well in hand, and the adjoining premises were saved. As it is, the damage done will represent some thousands of pounds, but it is believed to be covered by insurance.
- THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, the new Governor-General of Canada, in place of Earl Dufferin, is the eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, and was born at Stafford House in 1845. He was elected in the Liberal interest for Argyllshire in 1868, and from that time until 1874 acted as private secretary to his father, who then held the office of Secretary of State for India. He married the Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of the Queen, in 1871. Lord Lorne is the author of several poetical and other works, among which may be mentioned a new metrical version of the Psalms and "A Trip to the Tropics and Home through America."
- 11. "THE ELCHO SHIELD."—The Irish eight, who won the Elcho Shield at the Volunteer meeting at Wimbledon this year, formally handed over the shield to the custody of the Corporation of Dublin to-day. The Irish eight carried the shield on their shoulders, and, having deposited it on a table in the centre of the Council Chamber, they stood while Major Leech expressed their pride at once more, for the fourth time in six years, and the second time in succession, having won the distinction of being the champion shots of the three countries. They had scored fifty points more than in the previous year, while the highest individual score was made by an Irishman. They hoped soon to have

the privilege of associating for the loyal defence of the country. The Lord Mayor, in receiving the shield, expressed the pride and satisfaction he felt at seeing Irishmen carry off this prize, which was only intended for Englishmen and Scotchmen. He invited the members of the team to meet the members of the British Association at his banquet in the Mansion House on August 17, when the visitors would have an opportunity of inspecting the shield on Irish soil.

- A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT has just taken place at Biarritz. Miss Gordon, who had passed the winter in Paris, was drowned while out on an excursion. She attempted, without a guide, to go along the cliffs far beyond the point marked by the authorities as the limit for the public to go safely. She reached a place known as the Falaise de la Mort, and in stooping to pick up a flower her foot slipped and she was precipitated into a hole known as the Barbots, a spot said to have this peculiarity, that at the end of forty-eight hours nothing more than the skeleton remains of any beings which fall into it. It contains millions of small insects which devour the body, and which are called by the inhabitants of the district barbots, and are by them held in especial horror. The Duke de Frias met his death under similar circumstances a few years ago.
- THE SEA SERPENT has been cruising along the American coast by Brigantine Reach, and has got himself fouled in the wreck of the steamer "Jewess," whose boiler, it appears, after having withstood for years the attacks of the waves, is now about to earn for itself immortality as the capturer of the famous monster of the deep. As eloquently described by the correspondent of the New York Times, this last edition of the serpent appears to have been arrested in its course "just between the shore and the wreck," and as the long head, hung to the neck like a horse's, turned seaward and shoreward, "it was easy to see that it was covered with scales, which glistened in the sun, and were red, green, and yellow as the strong light glistened upon them." Nor was it only by mere human observers that the monster was seen. A herd of cattle nipping the salt grass on a sand-hill near by attracted its attention, and its eyes remained turned in that direction for a moment and then it gave vent to a terrible noise that resounded loud over the roar of the surf. "It was a mellow tone, like that of a tremendous fog-horn, long-continued and reverberating." And the cattle noticing it the second time, looked. turned, and with tails erect stampeded. By four o'clock the tide was at low cbb, and although the animal had not made its full length apparent, at least thirty-eight feet of it had been shown, with a circumference estimated at three feet. Unfortunately the animal's convulsions, when the exciting despatch left Brigantine Reach, were becoming more desperate and frantic as the tide fell, and his constant motion rendered it impossible to describe him with any great degree of accuracy. His head, however, as has

been stated, is observed to be not unlike a horse's, and is set at right angles to the neck, which is long, and about two feet in circumference. The neck is—say seven feet long, and runs into a pair of shoulders without arms, at which point the animal is thickest. The neck is very sinuous, suggestive of the absence of bones of any kind, while the part back of the shoulders is certainly "built on vertebræ," for when it thrusts its head down along its body to where it is fast the bones can be plainly seen. The eyes are placed well up on the head. The mouth is small, which is so far satisfactory, extending diagonally from the lower outer corner of the head in a line which, if extended, would cut the neck about half-way to the shoulders. The head is evidently covered with scales, while the neck appears to have a skin, the colour of which is green. The body has scales, white underneath, but brown and green on the back.

- 12. The Late Bishop Wilberforce.—The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess and his two sons, to-day laid the dedication stone of the parish church of St. Mary, Southampton, which is to be a memorial to the late Bishop of Winchester; his son, Canon Wilberforce, being the rector.
- Robbery of 20,000l.—A daring robbery has been committed at Stanningley, near Leeds. Nearly 5,000l. in notes, about 20l. in gold, and bills of exchange amounting to about 15,000l., have been abstracted from a drawer in a bedroom at the house of Mr. William Sowden, the Thornhill Hotel, Stanningley, near Leeds, between the hours of 6 and 10 P.M. Mr. Sowden, who is an old man, has been in the habit of discounting bills, and it was his custom to keep a large quantity of money in his house. This fact has evidently become known to some expert thieves, who have also probably ascertained that the sum has within the last few days been largely augmented, for it was only a few days since that he drew out of the National Provincial Bank of Leeds, in Bank of England notes, 1,850l., which had been deposited there on interest for three years, and the term had just expired. The money stolen consists almost entirely of Bank of England notes, and among them are three 500l. notes, one 200l., fifteen 100l., one 50l., three 20l., about twenty-two 10l., and about 1,300l. in 5l. notes. Mr. Sowden kept his money and bills of exchange in a pocket-book in a drawer in his bedroom, where were also his deeds and securities. It is supposed that more than one thief was concerned in the robbery, and that it took place about nine at night.
- 13. Grand Naval Review at Spithead.—To-day, amid storm and rain, the usual accompaniment of nearly all great naval spectacles, her Majesty the Queen reviewed a small portion of her great fleet. Towards three o'clock her Majesty was observed to be putting off in a royal barge towards the yacht "Victoria and Albert," which lay with a slip-rope to a buoy off Osborne, and soon afterwards the Royal Standard was run up to the mast-head, which was the signal for the fleet to salute. It was not her

Majesty's intention to have visited any of the vessels, so that the bad weather did not interfere with that part of the programme; but from the signal which was made it was evidently the intention that the fleet should have been got under weigh and have performed some such simple manœuvre as steaming round the royal yacht, either in two columns or single line ahead, and then resuming their stations to Spithead. But that it was wise to abandon this project all those who witnessed the review must agree, as from the confined space, the crowds of shipping and small boats, the violent squalls of wind, and the occasional blinding showers, it would have been attended with considerable risk. Her Majesty now made the signal "Am much pleased and regret that weather prevents evolutions," with which gracious message, and under the smoke of a second royal salute, the royal yacht and her train of followers steamed away towards the Solent.

- 14. Yellow Fever is making fearful ravages amongst the population of the Southern States of America. It is rapidly increasing in New Orleans. There were 135 new cases and twenty deaths to-day; and on the 16th twenty-nine deaths.
- 22. A SILVER WEDDING.—To-day was the twenty-fifth anniversary (or silver wedding-day) of the marriage of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The event was celebrated by a general holiday, and Brussels was gaily decorated. A golden crown with brilliants, and a veil of Belgian lace, were presented to the Queen by a deputation of Belgian women. Special Embassies to congratulate their Majesties have been sent from all the Courts of Europe.
- 23. GREAT STORMS AND FLOODS .- London has been visited by several storms during the past week, an unusually severe one passing over the city to-day. One of the chimneys of the Freemasons' Tavern, Hill Street, Walworth, was struck, and the landlord, his wife, her child, and a barman were all knocked down and rendered insensible. A man and his wife in a neighbouring house were also stunned. In the neighbourhood of Abingdon some chimneys were thrown down by the lightning; and at Tubney, about three miles distant, a stonemason named Ritchings was killed. He was crossing a field with two fellow-workmen, who, when the storm increased in violence, sought refuge under a hayrick. He, however said he would weather the storm. Fifteen minutes later he was found lying on the ground, with his hat and his other clothing, even to his boots, torn into shreds down the front, while his forehead had been scarred and his chest blackened. About a fortnight ago a large elm tree near the same spot was shivered into fragments by lightning. At Cardiff great consternation was caused by the storm. The thunder shook the houses and seemed about to overthrow them. A ball of fire fell over the centre of the town and terrified everyone who saw it, but no intelligence of extensive damage has yet been received.
 - 24. To-DAY there was a still more alarming storm than on

the previous day. At about half-past eleven a number of workpeople who were employed on a building in Alderman's Walk, City, took refuge from the rain in a subterranean passage, and its walls suddenly gave way. Thomas Higgins was killed on the spot, George Clements had a broken thigh, and two others were much hurt. The sergeant in charge of the telegraphic department at the Tower was stunned by lightning while forwarding a message. The residence of Mr. S. Perry, Anne Street, Oxford Street, Stepney, was struck; and several persons who were passing had a narrow escape from the falling bricks of a large stack of chimneys. The roof of the True Sun beerhouse, Wellington Street, Newington Causeway, was struck, but no one was hurt, though most of the goods in the place were destroyed. In Penton Place the roof of a house was struck. In Brixton the house of Mr. Bottle, near the railway station, was injured by lightning; and a gardener is reported to have had his whiskers burned off. At Rainham two men, who had been at work with a ploughing-machine, took shelter from the rain in an outhouse belonging to Mr. Early. The building was almost immediately struck, and George Oliphant was so fearfully injured that he died soon afterwards. The other was so frightened that he ran off without giving any assistance. Oliphant was found with a portion of his coat burned, and the iron of a spade in the outhouse was found twisted. At the Palmerston Hotel, Clifton Road, Peckham, a servant girl was blinded by a flash. The house of Mr. R. Edwards, a coffee-shop keeper, was set on fire by the lightning. At Battersea George Reeves, aged forty-three, was so startled by a flash that he cut the arteries of his wrist with a chisel which he had in hand. Ellen Kelly who was hop-picking at Southfleet, was killed. At Silverhill, near Hastings, a barn was set on fire, and 300l. worth of corn was destroyed.

26. TERRIBLE FIRES AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out at Birmingham to-day, and resulted in the loss of four livesthose of Mrs. Dennison, her child, her sister, and a servant. fire-escape caught fire when attempts were being made to rescue Mrs. Dennison, and she remained shrieking at the window for assistance, ultimately falling head foremost on the pavement. Her child, which was accidentally let fall as it was being brought down the escape, died shortly afterwards. The bodies of Mrs. Dennison's sister and the servant were found after the fire was extinguished. Mr. Dennison was the only person saved in the house. He jumped on to a high ladder, which was placed against the house before the escape arrived. This fire has caused intense excitement in the town, and there are general cries of indignation at the gross mismanagement shown, more especially in nothing being held out by persons in the street for the women to jump into. Mr. Dennison says he was talking to his wife upstairs, and heard people shouting in the street. A few minutes afterwards he perceived fire underneath, and on opening the door found escape by the stairs impossible. He opened the window, and seeing ladders placed there made sure of escape. The longest ladder, however, barely reached the window-ledge. His wife told him to go first, and he did so, thinking to help her out afterwards; but in attempting to reach the ladder his foot slipped and he fell. He managed, however, to clutch the ladder and put himself upon it, but immediately afterwards it gave way, owing to the flames reaching it from below, and he fell into the street. He adds that his wife threw blankets out of the window for the people to hold for her to jump into, but it was not until she was actually dead that they held them.— A fire also broke out the same day in the first floor of a shop in the Columbia Road, Hackney Road. An alarm having been given at the fire-engine station, two firemen immediately proceeded to the spot. They stopped a Pickford's van which happened to be passing, and having procured a ladder broke open the window from which the flames were issuing and pulled out a child, which was dreadfully burned. They entered the room, which was now in flames, and soon returned with another child. The two children, who proved to be the only occupants of the room, were sent to a doctor, but were found to be dead. A lodger jumped from a window twenty-five feet from the ground, and was so severely injured that he had to be taken to the hospital. It appears that Mrs. Dutton, the wife of a candle-maker, locked her two children -a girl aged three years and a half and a boy aged two-in the room while she went to buy a bundle of wood, and it is thought that the girl set fire to the bed with some matches that had been left within reach.

30. DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN IN HUNGARY.—Miskolez, a town in Hungary, was completely laid waste to-day by a severe thunderstorm. One thousand houses were destroyed. Over 400 dead bodies have been recovered, and 200 persons are missing. At Erlau the storm swept away whole rows of houses, and many persons were killed. The survivors are almost without exception utterly ruined. The mischief was done, not by an ordinary flood, but by the instantaneous rupture of a colossal waterspout over the very heads of the population. The shock was terrific. Furniture was hurled in every direction. The houses reeled for a moment from their basements, and then came down with one tremendous crash. In the village of Mad the greatest damage seems to have been done by the flood that followed the breaking of the water-Huge masses of water were suddenly seen rushing down the sides of the hills behind the village, like lava vomited by a volcano. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled in wild disorder, many of them to meet with death a few yards beyond their thresholds. Forty houses were completely destroyed, and the rest all more or less damaged. The total number of victims is not yet known. The Emperor has sent an aide-de-camp with 3,000 fl. to relieve the most urgent cases.

31. TERRIBLE RULWAY ACCIDENT .- SIX PERSONS KILLED AND

Forty Injured.—A terrible collision, and certainly the worst calamity that has befallen the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, happened to-day, about one o'clock, at Sittingbourne, within a hundred yards of the Sittingbourne Station, to the ordinary fast excursion train from Ramsgate. A goods train was being shunted on the down line, and the shunting was unfortunately continued when the ordinary fast excursion train from Ramsgate for London was due and might be expected to pass through the Sittingbourne Station. Some trucks, which ought to have been propelled on to the southern siding, were diverted from the course they were intended to take on to the main line, either inadvertently or through imperfect acquaintance with the line, or, in the confusion of the moment, by the under-guard named Clarke. The mistake was immediately detected by one Moody, who ran back to apprise the driver of the Ramsgate train of the danger. He, however, had got but a short distance when he heard the train approaching, and as the road had been signalled "clear," it was travelling at a speed of forty miles an hour. train rounded the curve only two of the trucks were on the main line; so that the diversion of the trucks and the arrival of the passenger train at the spot of the collision were almost A minute sooner or later in either case would have simultaneous. prevented the terrible disaster. As it was, a frightful collision took place. The passengers in the Ramsgate train were unsuspicious of danger until they suddenly heard the violent screaming of the engine whistles, and this was followed by a tremendous smash, the shock of which was felt the whole length of the train, which consisted of ten or twelve carriages. The two trucks struck them sideways. One was cut right through, the engine being thrown off the rails. The head of the carriage which was coupled to the tender was completely demolished, and the other part smashed. It was a third-class carriage. The next two were also terribly shattered, and two which followed were completely wrecked, both being thrown off the metals. One, in fact, the roof of which was taken off, so that it only hung by a shred, was pitched down the embankment, where it lay in fragments. This was also a thirdclass carriage. The other one was a first-class, and this was turned completely round, and stood lengthwise across the metals. It was dreadfully shattered, and three or four other carriages were more or less smashed and damaged. One carriage, which was overturned, had three passengers beneath. The side had fallen through and they were thrown on their faces, and fixed to the ground in that position, having the whole weight of the carriage on their legs, which could be seen from the outside. One lady must have died instantly. The end of the carriage next the engine was broken, but it was kept in an upright position on the metals. In this carriage was seated a lad thirteen years of age, whose father sat on the seat opposite. There were also two other passengers on the same seat. The collision forced in the entire end of the compartment, and with it the unfortunate boy, through the partition into the tender, in the tank of which his dead body was afterwards found. The fourth carriage from the engine was also dreadfully shattered. A Mrs. Brown was seated in the end compartment, with her husband and daughter. She was killed in her seat, while her husband and daughter sustained but little injury. Several of the injured were removed to their homes in London. remaining at Sittingbourne are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. At the inquest before Mr. Harris, the coroner for East Kent, William Burden, foreman porter of the goods yard, in examination, stated that if Moden, the guard, had held the points which he ought to have done, the accident would not have happened. Clarke, the under-guard, volunteered to give evidence, and stated that he, being a little deaf, understoood he was to hold open the points, whereas it was shown that his instructions were exactly the reverse. Both Clarke and Moden were adjudged guilty of culpable negligence, and committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

- New Bells.—The first of a new peal of bells to be erected at St. Paul's has just arrived at the cathedral. Hitherto only a single large bell with two quarters has been employed, but the new peal will consist, when complete, of twelve bells, in all weighing about eleven tons. Dr. Stainer, the organist of the cathedral, has taken great interest in the matter, and selected Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, Leicestershire, for the work of casting the bells. The cost of the present undertaking has been borne in part by some of the City Liveries. The biggest bell, which is a tenor, has been supplied at the cost of the Corporation, and weighs 63 cwt. No. 11 has been supplied by the Grocers' Company, and weighs 45 cwt.; No. 10 by the Clothworkers' Company, the weight of it being 33 cwt.: No. 9 by the Fishmongers' Company; No. 8 by the Taylors' Company; No. 7 by the Salters' Company; Nos. 6, 5, 4, and 3 by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the Turners' Company; and Nos. 1 and 2 by the Drapers' Company. Each bell bears on one side the emblematic device of the cathedral, and on the other side the armorial bearings of the company presenting it, with the company's motto and the name of the master at the time of the vote. The bells are to be fixed in the north-west tower of the sacred edifice, and in preparation for their lodgment a good deal of interior structural alteration has had to be carried out. It is avowed that the tower has this acoustic speciality, that above the cage where the bells will be hung, the tower rises to the height of between seventy and eighty feet, and its dome and open windows will act as a vast sounding-board to the detonations of the bells.

SEPTEMBER.

3. TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE ON THE THAMES.—One of the most fearful disasters of modern times occurred on the evening of to-day on the river Thames at Woolwich. The "Princess Alice," one of the largest saloon steamers of the London Steamboat Company, with 700 or 800 souls on board, left London, about 11 o'clock in the morning, for Gravesend and Sheerness, many excursionists being induced by the fine weather to go on board for a holiday trip. The vessel left Gravesend, on the return journey, soon after 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrived within sight of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, at about 8 o'clock.

A large screw steamer, named the "Bywell Castle," was then approaching on the opposite course. The two steamers were near the middle of the stream, just off the well-known City of London Gas Works, at Beckton, and just below North Woolwich Gardens, almost the precise spot, in fact, where the fatal collision occurred between the "Metis" and "Wentworth," some ten years ago. What happened it is impossible accurately to detail; all that is known amid the maddening excitement is that the screw-ship struck the "Princess Alice" on the port side, near the sponson. A scene which has had no parallel on the river ensued. A fewvery few—clambered on to the other vessel; nearly all rushed to the after-part of the steamer as the bow subsided gradually under The shrieks were fearful, and little could be done to save life. There were a dozen or more life-buoys on board; some boats were swinging in the davits, but, even if they could be got at, what would they be among so many? Some small boats which happened to be near hastened to the dreadful scene, and the "Duke of Teck," another steamer belonging to the same company, which was also on her passage up with a party of excursionists, went to the rescue, but the river for a hundred yards was full of drowning people screaming in anguish and praying for help.

The only account which could be obtained at the time was from a passenger on board the "Duke of Teck," Mr. Warren Hawkes, landlord of the Steam Packet, Woolwich, who, assisted by Mr. Henry Plaisted, also of Woolwich, saved several of the passengers. Some half-dozen women, wrapped in blankets before the fire in the Steam Packet kitchen, and about a dozen who were supposed to have gone to their homes by rail, composed the full roll of survivors. The dead were soon afterwards brought in —men, women, and little children. The board-room of the Steamboat Company on Roff's Wharf was turned into a temporary mortuary, and the gas was lighted in the Town Hall to receive any bodies that might be recovered. The floor of the scanty board room was almost covered with the bodies as they lay where they

were put down for shells, and stretchers were bringing them up from the "Duke of Teck" and small boats. All the police of the town and the Arsenal helped in the work, laying the corpses in order, putting labels on their breasts, and doing all the little that there is to be done where all are impatient to do much. Outside the board-room window is a balcony, upon which were the bodies of three or four little children—mere babies; the majority of the dead are women. Amongst them the engineer was saved, but the captain, William Grinstead, and all, or nearly all, the remainder of the crew, were among the lost in the dark river. It is feared that, making all allowances, the loss of life must be set down at fully 600 souls.

The following is the statement of the second steward:—" My name is William Alexander Law, and I live at 37 Wansey Street, Walworth Road. I was second steward on board the "Princess Alice." We left Gravesend at about 6 o'clock. At the time of the collision I was in the saloon, and there were about fifteen people there. The time, I should say, was about a quarter to 8 P.M., when I heard a crash. It was not very heavy the first time, and I said to the stewardess, 'There's some barge alongside,' when immediately there was another crash. I ran upon deck, and amid the confusion and screams of the passengers I heard the water rushing in below, and saw that we were sinking. I then rushed to the top of the saloon gangway and shouted, 'Come on deck; we are sinking.' The scene on board I shall never forget. I ran to a young lady with whom I was keeping company and took her on my shoulder, being a good swimmer, and jumped overboard and swam to the shore; but as I was going my poor girl slipped off my shoulders, or was dragged off, and I lost her, although I dived for her. I saw a gentleman (Mr. Talbot, of Forest Hill), who was sinking, and caught hold of him and held him until we were picked up." He saw hundreds in the water drowning, but could not belp them. He thinks there were about 700 on board. One young woman says that her baby was washed out of her arms, and that she has lost her husband and three little ones. One man reached the north shore with a life-buoy round him. He states that he jumped overboard after telling his wife to throw their children and jump after him; but he lost them all.

At the Beckton Gas Works Mr. Trueby and Mr. Bush, the manager and assistant-manager, provided warm clothing and nourishment for the survivors, and, like the helpers in the town of Woolwich, did all that in them lay to restore animation to the lifeless bodies, all of which had been too long immersed to give hope of restoration. Some of the living were, however, in such a prostrate condition that, but for the help they received, they must have been added to the list of the dead.

Further details of the terrible disaster only served to bring out with greater force the calamitous nature of the occurrence. An inquiry has been opened by the coroner, Mr. Carttar, but is as yet

restricted to the identification of the dead. A Board of Trade investigation is appointed to be held before the Wreck Commissioner, that these inquiries may furnish the best possible means of determining the cause of the accident and who is responsible for it. The usual preliminary examinations are being made under the direction of the Board of Trade.

Thomas Harrison, captain of the "Bywell Castle," has made the following statement:—"Immediately I saw the collision inevitable I stopped the engines, and ran forward myself. Finding that the people on the forecastle were saving life by throwing ropes overboard, and hauling people up over the bows, I came aft again and got together the chief engineer, the cook, the donkeyman, and the steward, and sang out to get out the starboard aft boat, which By this time we were joined by some of the paswas soon done. sengers who had been saved, and I called loudly upon them to help and assist in pulling out boats. After getting out the starboard aft boat we put out the port aft boat and then the port lifeboat. After this I kept doing all I could, and had at the same time to keep the ship, which was rapidly drifting down, in position. first two boats were immediately surrounded and very nearly swamped by the people, who floated round like bees, making the water almost black with their heads and hats and clothes. lifeboat—the last boat launched—was, however, unable to save many lives, most of the people having by this time sunk, exhausted. The three boats would hold seventy persons, but I should say they did not save more than forty. They rowed immediately ashore, and afterwards returned to the ship; but by this time all was still, and there was nothing to show how many hundred deathstruggles had taken place there just before. Those who had been saved by hauling over the bows and by ropes thrown from the ship were afterwards taken off by the 'Duke of Teck,' which came alongside about an hour afterwards; so that when the ship put up for the night off Barking, about a mile below the wreck, where she had drifted, we had none of the survivors on board. After casting anchor I determined to abandon the voyage, and return to London next morning to make my report and await the official inquiry. About 11 P.M. Mr. Chapman, the North Sea pilot, suggested taking one of the boats on shore and seeing if we could render any assistance. He went near Becton, and found twenty-two ladies lying in a factory, covered with bags. Finding he could do no good he afterwards returned to the ship. The Bywell Castle' was quite uninjured. The 'Princess Alice' must have been as thin as an eggshell, for she broke right up when touched. The morning was foggy, so that we were unable to start early; but we weighed anchor at 8 o'clock and ran up to London. The collision was undoubtedly caused by the 'Princess Alice' starboarding her helm when she ought to have continued her course on the port helm."

A number of narratives, all very similar, are given by the survivors. That given by a Mr. Henry Reid, stationer, of Oxford

Street, is as follows:—"My wife and I had been down at Gravesend spending the day. We did not go down by the 'Princess Alice,' and our return by her was quite accidental. We were during the voyage on the upper fore deck, where there were other first-class passengers—men, women, and children; but the deck was not crowded. The other portions of the ship seemed to me to be very much crowded, chiefly by pleasure-seekers. I never before saw so many children on board a Thames steamer, and the proportion of women on board seemed to be very large; but throughout the passage from Gravesend there was perfect order. I did not see one person under the influence of liquor on board. Up to within a few moments of the collision a band was playing, and its last tune was 'Nancy Lee.' All went well and quietly until about twenty-five minutes to 8 o'clock, when it was anything but dark. You might not have been able to read small print, but you would distinctly see the picture on a photograph. We were near North Woolwich, and had seen the powder magazine. The captain was standing on the paddlebox, looking ahead and giving directions to the hands. I am perfeetly certain we were slackening speed and going very slowly. Some of the people around us were straining their eves and looking ahead in the same direction as the captain. My wife and I turned to look as the others did; we were then standing at the extreme point of the deck, looking up the Thames. I saw a large vessel, a screw steamer, several lengths ahead, and coming directly towards us. It appeared to me that our vessel had then altogether stopped, and was standing still in the water. Everyone around us was anxious, and inquired one from the other what was the matter; but two or three of the men belonging to the Princess Alice, who were on deck looking out, told us not to fear, for we would go by all right, and that there was no danger. My wife expressed a fear that the great vessel, towering so much above us, would come into collision. She was some lengths off, but coming nearer in a direct line. I am quite sure she was coming straight on. I looked, but could see no lights on the large vessel, nor could I see any men in the fore part of her facing towards us. I jumped up on the seat, still looking towards the vessel approaching us; but one of the hands called upon me to come down, by the captain's orders. I observed that the captain of the Princess Alice was still on the paddle-box, and that our lights were hung out. As the large vessel came nearer to us, while, I believe, we were standing still, I distinctly heard the captain shouting to her in a loud voice, 'Where are you coming to? I came down from the seat as ordered, when I found my wife and I were the only passengers on the upper fore deck. The large vessel was then close upon us. My wife, who had not lost her selfpossession, said. Do not leave me, and I took her hands to keep her by me. I looked up at the vessel close upon us, but could see no persons in her fore part, nor hear any cries from her; but her great height above us would probably prevent our doing so. collision must have occurred at that moment, for, although there

was no crash, we felt the 'Princess Alice' tremble under us—a kind of strong shivering motion. We turned, looking aft, seeking for means of safety, and I observed that the captain was no longer on the paddle-box. I never saw him again. Screaming had then begun, and I saw a lot of people—quite a thick and excited crowd -rush, as I believe, across the gangway. I fancied there might have been a ladder there, for I saw several people, women with children and men with women, drop over the side, but whether on to a ladder or not I do not know, but perceiving that there was a fierce rushing of steam up the side at that point, I feared approaching it, lest we might be scalded to death. Without any apparent shock we found ourselves, my wife and I still holding together, in the water, and rose again. We sank again, I believe, drawn down by the suction of the 'Princess Alice.' When we rose my wife was black in the face and nearly insensible. I could not swim, and could scarcely hold my wife up. She told me to keep quiet, and to hold up. A plank was close by us and going past. I seized it, and holding on to it it carried us right behind the vessel which had come into collision with us. The 'Princess Alice' must then have been behind. All around were people struggling in the water, screaming, and calling to the men whom we could then see looking over the bulwarks of the other vessel. My wife and I also shouted, and ropes, I believe several, were thrown over us by the I distinctly saw three ropes thrown, and I believe there were I grasped one of the ropes, my wife still holding on to me. Some four or five others also took hold of the same rope, but I could not see how many took hold of the other ropes, as they were thrown behind us. The vessel moved on, and holding by the ropes we floated down the river along with her, one of those clinging, a woman, screaming all the while. I believe she had lost a child. We must have floated in this way for more than half an hour, going down the river with the ebb. We were shouting to the men above, and could hear them shouting, but could not hear what they said. Many vessels passed us at a distance, and we could see a good many boats moving about us; but none of them approached us. could see the lights of Greenwich, when a small boat hailed us and took us on board. It was a two-oared boat with three men in it. We were taken on board with all those hanging on to our rope; some of those clinging to the other rope must also have been taken on board, as there were twelve or thirteen of us altogether. I do not know the names of our rescuers, but from the fact that they were hailed by a passing vessel I believe they belong to her. They rowed us to Greenwich, where we landed, My wife and I, after procuring refreshments, took train to London, arriving home a few minutes before eleven. The men in the boat told us we were picked up two miles from the scene of the collision. We neither of us lost consciousness during the whole time."

The "Princess Alice" was a paddle steamer, belonging to the London Steamboat Company (Limited), of Bennet's Hill, Doctors'

Commons, London. Her official number was 52,614. She was built of iron, and was of 158 tons net tonnage and 251 gross tonnage. Her length was 219 ft. 4 in.; her breadth, 20 ft. 2 in.; her depth, 8 ft. 4 in. Her engines were by Caird & Co., of Greenock. They were of 140 horse-power. The vessel was built by Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, in 1865, and belonged to the port of London. She passed, with the rest of the fleet, into the possession of the London Steamboat Company when this undertaking, of which the chairman is Captain Pelly, k.N., and the principal promoter was Mr. John Orrell Lever, absorbed the minor associations for the river passenger traffic. The "Bywell Castle" is an iron screw steamer, having the official number 63,546. She is known by the signal letters JKPW. Her registered tonnage is 892 tons net, 1,376 tons gross, and 1,168 tons under the deck. Her length is 254 ft. 3 in.; her breadth, 32 ft. 1 in.; her depth, 19 ft. 6 in. She has compound inverted engines, with two cylinders, diameter 27 in., and length of stroke 54.33 in. They are of 120-horse power, and by Palmer's Company, Newcastle. She was built by Palmer, Newcastle, in the year 1870. Her owners are Hall Brothers, of London.

- Destructive Fire in London.—To-day, shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a most destructive fire broke out in Messrs. Price's turpentine and oil stores, Castle Baynard Wharf, at the west end of the closely-built Thames Street, Blackfriars. Seen from the river, the wharf was-for it is totally destroyed, as far as the stores are concerned—immediately under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral, to the westward of the steamboat pier, and a close neighbour of the granary which was burned a few years ago at the foot of Blackfriars Bridge. The alarm was quickly given to Watling Street, but by the recent arrangements of the Metropolitan Board of Works all the fire-restraining power there consists of one manual engine—a machine which carries hose and some five men available for immediate duty. The chief office for the protection of the City is at some minutes' distance from the City, on the Surrey side of the Thames, and the engines have to proceed through crowded thoroughfares. The fire, therefore, had to wait." though not, perhaps, for very many extra minutes. The fire in the meantime had spread rapidly, throwing out a degree of heat which, even at a hundred yards' distance, only few could endure. The steam floats from Lambeth and Southwark were quickly on the scene, but were obliged to anchor barely within reach of the wharf. The burning oil flowed alight into the Thames, and the moorings of many craft had to be shifted. The St. Paul's and Blackfriars piers had to be closed, for the crowds from the boats thronged them to such an extent that the calamitous accident on the same spot thirty-two or thirty-three years ago, when the Blackfriars Pier broke down, might have been repeated. 300 police had to guard the many ways leading into the ancient thoroughfare where the land front of the burning building stood. The waterside engines poured

in water from eleven jets at the time, and their work was watched by immense numbers of persons from Blackfriars Bridge, from steamboats, and from small craft. It soon became apparent that all attempts to save the river-side premises would be useless, and all efforts were directed by the able superintendents and skilled firemen gathered there to keep the flames from extending. The large Carron Iron Wharf, filled with costly manufactured material, was in the greatest jeopardy; but between that building and the Castle Baynard Wharf there is a "water-way," used as a private landing wharf, and this narrow way rendered it possible to confine the fire to Messrs. Price's premises. Had it got beyond them there is no telling where the calamity would have ended, for next to the Carron Wharf and surrounding it are many old structures stored with inflammable material. The heat after the fire had been burning an hour was so intense that the front premises in Thames Street smoked as if the woodwork would burst into flame; the firemen on adjacent premises had to burst in the roof to get away, and the Carron Wharf took fire at its west side. Fortunately, firemen were in the building and had the hose ready, and when the streams of water thus available were turned on to the newly-fired premises, the flames were quickly extinguished. The loss of property is roughly computed at 35,000l.

9. The Foundation-Stone of a new deep-sea harbour at Boulogne was laid to-day. The Cherbourg breakwater, the largest, perhaps, and certainly the most costly, that ever was constructed, was begun in 1784, and was not finished until 1853, since which time important fortifications have been built on its upper works. The actual cost of the breakwater was not less than two and a half millions. Plymouth breakwater—one of the greatest engineering works of the Rennies—was begun in 1812, and was not finished until 1841, something like a million and a half having been expended upon it. The area of the new Boulogne harbour will be about 340 acres; that of Cherbourg is 2,000 acres; and that of Plymouth is 1,200 acres. The advantage of Boulogne over Cherbourg will be that whilst two-thirds of the latter do not afford sufficient depth for ships of the largest size, the former will range in depth from fifteen to twenty-six feet, even at the lowest tides.

11. Great Colliery Explosion in South Wales.— Before the country has had time to recover from the shock caused by the dreadful disaster to the "Princess Alice," it is plunged into all the horrors of another vast sacrifice of human life. The most terrible catastrophe in the nature of a colliery accident that has ever happened in the South Wales district occurred to-day, at noon, at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Abercarne, about twelve miles from Newport, Monmouthshire.

The number of those who are dead is 262, of whom 257 are still lying in the pit, only eight having been brought to bank. Five persons were brought to the pit's mouth alive, but they have since died. They were knocked down by the force of the explo-

sion and very much disfigured, not one of them ever being conscious. Two of them died on the same day, and three subsequently. The greatest distress prevails among the sufferers, a list of whom has been compiled by the colliery officials, and the appalling result is presented that there are 520 people who are for their daily bread dependent upon those now down in the pit. Of the 262 killed by the explosion 134 were married men, 67 single, and 56 boys from thirteen to eighteen years of age, and six widowers. It is stated officially that in addition to the 520 widows and children dependent upon charity, the number of men thrown out of work at Abercarne is 700, and not less than 1,400 women and children dependent upon them. The colliery is the property of the Ebbw Vale Company, one of the largest iron and coal proprietors in South Wales, and is situated a few hundred yards from the Abercarne station, in the Western Valley section of the Monmouthsire Railway. The valley is one of the most charming in the district, and within sight of the Crumlin Viaduct, so well known to travellers. The pit is 330 yards deep, and the seam of coal worked is that popularly termed the Black-vein Seam; it is used extensively in the Royal Mail Company's service, and is esteemed one of the best coals for foreign use. Up to the time of the present accident the pit had been deemed as safe as the character of the coal would lead one to expect. Every precaution was used to prevent accidents. The machinery for winding, pumping, and ventilating was of the most perfect kind, and the use of safety-lamps was enforced among The present shaft was sunk in the year 1862, on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and in consequence of this incident it was named the Prince of Wales Colliery. From that date the old shaft was abandoned, and has since been used for ventilating purposes. The explosion occurred at ten minutes past twelve. Up to this time nothing had transpired leading to a supposition that anything was wrong, but at the time named a loud rumbling sound, a flash of flame, and a column of black smoke ascending high into the air told too plainly of the sad circumstances. The discovery was immediately made that the winding gear was damaged, and communication with the bottom of the pit destroyed. Efforts were first made to make this complete, and working parties were specilly sent down. Eighty-two men and boys, all of whom were working within a few hundred yards of the shaft, were rescued; but it became evident, as attempts were made to advance into the workings, that little hope could be entertained of any life surviving the catastrophe. About 400 yards from the bottom of the shaft are situated the stables, and here fourteen horses were found, all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go, on account of the impurity of the air and prevalence of choke-damp. The volunteers succeeded in bringing out ten or twelve men very much burnt, and seven dead bodies were brought to the bank; but beyond these it is feared that no others will be for the present got at, in consequence of the fire extending. The

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cause of the accident will never be known. It seems to be agreed on all sides that the company had done everything to ventilate the mine perfectly, and all the appointments about the place were of the most modern kind. The discipline was considered severe, and the fact that the current of air had been increased by the opening of the Cwmcarn shaft about four months before, giving nearly one-half more air, makes the matter still more unaccountable. There was no blasting allowed, and naked lights were prohibited.

It was determined on September 12 to divert the Cwmcarn Brook at a distance of a quarter of a mile into the Cwmcarn shaft, and on the 13th 15-inch pipes had been laid and were ready for the water to pass through them into the Cwmcarn shaft, but this intention was not carried out. It was delayed till further investigation was made as to the state of the pit. It was thought that the water had reached the roof of the Prince of Wales's shaft (so named, as we have said above, upon the day when the Prince was married), but on the water, which was being poured into the downcast shaft, being stopped, it was found that the foul air still came up. Mr. Higson, the company's consulting engineer, and Mr. Cadman, Government inspector, then reasoned that if they sent the water down the Cwmcarn shaft, the current of air would be reversed and sent down the shaft, and probably cause another explosion. They consequently directed all their efforts to flooding the Prince of Wales upcast and downcast shafts, and for this purpose the canal was tapped. The great outflow of water from the canal had lowered it considerably, and the Ebbw River was diverted into the canal at a distance of two miles up the valley. On September 14 the quantity of water being poured into the mine was some 4,000 gallons per minute. On the 15th some 7,000 gallons per minute of water were poured down the pit. A large quantity of gas continued to come up the Cwmcarn shaft, but no water was poured down the shaft. Hopes are entertained that some of the bodies may be recovered through this shaft. A rumour prevailed in Newport on the 15th that some of the men might possibly be alive in the pit; but there is not the slightest possibility of recovering anything except the dead bodies, and these cannot be reached until the water has been pumped out of the mine.

12. "CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE" has been successfully placed upon a site selected for it on the Thames Embankment. It is exactly opposite Salisbury Street, through which it forms a conspicuous object to persons passing along that part of the Strand. On the afternoon of this day a great crowd assembled on the Embankment to witness the final step of turning the stone into its upright position. Amongst those within the hoarding were Professor Wilson, Captain Carter, who had piloted home the "Cleopatra," Mr. Dixon, and his consulting engineers, and other eminent engineers. The four winches which were employed were each manned by three men, and just before three o'clock the monolith began to turn. In ten

minutes it was at an angle of about 45 degrees—a most critical juncture—and in five minutes more 60 degrees were reached. By the time the half-hour had chimed from the Clock Tower the stone had—to any save a mathematical eye—taken an upright position. After this there was a pause, which, as there were no signs visible of the next and final operation, the dropping the Needle on its pedestal, became more and more ominous, and by four it began to be known that nothing further would be done that day. On September 13th, by noon, the operation was completed; but before the obelisk was let down into its place various objects were deposited in the two large earthenware jars enclosed in the pedestal. The obelisk is 68 feet 2 inches in height, and is a little shorter than that in Paris, that in Rome being no less than 105 feet 6 inches in height. On the other hand, it is the oldest out of Egypt.

— Monkey Dentistry.— One of the large monkeys at the Alexandra Palace had been for some time suffering from the decay of the right lower canine, and an abscess, forming a large protuberance on the jaw, had resulted. The pain seemed so great it was decided to consult a dentist as to what should be done, and, as the poor creature was at times very savage, it was thought that, if the tooth had to be extracted, the gas should be used for the safety of the operator. Preparations were made accordingly, but the behaviour of the monkey was quite a surprise to all who were concerned. He showed great fight on being taken out of his cage, and not only struggled against being put into a sack prepared, with a hole cut for his head, but forced one of his hands out and snapped and screamed and gave promise of being very troublesome. Directly, however, the dentist, who had undertaken the operation, managed to get his hand on the abscess and gave relief, the monkey's demeanour changed entirely. He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

— High Tides.—Nearly the whole of Great Britain and Ireland was visited with a very high and inundating tide, which overflowed the English Channel, and did considerable damage to the low-lying portions of the seaports on the south of England and Ireland. On the east coast of England, Scotland, and Ireland, instead of the predicted high tide, there was an unusually low one. The tide was very high at Liverpool, Holyhead, Aberystwith, Milford, Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol, and the towns on the west coast of Ireland and Scotland, but not of an inundating character. In the River Thames the tide was a yard below the inundating height and five feet lower than the high tide last autumn. The proprietors of the wharves and low-lying buildings, taught by the experience of the past two years, had raised the banks to such a height as to render it difficult for the water to wash over them, and consequently little or no damage was done.

- An inquiry has been held in private relative to an astound-

ing mistake recently made by somebody in connection with the 2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers. The programme of their annual review included a "sham "fight, and about 10,000 persons attended for the sake of the mild excitement to be got out of such a display. "When about to load (says the report) the Louth men discovered that they had been served with ball cartridge!" Of course blank cartridge was at once substituted, and the performance was thus prevented from turning out a really tragic affair.

OCTOBER.

- 2. Mr. Gladstone visited King William's College, Castletown, Isle of Man, to-day, and there addressed the boys. The Principal, Dr. Jones, had suggested a lecture on Homer. He was glad the request had been made, as it showed an appreciation of the old poet, and he hoped all looked forward to reading him. He expressed great pleasure to see such unmistakable signs of interest there in ancient study. Although he would not lecture on Homer, he would be glad to answer any question. He knew the main cause of success in schools to be in the teachers, and the centre of their life was the Head Master. The rearing of the young was different, and its varied requirements were increasing with the standard of edu-Boys could be helps to their teachers, could cheer them, and make their work sweet. He impressed strongly upon the boys the enormous importance of taking every advantage of the passing time, cautioning them not to let it slip through their hands, but to let every hour produce fruits of an enduring character. Play earnestly, said he, among yourselves, and let your work also be earnest. All must be resolute and manly in whatever God has set them to do, as the principles of courage, duty, and perseverance were requisite for manhood. In conclusion, he wished all a continuation of their present prosperity, and prayed that God would grant them health and happiness. On his leaving, the boys lined both sides of the road and cheered lustily.
- Terrible Railway Accident.—An excursion train, consisting of twenty cars, returning to Boston, from a rowing match at Silverlake, came into collision with a goods car. The shock was so severe that five crowded cars were completely "telescoped." Over twenty-five persons were killed, among them being Reagan, the Boston oarsman. One hundred and fifty persons were injured.
- AMATEURS OF RELICS of departed Royalty will shortly be disputing a souvenir of Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., which is unique of its kind. The relic, which will within a few days be disposed of by the auctioneer's hammer, consists of a piece of skin cut from the royal arm, measuring about thirty centimetres in

length, and ten in width, and has been for many years preserved as an heirloom by the descendants of Dr. Dabos, a bygone medical celebrity of the Val de Grâce. The family on the male side has just become extinct, and the sale by auction of the furniture, belongings, and articles collected by the last of the name is therefore announced. In classifying the objects to be disposed of the envelope containing the scrap of skin taken from the queenly arm of Anne of Austria was found, bearing upon its exterior the superscription—"Cut from the right arm of Anne of Austria, reposing in her coffin, deposited in the vaults of Val de Grâce, by me, Dabos, doctor of medicine."

- 4. THE DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS AT AN UNDERTAKER'S. -Charles Mummery, undertaker, of the Old Kent Road, appeared at the Lambeth Police Court, to answer two summonses taken out against him for having received and neglected to bury the bodies of certain stillborn infants committed to his care for the purpose of burial, and also committing an offence under the Public Health Act by such non-burial. Mr. Douglas Straight prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. Thomas Bond, lecturer at Westminster Hoepital, stated that he was sent for by the Treasury authorities to examine the remains. He found the hones of six infants, two of which were of soft tissues, which showed they were the most recent put into the box. He was of opinion that the remains of the two children he had mentioned must have been put into the lime in the box before it had become quick lime. In two of the cases he could not say whether the children were born alive or not. With regard to the others they were in a state of development. The last body was probably put into the box within three months, and a second one about six months or more. It would be injurious to a person to be constantly subjected to the smell arising from the remains. Some discussion arose as to the law upon the case, and eventually the summons under the Public Health Act was withdrawn. On the summons for not burying the bodies, Mr. Chance remarked that it was no doubt a system which ought to be checked. It was repugnant to one's feelings, and an important matter which ought to be decided. He should therefore commit the prisoner for trial.
- 5. Waterloo and Charing Cross toll bridges were opened to the public free of toll. The brief ceremony at Waterloo took place at twelve, and at Charing Cross at 12.30. A large crowd assembled at both places. Shortly before the appointed time many of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works arrived at Waterloo Bridge. Mr. Dresser Rogers, in the absence of Sir J. M. McGarel Hogg, M.P., said that, as deputy-chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, he had been deputed to receive the key from the Waterloo Bridge Company, and the ratepayers of London were now the possessors of the bridge for ever. After giving a short historical account of the bridge, Mr. Rogers said that the claim made by the Waterloo Bridge Company was 720,000%, and

the amount awarded by the arbitrator 475,000l. Having declared the bridge open, the gates were thrown open, and for some time there was a continuous stream of traffic across the bridge. Charing Cross Bridge was opened shortly afterwards.

- FAILURE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.—At a meeting of bank managers held in Edinburgh it was intimated that the Čity of Glasgow Bank had resolved to stop payment, and the following announcement was issued:—"The directors of the Glasgow Bank having intimated their resolution not to open their doors for business to-morrow, and to cease the issue of notes, the undersigned banks hereby give notice that, with a view to lessen the inconvenience of the stoppage to the public, they will receive in the ordinary course of business the notes of the said bank now in circulation." This notification was signed on behalf of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, the National Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Banking Company, the Aberdeen Town and County Bank, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the North of Scotland Bank, by the various managers. There was great excitement in Glasgow in consequence of the failure of the bank. Many depositors presented themselves at the closed doors, but were sent away, policemen keeping order. It is believed that the failure has been caused by large advances upon American securities, grain, and buildings now greatly reduced in value. Great eagerness was shown to read the published list of shareholders. Many shopkeepers do business with the bank. The total loss of the bank is 6,783,000l. The defaulting directors have been committed for trial.
- The King of Italy has sent some valuable presents to the members of the special mission who went to Rome by order of the Queen for the investiture of the King as Knight of the Order of the Garter. The presents were various objects of Italian art.
- THE NEW INVENTION BY MR. Edison for subdividing the electric light, and thus rendering it available for domestic use in the place of gas, is not the only danger which the gas companies have to dread at the present moment. Mr. Edison's fertile brain has lately been occupied in an attempt to store up daylight and utilise it by night. That wonderful man has, as he explained the other day to a New York Herald reporter, made a solution which preserves light. His experiments with this solution have lately been crowned with the most successful results. He saturated paper with the solution, and then exposes the paper to the sun. same night the paper gives out light for a while, and Mr. Edison is in hopes of so far improving the solution as to make the paper give light for several hours after dark. By this means, he maintains, wall paper may be made to treasure up the light of the day and give out the daylight thus stored up for several hours after Self-luminous paper has, he admits, been made before, but has not been turned to any practical use.

- Great Bank Robbery.—Rumours were current this month that a teller at the Liverpool branch of the Bank of England had absconded with 15,000l. It has now been ascertained that a clerk named Stafford received a parcel of notes to cancel prior to transmission to London. Instead of cancelling he pocketed them and absconded. The bank have offered 500l. reward for the apprehension of the culprit.
- The Australian Cricketers will have no reason to regret their visit to England. They take back with them a sum of over 10,000l., the net residue of their receipts from the matches in this country, after paying all expenses. For one match alone they received a cheque for 780l. 18s. 6d.
- A SILVER CENTRE-PIECE has just been completed for the officers of Her Majesty's 14th, or Prince of Wales's Own, Regiment. The design consists of a massive silver group representing the origin of the Prince of Wales's crest and motto, an incident from the battle of Cressy, fought A.D. 1346. The blind King of Bohemia, who was present at the battle, having caused his horse's bridle to be tied to those of his knights, was slain after fighting most gallantly, and his standard, on which was embroidered in gold three ostrich feathers, and the motto "I serve," was taken, and brought to the Prince of Wales, who in memory of that day bore three ostrich feathers in his coronet, with the same motto, which is still continued by all Princes of Wales. The work has been approved by the Prince of Wales.
- 11. Panic at a Music Hall.—A terrible accident occurred to-day at the Colosseum Music Hall, in Paradise Street, Liverpool, which resulted in the death of thirty-seven persons and serious injury to many others. The hall, which was originally a Unitarian chapel, has accommodation for about 3,000 people, and on the night of the accident it was crammed by an audience which included many boys and girls, the prices of admission being very At about twenty minutes past 8 o'clock a fight in one corner of the hall caused some confusion, and in the midst of this some one cried "Fire!" The scene which ensued was terrible. Without waiting the audience rose en masse and made a rush towards the various exits. There were, the manager computes, between 4,000 and 5,000 people present, but this is probably an exaggeration. The audience was what is called the "first house," there being two performances each evening, one closing shortly before 9, and the other commencing at that hour. At the principal entrance there was a partition, dividing the stream of people entering the place and taking their tickets for different parts of the auditorium, and it was at this point that the serious consequences of the false alarm resulted. The people rushed down the stairs pell-mell, and being stopped in their headlong career by the barrier, were precipitated to the floor, and, falling on each other, were soon a struggling heap. The crowd behind still continued to press on, and it was speedily evident that is any of those who were under-

neath would have little chance of life. As a matter of fact, no less than thirty-seven persons were killed and a very large number injured more or less seriously. The mortality would in all probability have been greater but for the prompt arrival and energetic action of the police, whose exertions were devoted to the extrication of the injured persons, who were at once placed in cabs and conveyed to the various hospitals. A police-constable states that about a quarter past 8, hearing the sound of a whistle when on duty near the bottom of Lord Street, he hastened to the Colosseum, where he found another constable at the pay entrance trying to lift the people who were still crowding on and stumbling over one Seeing that it was impossible to get them away without breaking down the partition, he procured an axe and cut away the obstruction. In this work there was at first some difficulty, on account of the risk of injury, the people lying crowded against it. It was, however, accomplished, and the crush at the foot of the stairs was thus at once relieved. The officer also obtained the assistance of several men, who placed themselves at the foot of the stairs in front of the descending crowd and prevented their further descent, while in the meantime the dead and injured were removed.

- Prince William of Prussia, the Crown Prince's eldest son, has acquired great skill in playing the violin, it is said, by taking lessons in private, without his father's knowledge, at Bonn, where he is a student. The Crown Prince, the other day, being partial to popular tunes, ordered the Hungarian Band, now staying at Berlin, to play at one of his family gatherings. In a pause between the music Prince William asked the first violin player to lend him his violin for a moment, and walking up quietly to behind the Crown Princess, who was engaged in conversation with some ladies, struck up one of Strauss's waltzes. The Crown Princess turned round to see where the music came from, and was equally surprised and delighted to find that it was her son playing-playing so nicely, too, that she and all the ladies applauded. He went through a variety of tunes, waltzes, students' songs, and quadrilles, and on leaving off and making his bow was rewarded, not only with hearty applause from the Princesses and ladies present, but by words of commendation from the bandmaster and the Crown Prince. Modestly disclaiming any merit for himself, he returned the violin to its owner with the words, "Your violin plays very well."
- 13. The Bank Robbery.—This morning the Jersey police arrested Stafford, the Bank clerk who absconded from Liverpool with 15,000l. in notes, the property of the Bank of England Branch in that town. "In consequence of information which they had received" the police watched for the arrival of a certain yacht, and about 8 o'clock this morning the cutter yacht "Surge" entered the harbour, and was immediately boarded. Learning from the captain that she had been hired by a young man who was then on board the yacht the police went below, and found him in the

- cabin. On being asked his name he gave that of Henry Mitchell, and his appearance corresponding with the description given of Stafford, he was requested to empty his pockets. He then produced a number of sealed envelopes, which on being opened were found to contain Bank of England notes to the amount of 10,000%. He was arrested and taken to the police-station, where he made a full confession, and accounted for the remaining 5,000% by stating that he had been defrauded of them by an accomplice, whose name he declined to give. The captain of the yacht stated that the prisoner hired the vessel at Cowes a week ago, and had been very anxious to get to Spain, manifesting great uneasiness whenever they had to put into any harbour.
- 14. A VERY DISTRESSING CASE of sudden death, under extraordinary circumstances, occurred to-day at the Ordnance Barracks,
 Limerick. Towards noon all the men of Major Maunsell's battery,
 Royal Artillery, were paraded for the purpose of witnessing the
 presentation of a silver medal and gratuity of 5l. to Sergt.-Farrier
 Johnstone, for long service and good conduct, he having been
 nearly twenty years with the corps. Major Maunsell having complimented Sergt. Johnstone, presented the gratuity and medal,
 and was about to pin the ribbon to his breast, when the recipient
 dropped down dead on the barrack square. Deceased was a married
 man with a family, and death is supposed to have resulted from
 heart-disease.
- 17. TREASURE TROVE. In digging the foundations of a new shaft at the rear of premises in the occupation of Messrs. Morgan and Co., in Long Acre, this day, some workmen came upon a chest containing a large number of gold and silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII., in a high state of preservation. Besides a quantity of miscellaneous articles, the box contained about twenty pieces of church plate and ornaments. Among these were a massive chalice, a ciborium, and a monstrance, all set with precious stones; a finely-carved crozier head, a lapis lazuli crucifix, a pectoral cross and chain attached; some small vessels, and what appears to have been the mitre of an abbot or a bishop. At the foot of the chalice a cross with a nimbus is engraved, and in a scroll the Latin inscription, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam."
- 19. Terrible Railway Accident. On the afternoon of to-day a disastrous accident occurred close to Pontypridd Junction on the Taff Vale Railway, causing the death of twelve persons. Pontypridd is the junction for the Rhondda Valley branch of the railway, and the trains on the Llantrissant and Cowbridge line, which joins the main line two miles south of Pontypridd, run to and from that station. To-day the Rhondda train was proceeding at a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour towards the station, which would be about 400 yards distant. When it was about half way over the North Junction rails, the Llantrissant train, which was shunting back, struck it in the centre, and in an instant two third-class carriages, which were crowded with passengers, were utterly wrecked.

This northern junction is cut through the rock on the mountain slope, and joins the Rhondda branch at a point where that line is on a severe curve, so that it was impossible for those in charge of either train to perceive the danger they were in until they were close upon one another, and when it would be too late to even attempt to avert it. In fact, almost as soon as the drivers were in sight of each other's trains, the two trains came into collision. The shock was fearful.

- Sir Henry Thompson has received the large fee of a thousand guineas for performing an operation on Mr. Oppenheim, at Vienna. This is one of the largest fees known in the annals of modern surgery.
- 25. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN.—A dastardly attempt to assassinate the young King Alphonso of Spain was made to-day in the Calle Mayor, at Madrid. His Majesty had but a few days previously returned from a short tour through the North of Spain. While he was driving through the Calle Mayor, an individual, attired in a blouse, fired a pistol at him. The shot fortunately missed its aim, and inflicted no injury upon any of the persons who were near the royal party. The officials engaged in arresting the would-be regicide experienced considerable difficulty in their endeavours to prevent some among the assembled multitude from wreaking their vengeance then and there upon the cri-Subsequently a preliminary examination was instituted with a view to ascertaining the name and antecedents of the prisoner, and his object in attempting the King's life. The man is named Juan Oliva Moncasi. He is by trade a cooper, and is a native of the province of Tarragona. He is married, and has one daughter. On being interrogated, he declared that he belonged to the International Society, and that he had come from Tarragona to Madrid, where he arrived about a fortnight ago, with the intention of killing the King; but that he had confided the object of his journey to nobody, not even to his wife. The Spanish newspapers of all shades of opinion have expressed their horror of the crime. Numerous congratulatory telegrams have been received by the King, and the public indignation at the attempt on the life of His Majesty is extreme. Both Houses of the Spanish Cortes have passed motions protesting against the attempt on the life of the King.
- 28. Lord Dufferin arrived at Londonderry to-day from Canada, in the Allan steamer "Polynesian." On reaching the city he was waited upon by the Mayor and High Sheriff, who presented him with an address and the freedom of the city. Lord Dufferin remarked that Londonderry had been the last municipality to bid him God speed when he was going out to take charge of the Dominion, and he thought it a fortunate circumstance that the same kind friends should be the first whose hands he was permitted to grasp on coming back to his native land. He was glad to inform them that their fellow-subjects in Canada were as con-

tented and loyal to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty as the British people could desire.

31. Loss of a Coastguard Cruiser. — A sad disaster happened in the Channel this morning. A collision occurred off the Tuskar, between the National steamer "Helvetia" and the Admiralty cutter "Fanny," resulting in the loss of the latter and seventeen of her crew, including the chief officer commanding. There was a strong wind from the N.N.E., with a heavy sea, but the weather was clear. About half-past three, to the westward of the Tuskar, and when the "Fanny" was on the port tack, carrying a reefed mainsail, the "Helvetia" struck her at the port main runner, abaft the main beam, and cut her to the water's edge. Scarcely had two minutes elapsed before the cutter went down. Several of the men rushed into the rigging, including those whose watch was below, and who came on deck in their night-dress, and as the "Fanny" went down by the bow they jumped to the bows of the "Helvetia." In this way seven of the poor fellows were saved, and it is a noteworthy fact that of this number five belonged to the watch below, only two of the deck watch having been saved.

NOVEMBER.

1. FIRE AT MAYNOOTH COLLEGE. — A fire broke out at Maynooth College to-day, and was so serious that several telegrams were received at the fire brigade station, Dublin, begging assistance. The Lord Mayor authorised the head of the fire brigade to comply, and at half-past ten the city fire-engine was despatched by train to Maynooth with experienced men to man it. Several horses were also sent down, and a relay of men by a second train. About forty students had only barely time to escape from the burning building, some of them in their night-dresses. Considerable danger was experienced from the molten lead which poured off the roof, a quantity of which fell on the shoulder of one student, but luckily ran off without doing any injury. The Duhlin fire brigade, under Captain Ingram, were speedily at work after arriving at the spot, and, favoured by an entire absence of wind, were enabled to completely master the fire by one o'clock in the afternoon, and confine it to the building in which it originated. By two o'clock the building, for over 200 feet, was a smouldering ruin, but the fire brigade had then no fears of its spreading further. The students, just 500 in number, laboured arduously to save the books, the majority of which could never be replaced, and were successful. Many of the valuable pictures were also removed. The fire is said to have been caused by the flue of the heating apparatus of the library igniting a portion of the woodwork. Towards the afternoon the fire was subdued, but two wings were

completely burned down, and the library was slightly damaged. The damage is estimated at 10,000l. The students' property was

all destroyed.

- "Princess Alice" Fund.—It was stated to-day, at a meeting of the executive committee of the fund lately collected at the Mansion House in aid of the sufferers by the loss of the "Princess Alice," that a little over 37,000l. had been received. Of this the committee have distributed to widows, 5,475l.; to widowers, 4,740l.; to dependent relatives, 5,538l.; to survivors, 555l.; and in temporary relief, 600l. It had been decided to purchase the admission of ninety-seven or ninety-eight orphans into various public orphanages, where they will remain till they are fifteen years of age, and to make payments in cases where, from ill-health or otherwise, and from over-age, the children are unable to be admitted into institutions, and where the relatives will be obliged to keep them. This will cost between 15,000l. and 16,000l. In all 240 cases had been disposed of with that result. The fund will be barely sufficient to satisfy all claims.
- 2. The Pedestrian Competition at the Agricultural Hall.—At exactly eighteen minutes past eight on the evening of to-day the Astley competition ended, as was expected, in the victory of Corkey, who completed 521 miles, and beat the American O'Leary's record at the last tournament in the spring of the present year. On that occasion O'Leary traversed 520 miles, 2 laps. At 7h. 3 min. 21 sec. to-day Corkey, amidst loud and prolonged cheers from a concourse of some 25,000 spectators, finished the same distance in precisely 1h. 5 min. 45 sec. quicker than it had taken the American to accomplish his.
- 5. A CURIOUS CASE OF CONSPIRACY to assault came before the Galway magistrates to-day. The complainant was Mr. Blake, who recently married a young widow named Mullarkey, who some time ago was tried for the murder of her husband, who was much older than herself, by poisoning him, but was acquitted. It was stated that Mr. Blake's family objected to the marriage, and that a few days ago he was set upon and beaten by a number of young men, who were all arrested, with the exception of one who was drowned in endeavouring to escape. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were summarily dealt with; but they stated that they were only a few out of twenty who had been engaged to assault Mr. Blake. A charge of conspiracy was then preferred against the father of Mrs. Blake, a shopkeeper, and his assistant, and they were both committed for trial, bail being accepted.
- An Heroic Act of Bravery on the part of two British sailors, at the burning of a ship in the river Adour, is reported from Bayonne. When the French ship "Melanie" blew up with 500 barrels of petroleum on board, the captain of the "Annabella Clark," lying some eighty yards distant, with an able-bodied seaman named J. M'Intosh, at once put off in a small dingy to the rescue of the French crew; and although their boat was enve-

loped in flames, and they themselves were all on fire, they hung on to the mainsheet of the blazing vessel till they had succeeded in rescuing the two men left on board. Both are dreadfully burnt, and their deliverer, John M'Intosh, of Ardrossan, is so much injured that he now lies in the Bayonne Hospital, and in the surgeon's opinion it is doubtful whether he will ever regain the use of his left hand, by which he held on to the rigging of the blazing vessel. No man who wears the Victoria Cross ever earned it for greater bull-dog pluck.

- 10. Closing of the Paris Exhibition.— The Exhibition closed to-day. The total number of admissions has been 16,032,725, an average of about 82,000 per day; and the gross receipts since May 1 have been 2,653,746 fr. Those of 1867 were 9,830,369 fr. In 1867, moreover, there were only 400,000 free admissions; whereas there were this year 950,000. One of the last incidents of the Exhibition was the presentation to Sir Philip Owen by the Exhibition Executive Commissioners of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand of a silver epergne, value 250 guineas. The Minister of Agriculture has approved of all the decisions of the Lottery Commission in regard to the mode of drawing for the prizes. The whole amount of 12,000,000 fr. in payment of tickets has been received in cash.
- 14. The Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada, and the Princess Louise, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, arrived at Liverpool from London at six o'clock to-day, and proceeded at once to the Adelphi Hotel. At ten o'clock the distinguished party drove to the Town Hall, where addresses were presented to the noble Marquis by the Corporation and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. In reply, his Lordship expressed the satisfaction with which he had observed the enthusiastic feelings manifested towards Canada among all classes of the community in England and Scotland, wherever he had of late had an opportunity of hearing any expression of the public mind. The Marquis and her Royal Highness next drove to the landing-stage, and embarked on board the "Sarmatian," which is to convey them to Canada. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, having taken a farewell of their royal sister and her husband, were accompanied to the railway station by the Mayor, and returned to London in the afternoon.
- The Balfe Memorial Bust.—Some time ago a committee was formed in Dublin for the purpose of raising some memorial in that, his native, city to the popular composer Michael Balfe, whose music and fame are so widely known, and placed the commission for a bust in the hands of the eminent Irish sculptor, Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A. We think we may congratulate the artist and the public on the successful production of an admirable work of art, which will faithfully convey to future generations the lineaments of one still well and affectionately remembered by many of his friends.

It was unveiled by Sir Robert Stewart, Doctor of Music. A special department has been formed by the present director of the Academy, Mr. Henry Doyle, R.H.A., in which a collection has been begun of portraits and busts of distinguished Irishmen. already made considerable progress, and will soon be a most interesting Irish "National Portrait Gallery." It contains marble busts of Moore, the poet; Sheil, the orator; Maclise, the painter; Archbishop Murray, and others. There are portraits also of Burke, Grattan, Swift, Lady Morgan, Lover, Sheridan, the Duke of Wellington, and others. Among the painters of these portraits are to be found Reynolds, Lely, Gainsborough, Hogarth, and Lawrence. To have a bust placed in this Irish Pantheon is, therefore, no small distinction. We noticed last week that a memorial window has been placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral in honour of Balfe, beside a window already erected to the memory of another Irish musician, Sir John Stevenson. Both these are due to the exertions of the Professor of Music in the University of Dublin, Sir Robert Stewart. The window is by Mr. Ballantine, of Edinburgh.

- Floors.—The rainfall at the close of last week was in some parts of the kingdom of a very unusual character. At Hillington, Norfolk, 1.56 in. fell to-day, and 1.33 in. on the 15th; the total for the first half of the month having been no less than 6.308 in.; whereas the average for the whole month of November during the last twelve years has only been 2.93 in. In 1875 the fall for the entire month, the wettest November observed by the writer, was only 5.33 in. As may well be imagined, the city of Norwich has been visited by a disastrous flood. During the night of November 16 the waters kept rising so rapidly that many of the houses in the lower parts of the city were filled to the first floor. On Sunday morning boats were procured, and in these the police and organised bodies of citizens rowed about the streets, removing the alarmed inmates to places of safety. In the neighbourhood of Lynn hundreds of acres have been under water. At Terrington St. Clement the highway was rendered impassable. A weak portion of the banks of the river Nar, at Wormegay, has given way, and the water in the river being unusually high through the floods, much land has become inundated. Throughout the lower districts of the midland counties much damage has been done to property. At York, and throughout the north there was a fall of snow, which averaged 18 in. or 20 in.; and on November 15 a rapid thaw with heavy rain set in. On the 16th the Ouse reached a maximum height of 14 ft., which it retained till the Sunday night, a longer period than can be remembered for many years past. At Malton the floods reached a height unprecedented within the memory of anyone living. At a late hour on November 18 there were fully 16 ft. of flood, and the water was still rising. The country for many miles, as seen from the church towers, presents the appearance of a vast lake, there being more water than land on all sides. From many other districts great floods are reported. On November 17 and 18

there was another terrible gale on the Lincolnshire coast, and great damage was done to vessels making the Humber.

17.—ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF ITALY.—An attempt was made at Naples to-day (Sunday morning) to assassinate King Humbert. As the Royal carriage, in which were the King and Queen and the Prince of Naples, accompanied by Prime Minister Cairoli, was entering the Via San Giovanni from the Strada Carbonara, a man named Giovanni Passananti came up to the side of the carriage as some persons were presenting petitions. He had a dagger hidden in the folds of a small red flag, on which it is said were the words Viva la Republica Universale. man struck at the King with the dagger concealed as it was in the flag, and His Majesty instantly swung round his sheathed sword and struck his assailant with the scabbard over the head. Nothing daunted, the assassin returned to the attack. The Queen cried out to Cairoli to save the King, and as the man aimed a second blow, the Prime Minister threw himself between him and the King, caught him by the hair, and received the dagger in his thigh, but held firmly on to his captive until he was fast secured by a Municipal Guard named Telemaco Giannettine, who was promoted by the Syndic the same evening to the rank of sergeant. whole affair occupied but a few moments. As the cortège proceeded on its way the King's aspect was so calm and Signor Cairoli's countenance so smiling that no one suspected what had happened. On reaching the Palace the Prime Minister was immediately placed in bed, his wound bound up, and ice and leeches applied. Later the King went down to visit him, and remained some time. Passananti afterwards confessed his crime, making at the same time a kind of declaration connecting him with the International. He said he detested all Kings and Emperors, and desired to see "Monarchies, Ministries, authorities, and misery" abolished; that he had committed the crime with a calculated deliberation, and had sold a jacket to obtain means to buy the knife; that he always had bad masters, who spent too much on themselves, and he wanted to It is stated that letters from Internationalists make an example. were found upon him, and at his lodgings many others were sequestrated, which have led to a number of arrests being made. assassin obtained greater facility for carrying out his design through the King's objecting to cuirassiers riding on each side of his carriage according to custom, or to be attended by any police agents in plain clothes.

— Extraordinary Career.—The supposed murderer of Mr. Dyson, a civil engineer, of Sheffield, who was shot dead in 1876, is said to have been captured. It is alleged that the murder was committed by a man named Peace, who afterwards escaped, and it is believed that he is the man who was apprehended a few weeks ago while committing a burglary at St. John's Park, Blackheath. He fired a revolver at the constable who apprehended him, and seriously wounded him, but was secured. He refused his name, and

said he was a half-caste from America. The following are the particulars of the career of Peace since the murder of Mr. Dyson, at Bannercross, on the night of November 26, 1876:—His career in this life, it was said, was closed, for he had made away with himself. But Peace was not such a fool as that, for he had no sooner finished the murder than he took to his old game of burglary, an avocation which appears to have had a curious attraction for him. Subsequent events have proved that Peace went to Hull, and there replaced his waning funds by breaking into a gentleman's house, from which he extracted a large quantity of plate and valuable jewellery. From thence, after realising on his spoil, he repaired to Nottingham, where a near relative resides, and with her he took up his quarters. Although it was well known that there was a heavy reward offered for his apprehension, it does not seem that any of his relatives considered it advisable to state who was in the midst of them. After effecting a very clever warehouse robbery, in which silk goods were the principal booty, Peace appears to have then considered that his proximity to Sheffield was dangerous, and he again changed his abode. It was believed that he had escaped to the Continent. But not so; the fox had "doubled," and in the Midland Counties, with Nottingham for his centre, was continuing his depredations. On reaching London some four or five months after the murder, he was not very well off for money, and he took up his residence in Lambeth. The police in charge of this district then became aware that night after night the most audacious depredations were committed in the district. There was scarcely a night passed but a burglary was announced, and in as even a succession the statement followed that the thieves had not been caught. The value of the booty thus secured was exceedingly great, and the thieves—for they were then believed to have been a gang—were said to be well rewarded for their audacity. But the place appears to have become too hot for him, and he then removed to Greenwich, where he occupied a beautiful house, and commenced to furnish it in a most expensive manner. But Peace had described himself to the new sphere of respectable neighbours—among whom he now moved—as a "gentleman of independent means," and he was looked up to as one who had done well in the world. But there were more burglaries in the neighbourhood, and Greenwich became almost as noted for these classes of depredations as Lambeth Night after night the houses of leading residents in that locality were broken open, and quantities of plate, jewellery, and valuables of that description were stolen. The "gang" who did it were evidently good judges, and selected very carefully before removing anything. Then the police became indignant, the public blamed the police, letters to editors were freely penned, but still the depredations continued. Then came a lull. Peace, the single-handed perpetrator of all these daring robberies, had taken time to consider, and had decided to again change his residence. But he had grown in riches, as a result of his past six

months' robberies, and he decided on taking a better house, one with a more substantial look of respectability about it, so he went to Peckham, and not being satisfied with one lady as his "house-keeper," he changed his fancy along with his circumstances, and adopted another lady in his family as a companion to the first.

He was now possessed of a good house, two matrons, and a servant, but in addition to that he determined on refurnishing his home. This "home" at Peckham was a most beautifully furnished abode. In the drawing-room was a suite of walnut worth fifty or sixty guineas, a Turkey carpet, mirrors, and all the etceteras which are considered necessary in the house of a gentleman in his position. Upon the bijou piano was an inlaid Spanish guitar, worth about thirty guineas—the result of some depredation, and said to be the property of a countess. His "sittingroom" was a model of comfort; there was not a side-table missing where it appeared requisite; in every essential it was fit for an "independent gentleman;" and even "the slippers" which were provided for his convenience were "beaded," so as to show their value. Then the residents of Peckham wondered, for the favours in the way of burglaries, which for a year past had seemed "the exclusives" of Lambeth and of Greenwich, recommenced in their neighbourhood. The police were again on the alert, but of no avail; the public press called attention to this abominable state of things, householders lost their goods, and Charles Peace prospered. He added to his earthly store of wealth and furniture. Peace had always loved a "bit of music." Even in his less popular days he had bought a wooden canary which could sing a song. And as the residents of Peckham wondered why, in addition to the robberies of plate and jewels from their abodes, there was also sure to be a good fiddle missing if it had been near the plate, yet the store of musical instruments in Peace's dwelling gradually and more surely increased. At length he had so many musical instruments that his new sanctum would not hold them, and he was obliged to ask a neighbour to allow him to place a few in her house. He was considered, as said above, to be "a gentleman of independent means," and as he never played anything but sacred music, his request was most cordially agreed to.

On Wednesday night, October 9, "Mr. Peace" was engaged for a full hour in a musical performance. He played a violin—since owned as a remnant of a Blackheath robbery; one of his housekeepers was singing and the other accompanying on the piano. On that evening Peace repaired to the mansion of Mr. James Alexander Burness, in St. James's Park, Blackheath, and whilst endeavouring to add to his own riches was observed by a constable on duty named Robinson. On finding that he was discovered, Peace rushed into the garden and fired four shots at Robinson; then, with a fearful oath, after taking deliberate aim, fired a fifth. The shorts were fired from an American revolver of the newest make. The fifth struck the constable in the left

arm above the shoulder, carried some cloth with it right through the flesh, grazed the bone, and then passing out, went through a gentleman's drawing-room window, and after rebounding on the wall fell on the floor. But Robinson, though injured, seized the man, and after a desperate struggle threw the fellow to the ground. A fight took place, and the burglar attempted to draw a sheath knife which was in his pocket; but the officer, though severely wounded, did not lose his presence of mind, and gave his prisoner a few taps on the head by way of a sedative. When examined it was found that the fellow carried a six-barrelled revolver, and that the weapon was strapped to his wrist. On being charged with the offence the prisoner refused to give any name or address, and as his face was stained with walnut juice he was mistaken at the time for a mulatto. The constable Robinson has since received medical aid, and is now progressing favourably towards recovery. Inspector Bonney, of the R division in London, commenced making inquiries as to what the new and most desperate prisoner could be, and what was his name. "John Ward," which the prisoner asserted was his cognomen, somehow did not appear satisfactory. At this time, it must be remembered, there was no suspicion that the man was anything but a burglar, and to prove his guilt as such was the effort of the officer. To find out his name was very difficult, but after a fortnight's search Bonney discovered that the prisoner was a "respectable gentleman," who at Lambeth, Greenwich, and Peckham had passed as "Mr. Johnson." The last residence of this Mr. Johnson, otherwise Peace, was at No. 5 East Terrace, Evelina Road, Peckham, a most respectable neighbourhood, the house a really comfortable one, and a good garden in front. The inspector prosecuted his inquiries, and found thirty pawn-tickets in the dwelling. These tickets mostly related to property stolen from houses in Greenwich and Blackheath, namely, silver and gold plate, together with jewellery. The goods had been pawned by one of Peace's "lady assistants," under the name of "Thompson," and have been recognised by those who have lost them.

At the Central Criminal Court Peace was sentenced to penal servitude for life, on the charges of burglary and feloniously shooting a constable. On being asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner said: "Yes; I have this to say, my lord. I have not been fairly dealt with, and I declare, before God, that I never had the intention to kill the prosecutor, and all I meant to do was to frighten him, in order that I might get away. If I had had the intention to kill him I could easily have done it; but I never had that intention. I declare I did not fire five shots—I only fired four; and I think I can show you, my lord, how I can prove that only four shots were fired. If your lordship will look at the pistol you will see that it goes off very easily, and the sixth barrel went off of its own accord after I was taken into custody. At the time the fifth shot was fired the constable had hold of my

arm, and the pistol went off quite by accident. I really did not know that the pistol was loaded, and I hope, my lord, that you will have mercy on me. I feel that I have disgraced myself. I am not fit either to live or die. I am not prepared to meet my God, but still I feel that my career has been made to appear much worse than it really is. Oh, my lord, do have mercy on me—do give me one chance of repenting, and of preparing myself to meet my God. Do, my lord, have mercy on me, and I assure you that you shall never repent it. As you hope for mercy yourself at the hands of the great God, do have mercy on me, and give me a chance of redeeming my character and preparing myself to meet my God. I pray and beseech you to have mercy on me." The prisoner delivered this speech in a calm and earnest tone, and at the conclusion appeared to be quite overcome by his feelings.

23. ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE IN CANADA. — The "Sarmatian," with the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, arrived off Halifax harbour at six o'clock on the night of this day, after a stormy passage. She lay to for half-an-hour, vainly signalling for a pilot. The sea being very rough she put out again, when, the weather brightening, the captain resolved to run the risk of entering without a pilot. The Duke of Edinburgh went out early to meet the ship, but, seeing nothing, returned. At ten o'clock he went out again, and found the "Sarmatian" anchored just inside the harbour. He went on board, and gave the first welcome to his sister and the Marquis. The passage was exceptionally severe (one day a hurricane carried away the mainsail and foretopsail).

Next day the Princess and the Marquis landed quietly in a boat belonging to the "Black Prince," and attended church, going afterwards to the "Black Prince" to lunch with the Duke of Edinburgh. The official landing took place on the 25th. Weather favoured, and all the usual features of such ceremonies were realized. The forts and ships saluted; the fleet manned yards and cheered; every ship in the harbour was dressed with flags, and every point of land that offered a foothold whence the scene might be surveyed was thronged with people. Canadians crowded in from all parts. Amongst them came the chief of the Micmacs, with a dozen of his tribe, craving permission to walk in the procession behind the daughter of the Queen of England. The Marquis and the Princess disembarked in the Duke of Edinburgh's barge, the Admiral leading the way, and a flotilla of boats following. The Marquis was received at the wharf by General Macdongall and his staff, Sir John Macdonald, and the other Ministers. Through triumphal arches, and through the living lane of the enthusiastic population, the open carriages conveying the party passed to the Legislative Assembly Chamber, where, General Macdongall resigning the interim governorship, the Marquis was sworn in amid loud cheering. drowned by a salvo of artillery from the Citadel. The Duke of Edinburgh was present in the uniform of a captain in the navy; the Marquis of Lorne wore the Windsor uniform. The Princess.

flushed with the excitement of the magnificent reception, looked exceedingly well as she stepped ashore, but was wearied before the ceremony was concluded. The Princess held a drawing-room in the evening, and it was largely attended. The city was brilliantly illuminated.

- 25. Terrible Collision off Dover. A dreadful collision occurred about ten miles from Dover at midnight. The "Pommerania," a mail steamship, having a large number of emigrants on board, from New York to Hamburg, was run into by a barque, named the "Moel Eilian," near Dungeness Point, and about three miles from the shore. She was struck on the starboard side midships, and sunk in less than twenty minutes. There were 109 passengers on board, and 125 crew. Distress signals were given and responded to by the "Glengarry," an English steamship proceeding down channel, which made all speed towards the scene of the disaster. There were nine boats on the "Pommerania," four of which were crushed in the collision. Five were got off, but one being overcrowded with passengers sunk. All the boats pulled away from the doomed ship, leaving there the captain, who refused to quit his ship until the last moment. The last boat to leave the vessel was that containing the chief officer, who did all in his power to persuade the captain to leave the vessel. After pulling for halfan-hour the survivors were picked up by the "Glengarry," and one gentleman taken from the water in an unconscious state and restored. The "Glengarry" stayed near the scene of the wreck all night till daybreak, when the "Pommerania" was seen with her mast above water. No other bodies were recovered. "Glengarry" then proceeded to Dover with those saved, and landed them at nine o'clock, when they were taken to the Sailors' Home, where they were treated with every kindness, and breakfasted. The story told by the survivors tends to show that the greatest possible order, under the circumstances, was maintained by the officers and the male portion of the crew. Most of them are Germans. The total number of lives lost was ascertained to be forty-eight. One hundred and seventy-two have been saved. The "Moel Eilian," which ran into the "Pommerania," and was supposed to have sunk also, arrived in the dock at Dover, towed in by the Walmer tug "Granville." She is of Carnarvon, this being her first voyage. The various statements almost invariably agree that the "Pommerania" was steaming at the rate of fourteen knots per hour. captain of the barque states that he was sailing at not more than five knots an hour.
- 26. Another Fatal Collision.—A dense fog settled over the Mersey to-night, causing the utmost danger to the ferry traffic. A collision occurred the following morning between the Seacombe ferry steamer "Gem" and the barque "Bowfell," by which several passengers were seriously injured, and some lives are said to be lost. The steamer left Seacombe for Liverpool about half-past nine, and had got half-way across the river when the barque, which was lying

at anchor, suddenly came in view through the fog. The captain of the ferry-boat is said to have lost his presence of mind. Cross orders were given to the engineer, and in the confusion the steamer, carried by the strong flood tide, was driven right athwart the bow of the barque, striking on the starboard side abaft the paddle-boxes. Five persons have been drowned and one killed in the collision.

— SHOCKING OCCURRENCE. — Messrs. Brocklebank's vessel "Tenasserim," which arrived at Liverpool to-day, was the scene of a shocking occurrence on Sunday, Oct. 13. On board the vessel there was a coloured steward, named Sherrington, and he was regarded by the crew all through the voyage with something of suspicion. This feeling was intensified owing to a fire having broken out on board, which was attributed to the coloured steward. Early on the morning of the day named Sherrington suddenly seized the carpenter's axe, and with one blow cleaved the head of the first officer, a Scotchman named McPhaill. In a moment afterwards he dealt a blow with the same weapon at an apprentice, and almost cut him in two. It is needless to say that death in both cases was almost instantaneous. The coloured man then made a rush over the ship's side, and was never seen afterwards. Buoys were thrown overboard, but both buoys and man were at once seized by the sharks that followed the vessel. No cause beyond a few words on the part of the mate as to the fire on board the vessel can be assigned for the double murder. To complete the catalogue of horrors on board the vessel, it may be mentioned that when off the Tuskar an Italian committed suicide by jumping overboard.

DECEMBER.

2. Disastrous Explosion.—A boiler explosion of an extraordinary character occurred to-day at Agecroft Collieries, Pendlebury. It appears that eighteen months ago three new boilers, seven feet by twenty-eight feet, with double flues, were placed in the Dow Mine. They were erected side by side, communication being made with each so that the steam from the three boilers cast into On Nov. 30 the water was run off, and, the usual one large pipe. cleansing having been performed, the boiler was refilled, and although steam had been up since Sunday evening nothing was observed to be the matter until Dec. 2, when steam commenced to issue with some force from the man hole. On seeing this the stoker tried to put the fire out, but, experiencing some difficulty, he hurried to the bottom of the shaft, and intimated the condition of the boiler to the chief engineer, who, with the under engineer, principal foreman, and others, found on examination that the water in the boiler was considerably below the top, which was red hot. With

great promptitude and daring they endeavoured to prevent an explosion by putting out the fire and uncoupling the connections, but before they could succeed the force of the steam, which was at forty-two pounds pressure, rent open the flat top, smashed to pieces a number of fire bars, and the steam and water poured out with great force from the fire-hole. Their only means of escape from so perilous a position was by passing through the steam, the consequence being that the whole of the men were so scalded that their flesh literally hung from their arms and faces, and little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

- Fatal Railway Accident.—An alarming accident occurred to-day on the Brecon and Merthyr Tidfil Junction Railway. A coal train, drawn by three engines, was proceeding towards Brecon, and had arrived at a sharp incline, about six miles from that town, when the train completely left the rails, and tore them up for a considerable distance. The train, which was proceeding at high speed, then dashed into a stone bridge over the parish road, cutting it in two. Two of the engines fell on to the road, followed by the trucks. The destruction was very great, and four people were killed, and four others dreadfully injured, all of them being railway officials. The accident is attributed to a defect in one of the rails.
- 11. TERRIBLE MURDER.—A dreadful murder was committed in Burton Crescent, Euston Road, to-day. An aged widow woman, named Samuels, of independent means, occupied the house No. 4. She had one lodger, a musician engaged at a theatre, and a girl came to the house daily to assist in the household work. to-day the lodger came home, and finding that his supper had not been got ready, he went to the kitchen, and there saw the body of Mrs. Samuels, lying in a pool of blood, quite dead. He went to the house of her son in the neighbourhood, and returned with him, a policeman, and a doctor. It was then found that Mrs. Samuels had been beaten to death, there being a severe wound on her head, and her face and hands being much bruised. Behind a screen was found a piece of wood fitted with hat-pegs. It was covered with blood and hair, and an attempt had been made to wash it. The pocket had been cut away from Mrs. Samuels's dress and a pair of boots were missing, but beyond this nothing appeared to have been stolen from the house. Three men had been engaged in doing some repairs to the house in the afternoon, and the servant stated that Mrs. Samuels was quite well when she left at four o'clock. On Dec. 14, at Bow Street, Mary Donovan, a married woman of about forty, was charged before Mr. Flowers with the murder. The prisoner was arrested by Detective-Inspector Kerley on Dec. 13, but after a careful examination there was found no sufficient evidence to commit her for trial.
- 12. A FULL-RIGGED SHIP, the "Loch Long," Captain Boldchild, from Calcutta, which arrived in the London Docks on Dec. 8, with a general cargo, was discharging at the east quay to-day,

when, without any previous warning, she canted over outwards, carrying away the rings on the quay to which she was fastened. The whole of the crew, excepting the captain, were on board. Fortunately her keel caught the foundation of the quay, which prevented her from entirely capsizing. In addition to her crew there were two females and several merchants on board. One of the men, who was seeking employment as an engineer, in trying to escape, fell head foremost down the side, and in this perilous position was jammed between the ship and the stonework of the jetty, sustaining serious injuries of the head. The persons on board were much shaken and bruised.

—Threatening to Shoot the Queen.—At Bow Street to-day, a man, named Edward Byrne Madden, of 19 Duke Street, Aldgate, and described as an "interpreter of languages," was brought before Sir James Ingham, on a warrant, charged with sending letters to the Home Office, containing threats to kill Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Gabriel R. Moran, of the Home Office, deposed that he held the appointment of Superintendent of the Registry. He produced two letters which had been addressed to the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the first dated May 26 and the other Dec. 10, and a third letter, in the same handwriting, dated Dec. 9, and addressed to the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell. They were written in French, and arrived at the Home Office, in due course, by post. James Butcher, inspector, of Scotland Yard, stated that he arrested the prisoner on the night of Dec. 10, at 19 Duke Street, Aldgate, upon a warrant granted the same afternoon by Sir James Ingham. He showed the three letters deposed to by the last witness to the prisoner, who at once admitted that he had written them, observing with reference to the third letter (a copy of which was shown him) "that he had written it in French." Nothing was found on the prisoner but some memoranda. The letters were not read in Court, but the alleged threat was understood to be conveyed in the words that "he would go to Balmoral and change the form of the English Government" if his demand for 1,000l. was not immediately complied with. Sir James Ingham said it was usual to have such letters translated to the Court by a professional interpreter, and he would therefore remand the prisoner for that purpose. The prisoner said he did not wish to put any questions to the witnesses. He was then remanded for a week. The prisoner said nothing to the charge, and exhibited no signs of insanity during his short examination; but it is believed that he has been once or twice confined in a lunatic asylum, and has caused some annoyance at Whitehall on former occasions. He has only recently returned from the Paris Exhibition, and is an Englishmen by birth.

18. Funeral of the Princess Alice. — The remains of the Princess were interred in the Mausoleum at Rosenhohe to-day.

The funeral solemnities commenced on the evening of the 17th, when the body was removed by torchlight from the Grand Ducal

Palace at Darmstadt to the church in the old castle. The hearse was preceded by a half-squadron of dragoons, and a number of Court officials, and was followed by the royal carriages and another halfsquadron of dragoons. The torches were carried on either side of the hearse by six servants, and some non-commissioned officers of the guard made up two lines of escort. There had been a heavy fall of snow during the day, but the night was almost cloudless. The whole of the route to the church was lined with spectators, who respectfully uncovered as the procession passed. The Princess was well known to the inhabitants of Darmstadt, not only through frequently being seen in the town with her husband, but by reason of the personal interest which she took in the local charities and other institutions. The procession having arrived at the church, the coffin, covered with a crimson pall, was placed on a black velvet catafalque, bearing the Grand Ducal crown and the arms and orders of the Princess, and throughout the night was attended by a guard of honour.

Between nine o'clock and noon on the 18th the church was open to the public, and during that time some thousands of persons passed reverently by the coffin. By two o'clock, the hour fixed for the reading of the burial service, the edifice was filled with the nobility, members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministry, military officers, Privy Councillors, members of the two Chambers, the mayors of Darmstadt and other towns, the Municipal Councillors, the President of the National Synod and a deputation of the clergy, officials of the Palace, representatives of Ministerial departments, and deputations from various regiments. The right side of the altar was occupied by members of the Women's Union for Nursing Sick and Wounded in War, founded by the Grand Duchess and bearing her name; on the left were ranged ladies who had been presented at Court.

Everything being in readiness for the service, the mourners—the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian of Holstein, and the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg and Baden among others—entered the church, and were conducted to their places with the ceremonies usually observed on such occasions. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were not present, the Emperor William having, after a consultation with his physicians, declined to permit them to attend the funeral on account of the risk of infection. In their absence the Imperial family were represented by General Goltz, Colonel Panwitz, Count Matuschka, and Count Seckendorff. M. de Quaade was in attendance for the King of Denmark, General Burnell for the King of the Belgians, and Baron von Perglas and Count Durkheim for the King and Queen Dowager of Bavaria.

The Burial Service, to which some anthems and chorales were added, was performed by Assistant-Chaplain Grein, one of the Ducal chaplains, and the Rev. Mr. Sillito, the resident English clergyman. The coffin was then removed from the catafalque to a

hearse drawn by eight horses, and the sad procession passed to Rosenhohe by way of the Market Place, the Parade Ground, the Alexanderstrasse, the Muehlstrasse, and the Erbachsterstrasse. The route was densely lined with spectators, and the utmost order prevailed. The Mausoleum is not very large, and only the mourners and a few others saw the coffin as, after being received by a guard of honour with a military salute, it was carried to and deposited in the vault.

During the funeral ceremony at Darmstadt and Rosenhohe, a

so lemn service was held at Windsor Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge (who was suffering from an attack of gout, and was thus prevented from attending the funeral at Darmstadt), and the Duchess of Teck arrived there from London shortly before two o'clock, and about half an hour afterwards, accompanied the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Beatrice to the private chapel. The ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household, with many of the Queen's domestic servants, were present.

The interior was partially draped in black. While the Royal family were assembling within the chapel, the bell of St. George's Chapel, which is hung in the Curfew Tower at the other extremity of the Castle, near Thames Street, tolled a funeral knell, the muffled notes of which were continued during the ceremony and added to the general gloom which pervaded the entire palace and town. The service (which was an entirely private ceremony) was conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor,

who read some appropriate prayers.

Minute guns were fired, on Dec. 18, at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport, and the flags of Her Majesty's and other ships were flown half-mast high. In nearly every city and town in the kingdom there were signs of mourning, such as the ringing of muffled peals and the lowering of blinds; and it was noticed at Newcastle-on-Tyne that the ships of other nationalities joined in paying marks of respect to the memory of the Princess. In the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session at Edinburgh the benches and maces were draped in black.

19. Presentation to Lord Beaconsfield.—An address, enclosed in a silver casket, ornamented with gold, was presented to-day to the Earl of Beaconsfield, at Downing Street, by a deputation on behalf of 400 British residents in California. Mr. W. G. Harrison, of San Francisco, the delegate of the subscribers, read the address, which was an expression of the subscribers' "high appreciation of the brilliant statesmanship" evinced by Lord Beaconsfield in the late European crisis, by which he had "secured to Europe an honourable peace, assured civil and religious liberty to oppressed races, and inaugurated a reign of order and tranquility where anarchy and oppression were rife." The casket was presented by a son of Mr. Alexander Forbes, chairman of the San Francisco Committee.

- THE WRECK OF THE "BYZANTIN." The "Rinaldo," steamer, which arrived at Pera on Dec. 19, had on board ninetyfour passengers, saved from the wreck of the "Byzantin," steamer. The master stated that about one o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th, while lying off Lampsaki, in the Dardanelles, with two anchors down, the ship being brought up from the force of the gale and for the purpose of getting a bill of health vise, the French steamer "Byzantin," in attempting to anchor, crossed the bows of the "Rinaldo," came into collision with her, and then passed along the ship's side, raking her with the anchor. The master of the "Rinaldo" says he made signs to the passengers on board the French vessel to jump on board his steamer, but they were so panicstricken that only ninety managed to save themselves in this way. The "Byzantin" then passed under the stern of the "Rinaldo," and went down stern first five minutes after the collision. The master of the English steamer did his utmost to save life, but the gale that was blowing at the time rendered these efforts almost futile—indeed, the boats which had been lowered were blown out of the Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmora. Her Majesty's ship "Flamingo" was going out to recover them. The master of the "Rinaldo" believed that over 200 people were drowned. Since this report was made by the master of the "Rinaldo," a telegram has been received from Athens, stating that the "Vindomora," steamer, homeward bound from the Black Sea, had picked up five persons from the wrecked steamer when passing through the Dardanelles.
- The Prevailing Distress.—Proofs of the severity of the distress prevalent in all parts of the country are multiplying on all sides. Much has been heard of the state of things at Sheffield, where the Home Secretary has been making inquiries, and has learned that relief committees are trying to cope with the prevalent privation without any idea of a Government grant. Manchester is no better off. In that city and Salford 60,000 persons are receiving relief from a well-organized agency which has received the handsome sum of 12,000% in local contributions, and 19,000 persons are getting outdoor assistance from the several unions. Subscription lists for the relief of the destitute have been opened at Runcorn, Bristol, Exeter, Birkenhead, Wolverhampton, Hanley, Tunstall, Burslem, Kidderminster, Ashton-under-Lyne, Southampton, and a large number of other towns. Both in Cheadle and Congleton at least one-half of the labouring classes are said to be out of employment, and the majority of the other half working short time. At present there are no signs of improvement. On the contrary, we hear of fresh bankruptcies, more mills closed, additional furnaces blown out. Thus in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire only forty blast furnaces out of 160 are alight, and more than 130 "finished" iron works are standing idle, although in four years wages have been reduced not far short of 60 per cent. At Oldham the foolish operatives on strike have been obliged to accept

the 5 per cent. reduction, but in Yorkshire and Derbyshire the colliery hands show some signs of resisting another reduction in wages amounting to 12½ per cent. on steam coal and 7½ on house coal, but the matter remains open till Jan. 9, when, if no agreement can be made, 60,000 men will go out, and the masters be saved from working their collieries at a loss.

21. MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—The marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Thyra was solemnised at eight o'clock this evening, with great pomp, at the chapel

adjoining the Royal castle of Christiansborg.

The King and the bride elect led the wedding procession, followed by the Queen and the Duke of Cumberland, who were succeeded by the Crown Princess, escorted by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, after whom came the Crown Prince, the other Royal Princes, and the Special Envoys of Foreign Courts. Queen Victoria was represented by Sir Lennox Wyke, the British Minister; the King of the Hellenes by the Greek Minister at the Court of Russia; the Prince of Wales by Lord Colville; the Princess of Wales by Colonel Teesdale; the Czarewitch by Prince Obolinsky; and the Duke of Cambridge by Captain Mildmay. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which lasted an hour, a grand reception was held, followed by a banquet. The Royal party retired at ten o'clock to sup in private and change their dress. The newly married couple drove off at eleven through the town to the railway-station, to proceed to the Castle of Fredensborg, the summer residence of the King, amidst every demonstration of rejoicing. They arrived at Fredensborg at half-past twelve.

The bride's train was borne by six bridesmaids dressed in white, with roses. The bridegroom was in the uniform of an English colonel; the Queen was dressed in a gold-embroidered silver brocrade, wearing a tiara and a necklace of splendid Crown jewels. The Crown Princess wore a white robe and a silver-embroidered train of blue velvet, with a diadem of pearls and diamonds. Bishop Martenson officiated, and preached a short sermon. The Danish ritual was observed. The German Emperor refused to be in any

way represented at the wedding.

— RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. — An accident happened to-day at Springs Branch Junction, Wigan, on the Liverpool and North-Western Railway. A passenger train from Liverpool to Wigan ran into a light engine which was standing on the main line. There was a dense fog at the time, and the signalman appears to have forgotten the engine and allowed the passenger train to proceed. The passengers were shaken, but none were seriously injured externally. Six reported themselves as feeling the effects of the collision. Mr. Shaw, the company's general superintendent, was on the engine, but escaped with a shaking. Happily the train was running at moderate speed, and but little damage was done to the rolling stock.—On the same day a collision occurred at Marple, near Man-

chester, between two Midland goods trains. The first train was standing 300 yards from the station when, either through an error of the signalman or the signals failing to act, another heavily laden train dashed into it. The engine of the second train was almost wrecked, while some waggons were smashed to atoms. The men in charge of the trains escaped with a shaking.

- THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE.—In the numerous memoirs of the much-regretted Princess Louis of Hesse, writes a correspondent from Darmstadt, (as she was here called), I find no mention of an incident which was much talked of by the English residents in this capital at the time of its occurence. An English lady of high position residing at Darmstadt received a note from the Princess, saying that she would call and take tea with her the following afternoon. Scarlet cloth, as etiquette seemed to demand, was laid down, and a man was sent to the top of the house to watch for the Royal carriage and give due notice of its approach, so that the Princess might be received at the entrance with all due honours. But up to the time named by the Princess, no carriage of any kind had come in sight. Suddenly a ring at the street-door was heard, and a lady attired in a waterproof and wearing goloshes made her appearance. "I have made a point," she said, "of not treading on your beautiful scarlet cloth;" and she intimated that in future she should be glad to be received, not as a Royal Princess making a State visit, but as a private lady "dropping in" upon a friend.
- George Cruickshank. The remains of the late Mr. Cruickshank, having been removed from their temporary resting place in Kensall Green Cemetery, have been deposited in their final resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral. In compliance with a general expressed public wish, the Dean of St. Paul's gave his consent to the burial in the cathedral. The ceremony was of the simplest kind.
- 29. Mr. GLADSTONE completed his sixty-ninth year to-day. He received on the occasion a silver axe, of the size of an American axe, bearing the inscription, "Presented to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., by a few admiring friends." The head of the axe is of solid silver, the handle is of ebony, and the axe is enclosed in a polished ornamental oak case. Accompanying the axe was an address, signed on behalf of the subscribers, expressing admiration of the right hon. gentleman's policy as a statesman. Mr. Gladstone has sent the following reply:—
- "The axe of which you announce the despatch has reached me in due course this afternoon. I beg you to accept and to convey to the subscribers my thanks for this beautiful and tasteful gift. Its qualities are of themselves a lesson, for it is strong, solid, of intrinsic value, not easy to be injured, and not intended to injure anything else.—I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully and obediently, W. E. GLADSTONE."
- 31. Parliamentary Changes in 1878.—More changes have taken place in the composition of the House of Commons during

the past year than during any previous year of the existence of the present Parliament.

The thirty-two vacancies of 1876 fell to seventeen last year; while no fewer than forty fresh elections have been rendered necessary since January 1, 1878. The changes have affected the seats of twenty-three Conservatives and seventeen Liberals, but the fresh elections have not led to any alteration in the strength of parties; for, while the Conservatives have gained seats at Worcester, New Ross, and in Downshire, the Liberals have been successful at Tamworth, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Maldon. Of the twenty-three Conservative vacancies, three—those in York, North Lancashire, and Middlesex—were due to the acceptance of office by Mr. J. Lowther, Col. Stanley, and Lord George Hamilton, all three of whom were re-elected without opposition; while the deaths of Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Mr. R. Bright, Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir F. Williams, Mr. Eliot Yorke, and Col. Duff caused vacancies in Perthshire, East Somerset, Southampton, Truro, Cambridgeshire, and East Norfolk. The two last-mentioned vacancies have not yet been filled up, but in all other cases Conservatives were again returned. The thirty-one other Conservative vacancies were caused by resignation or accession to the peerage; while of the seventeen Liberal vacancies nine were caused by death, six by resignation and two by accession to the peerage. The deaths of Mr. Sherriff, Sir F. Goldsmid, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Wykeham Martin, Mr. Bolckow, Mr. Eyton, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. Dunbar caused vacancies in the representation of Worcester, Reading, Downshire, Rochester, Middlesborough, Flint, Peterborough, Londonderry county, and New Ross; and the Liberals lost three of these seats, retaining all those in which Liberal vacancies occurred through resignation or accession to the peerage.

This is the only year during which the balance of parties has not been affected; for in 1877 the Liberals won two seats at Oldham and Grimsby, against one which the Conservatives gained at Wilton; in 1876 the Liberals won six seats—at Leominster, Manchester, East Cumberland, Leitrim, Carmarthen, and Fromeagainst one gained by the Conservatives at Cork; while in the first two years of the present Parliament the Conservatives won six seats-at Oxford, Stroud, Boston, Northampton, Tipperary, and East Aberdeenshire—against four seats won by the Liberals at Stroud, Norwich, Brecknockshire, and Horsham. five years of the present Parliament the Conservatives have gained eleven seats against fifteen won by the Liberals. The Liberals have, therefore, won on the balance four seats, counting eight upon a division; but as the Liberal member returned for Norwich was unseated upon petition, and the vacancy not filled up, the Conservative majority is only seven less than it was in the spring of 1874. It may also be noted that of the thirty-eight elections held this year, twelve did not involve a contest; Conservatives being returned unopposed for Oxfordshire, York, Canterbury, East and Mid

Somerset, North Lancashire, Middlesex, North Staffordshire, West Kent, and Boston; while Liberals succeeded without opposition to Liberals at Marlborough and Carmarthen.

- CINDERELLA.—It is curious to learn (says the Spectator) that the "glass slipper" in Cinderella, of which from our youth upwards we never questioned the authenticity, though well aware that no one who was not a protégée of fairies would think of dancing in such an article, was not part of the original story, but has been due to a misunderstanding of a word used in the French version of the The slipper, we have been told by a writer in the Sunday Times, supported by "Littré's Dictionary," was originally a slipper trimmed with a particular kind of rare fur, called in French vair —the fur of a creature of the weasel kind. But this fur not being known to ordinary French story-tellers, they spoke of a pantoufle de verre, a glass slipper, by a sort of unconscious pun. Certainly the new reading is far more creditable to the sagacity of Cinderella's godmother, as a purveyor of comfortable clothes; for whatever magic power the glass slippers might have had of surviving a dance, it is impossible that they could have been comfortable to the feet, and must have resulted in all probability in serious corns.
- Cremation.—The inhabitants of Woking are at present in a feverish state of excitement. To their "intense horror and amazement" they have discovered that Professor Gorini is superintending the construction of a cremating apparatus right in their very midst. The site selected, it is stated, is almost in the centre of the parish, in a growing neighbourhood, and in close promixity to shops and dwelling-houses. More than this, the building is being erected alongside the public highway, and directly opposite St. John's Church, near to which are the schools, which accommodate four hundred children. And to crown all, says the vicar of Woking, the funeral pyre itself is being set up almost against the fence of a gentleman's pleasure-grounds, and within two hundred yards of his house. According to the generally-expressed opinion of the inhabitants, it would have been difficult to select a more objectionable and unsuitable place for the purposes of cremation. It is more than a mile and a half from the nearest railway station, and not in the neighbourhood of the cemetery. The residents wish to know why Woking should have been chosen as the locality in which the practice of cremation is to be introduced into this country. To this question, says a contemporary, it is not easy to give an answer, except that, it having been decided to erect a cremation furnace somewhere in England, the existence of a large cemetery at Woking possibly suggested that place as most desirable for the attainment of the object in view. The inhabitants, however, should not needlessly alarm themselves. Their indignation is, perhaps, not surprising. But they should remember that it is by no means clear that cremation is lawful in this country; and even if it be, the practice cannot be legally carried on in the middle of Woking,

if it can be shown that it is a nuisance, and injurious to the health of the neighbourhood.

- EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—The dead body of Mr. Eastlake, late residing in Ladbroke Grove Road, Notting Hill, has been discovered floating in the Thames below Woolwich, the death having taken place under remarkable circumstances. A bargeman, in charge of a barge, on arriving two miles from Woolwich, saw an overturned boat in the water, and suspecting there had been an accident secured it to his harge, and endeavoured to place it in its upward position. The task, however, was not easy, the assistance of his wife and cabin boy being necessary. By their joint efforts the boat was pulled over, when a rope was found attached to the centre seat, and a heavy weight depending from the rope lying in the water. The weight was raised, and found to be the body of the water. The weight was raised, and found to be the body of the deceased. Upon the body was found a number of letters, one of which ran—"Nov. 18, 1878, London,—My dearest Charley, you know my old fad, and you may think as you please, but I know it is to be discovered; however, although it is so, I will carry the search no further, but keep the promise to take the alternative step—suicide, and you need none of you grieve, you will be fools if you do, as I die with the greatest glee, knowing I shall be tormented no longer by the riddle. Wishing you all joy at Christmas, your affectionate cousin, Alfred."—addressed to Mr. C. Wyatt. The word "deceased" was written across this letter, showing it had been through the Dead Letter Office, but the envelope could not be found. Other letters bore various country addresses, one of which was that of a brother at Surbiton, who immediately came to town and identified deceased, and stated that at last Christmas he had tried to drown himself in a similar manner, but was prevented. He then said, "If ever I do it I will with honour, like Cato in Addison." The deceased, who came into a large fortune at the age of twenty-one, he now being forty-five, had a country lodge in Sussex. While spending the early part of his life there he conceived a great taste for natural history and geology, and kept collections of curiosities and antiquities. He then declared if he could not make a full discovery of the things he was seeking he "would part with life." A certain amount of restraint was put on him, but his physician was convinced he was sane and this was withdrawn. A singular feature in the case is another letter, in which deceased writes (the writing having been confirmed), that to make sure of the success of the act and to prevent rescue he had filled his overcoat pocket with stones, and this pocket was found to contain several large granites. Deceased seems to have led the life of a hermit.

OBITUARY

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EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1878.

January.

MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.

The Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., died on January 6 at Savernake Park, his seat near Marlborough. He was born on November 20, 1804, and married May 11, 1837, Lady Mary Caroline Herbert, third daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke. The late peer was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Bruce in 1838; succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father in January 1856; and succeeded to the earldom of Cardigan on the death of his cousin, General the Earl of Cardigan, in March He was lord-lieutenant of the county of Wilts, was Master of the Horse from June 1859 to July 1866, and again from December 1868 to February 1874. In 1864 he was made a Knight of the Garter. By his lordship's death without children, the marquisate devolves upon his brother, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P. for Marlborough, which he has represented in the House of Commons since 1832.

MR. COBBETT.

Mr. William Cobbett, whose name is so familiar to the public as a suitor in Westminster Hall, died suddenly on January 12 as he was on his way through the central hall of the Houses of Parliament to the Lords' Committee Room E, where he had an appeal in the day's list for hearing before the Lords Justices of Appeal. It was an appeal in the action of Cobbett v. Lopes,

which was one of a series of actions he had brought against judges in connection with an attempt on his part to obtain the release of the Claimant by means of a writ of habeas corpus. He was in attendance the previous day before their lordships, ready to argue the case in person; and on January 12 he was going to the Court when he staggered as if in a fit, and fell against the wall close to the watchman's room The watchman in the central hall. and a policeman, running to his assistance, took him into the room, placed him in a chair, and sent for a doctor. Some brandy was administered without any effect, and when a surgeon arrived he pronounced him dead. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the celebrated William Cobbett, and brother of the late member for Oldham, who died some months ago.

M. COURBET.

The French painter Courbet, whose name figured so prominently in the doings of the Commune, of which he was, in 1871, one of the leaders, is dead. He was born at Ornans (Doubs), June 10, 1819, and was thus in his 59th year. Educated at the Royal College of Besançon, he was intended by his father for the Bar, and was sent to Paris in 1839 to study law. His artistic tastes prevailed, however, and he devoted himself to painting, his first picture being exhibited in 1844. After taking lessons from M. Steuben and M. Hesse, he identified himself with the Flemish, Florentine, and Venetian schools, and at the Exhibition of 1848 his works achieved a success amount-

ing to a triumph. In 1855, being dissatisfied with the place assigned to his pictures by the jurous of the Exposition Universelle, he exhibited them privately. He was a medallist of 1849. and received further honours at the Art Exhibitions of 1857 and 1861. His greatest recent notoriety, however, has resulted from the part he took in the proceedings of the Commune; more especially from his having ordered the destruction of the celebrated Vendôme column. After the capture of the city by the Versaillists, he was tried by court-martial, September 2, 1871, and condemned to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 france for his acts of rebellion. He was ordered, as the result of a civil process, to pay the cost of re-erecting the column, and it is only a few weeks since his remaining pictures, &c., were sold by auction with that object, realising, however, a miserably inadequate sum.

GENERAL SIR E. CUST.

General the Hon. Sir Edward Cost, E.C.H., the eminent military historian, died on January 14. The late general was born in London in 1794, and was the youngest son of the first Baron Brownlow by his second wife, the daughter of Alderman Sir Henry Banks. After completing his education at Eton and Sandhurst, he joined the army in 1810, became lieutenant the same year, captain in 1818, major in 1821, lieutenantcolonel in 1826, colonel in 1841, majorgeneral in 1851, lieutenant-general in 1889, general in 1866, and on April 9, 1859, he was appointed colonel of the 16th Lancers. Sir Edward joined the Duke of Wellington's army prior to the advance from Portugal in 1811, and continued with it up to the cantonments on the Adour in 1813, having been present with the 16th Light Dragoons at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and with the 14th Dragoons at the battles of Salamanes, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, siege of Badajos, and generally in all the affairs of that period, until he quitted the duke's army on promotion. For his eminent services he received the war medal with seven clasps. In 1821 Sir Edward married the only daughter of Mr. Lewis Boodle, she having been a woman of the bedchamber to the late Duchess of Kent. From 1818 to 1832 he represented Grantham and Lostwithiel in Parliament. He was equerry to Prince Leopold of Saze-Coburg, and

when that Prince accended the throne of Belgium he received the honour of knighthood. In 1845 he was appointed assistant-master of the ceremonies to the Queen, and master of the ceremonies in 1847, a deputy-lieutenant for Cheshire in 1847, and shortly afterwards a Knight Grand Oross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He was the author of a pamphlet on "Colonies and Colonial Government," a work on the lives of the warriors of the seventeenth century, and of "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," an Invaluable standard work to the student of military history. In 1854 he was made an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. When the new Promotion Warrant came into operation, on October 1 of last year, Sir Edward retired in accordance with its provisions,

SIR EDWARD CREASY.

We have to record the death, on January 27, of Bir Edward Oreasy, late Chief Justice of Caylon, after a short attack of bronchitis. The deceased expired at 15, Cecil Street, Strand, having only arrived there three days previously from his country residen Moira House, Hampton Wick. Edward Creasy was recently a lecturer in jurisprudence to the Inne of Court, and was the author of the * Fifteen Desisive Battles of the World," " The History of the Ottoman Turks," " The Rice and Progress of the British Constitution," and other works of interest. He formerly won high honours at Base. was a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and being afterwards called to the Bar, went the Home Circuit. As a barrister he acquired considerable practice, and became assistant-judge of the Westminster Sessions Court. He was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, but two years ago rusigmed this post from ill-health, and although not having served quite his full time on the Colonial judicial bench, was awarded a full retiring pension by the present Government, who held his literary and professional talents in high esteem, although in politics he had been all his life a consistent Liberal. Nir Edward Creasy had passed his 60th year.

DR. DORAN, P.S.A.

The well-known popular author, Dr. John Doran, F.S.A., died on January 26, at his residence at Notting Hill, after

only a few days' illness, in the 71st year of his age. His parents were old inhabitants of Drogheda, in the county of Louth, but he was born in London in 1807, and received his early education abroad, chiefly in France and Germany. He first became known to the world of letters as a contributor to the Literary Chronicle in its earliest and best days. For the last forty years he has been a constant and voluminous writer. His first substantial work— "The History of Reading"—procured for him the degree of M.A., and subsequently that of LL.D., from the University of Marbury, in America. This work he followed up by an edition of "Xenophon's Anabasis," with Notes; a "Life of Young," prefixed to Tegg's edition of that poet's works; "Table Traits and something on them;" "Habits and Men;" "Knights and their Days;" "Queens of England of the House of Hanover;" "Monarchs Retired from Business;" "History of Court Fools;" "New Pictures on Old Panels;" "Lives of the Princes of Wales;" "Her Majesty's Servants, containing a Brief History of the Stage in England," &c. He also edited "The Last Journals of Horace Walpole "and the "Bentley Ballads." Dr. Doran a few years ago succeeded to the editorship of Notes and Queries on the retirement of Mr. Thoms, and he was a large contributor to the best periodical literature to the very close of his active and laborious life.

CAPTAIN DILLON, R.N.

Captain William Ward Dillon, R.N., died at Newliston House, Barnstaple, on January 4, in his 62nd year. The deceased served as second master of the "Wellesley," 72, at the taking of Chusan and destruction of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and was master of the "Cruiser," 16, at the capture of Canton, Amoy, &c. In September 1843 he was appointed to the "Hyacinth," 18, Commander Francis Scott, on particular service; in July 1849 to the "Dædalus," 19, Captain G. G. Wellesley, in the Pacific; and from February 1851 until 1855 commanded the "Cockatrice," tender to the "President," also in the Pacific. He commanded the "Naiad" storeship at Callao from 1856 until October 1861; was staff commander of the "Fisgard" from August 1865 until March 1868; and from the latter month until promoted to retired captain April 11, 1871, was harbour master at Falmouth.

LOBD KINNAIRD.

The death of Lord Kinnaird took place at his seat, Rossie Priory, Perthshire, on January 7, after a brief illness. His lordship, who was in the 70th year of his age, had been suffering from cold for a few days, but nothing serious was apprehended. On January 5 inflammation set in, and developed itself so rapidly that all hope of recovery was abandoned next night. The deceased, George William Fox Kinnaird, ninth baron, was born in April 1807, and succeeded his father in 1826. He was educated at Eton, was Master of the Buckhounds from 1839 to 1841, and filled the office of Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland. He was a Knight of the Thistle, a Privy Councillor, and Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire. The late peer was a Liberal in politics, and took an active part in many social movements having for their object the well-being of the working classes. He was one of the few peers who belonged to the Anti-Corn Law League, over one of the great meetings of which in Covent Garden Theatre he presided.

SIR W. STIRLING-MAXWELL.

The death of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P., occurred at Venice on January 15, from typhus fever and congestion of the lungs, after an illness of eight days. The deceased baronet was in his 60th year, having been born in 1818. He was the only son of the late Sir Archibald Stirling, of Keir, the representative of an old and wealthy family. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1839, and M.A. four years later, after which he resided for sometime in France and Spain, devoting himself to the study of Spanish literature and art. In 1848 he wrote "The Annals of the Artists of Spain; "in 1852, "The Cloister Life of Charles **V.;"and** in 1855, "Velasquez and his Works." From 1852 to 1865 he represented Perthshire in the House of Commons as a Conservative. In the latter year, by the death of his maternal uncle, Sir John Maxwell, he succeeded to the title and estates, and was again returned to Parliament, as member for Perthshire, where a seat becomes vacant by his death. He was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1863, Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1872, and Chancellor of Glasgow University in 1875. At the general election in 1874 he was again returned

to the House of Commons as M.P. for Perthshire, of which county he was Vice-Lieutenant. He was also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, a trustee of the British Museum and of the National Protrait Gallery, and a member of the Senate of the University of London. In 1876 he was created a Knight of the Thistle, being the only commoner who enjoyed that distinction. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell married, in 1865, Lady Anna Maria Leslie-Melville, second daughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville, by whom he has issue living two sons, John Maxwell, born in 1866, and Archibald, born in 1869. In 1874 a melancholy accident left Sir William a widower. He subsequently married the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who died in June last.

GENERAL DE LA MARMORA.

This celebrated soldier and statesman died at Florence on January 5. Alphonso Ferraro, Marquis de la Marmora, was born in November 1804. At 14 years of age he entered the Piedmontese military academy, and in 1823 joined the army as lieutenant of artillery. He had been a major three years when the war of independence broke out, and soon distinguished himself in various actions, receiving the gold medal for valour. He rendered especial service on April 8, 1848, at Pastringo, where, by making a diversion in the rear of the Austrians, he enabled the Piedmontese, who had been thrown into disorder, to recover their formation. During the agitations of the autumn of 1848 he rendered important service to the King, Charles Albert, and when the armistice with Austria was denounced in March 1849 he was entrusted with the command of a corps of reserve, having been previously raised to the rank of general. He was too far off to render any assistance when the disastrous battle of Novara was fought. The new King, Victor Emmanuel, made him a lieutenantgeneral, and named him Minister of War, a post which he had twice before occupied for a few weeks. In this capacity he set to work to reorganise the army, simply with a view to efficiency, and by patient and arduous labour in time fitted it for the great work which was before it. Pursuant to the treaty of January 29, 1855, by which Sardinia was admitted to the concert of the Western Powers, a Pied-

montese army was sent to the Crimes, and De la Marmora was appointed its commander. His force rendered excellent service in repulsing the Russians at the river Tchernai, although it was denied a foremost part in the campaign. In 1859 De la Marmora again took his place in the army, which was formed for the war of independence, and when the battle of Solferino was immediately followed by the peace of Villafranca, he rejoined the Cabinet as Minister of War and Marine. He was subsequently charged with some important missions to Berlin and St. Petersburg. After the occupation of the Two Sicilies by Italian troops, he was named Prefect of Naples in succession to General Cialdini, and subsequently the entire direction of the political affairs of the new province was entrusted to In September 1864 De la Marmora was charged to form a new After the removal of the Cabinet. Government from Turin to Florence had deranged the balance of parties, he became the head of a Ministry which lasted till 1866. In this capacity he for two years pressed the French Emperor to recall his troops from Rome in accordance with the well-known September Convention, while he also protested against the project entertained by the Spanish Government of sending troops to Rome to protect the Pope. In 1866 Austria was rapidly arming, and De la Marmora took advantage of this fact to raise the strength of the Italian army. At the same time he procured the passing of a law which armed the Government with ample power in view of a great crisis. June, having previously transferred his political functions to Baron Ricasoli, he accompanied the King to Cremona, from whence a declaration of war against Austria was issued by the Italian Government. On June 24, however, he lost the battle of Custossa. The victories of the Prussians and the earnest desire of the Emperor of the French to make peace preserved Italy from the usual consequences of defeat, and the territories of Victor Emmanuel were increased by the addition of that of Venice, which was handed over by Austria to France, and by the latter to Italy. The circumstances under which Italy was brought into co-operation with Prussia in 1866 were not satisfactory to De la Marmora, who engaged in a sharp controversy on that subject. and also upon the causes of the illsuccess of the Italian army in 1866. For the last few years the veteran has

been little occupied with public affairs. His last words are stated to have been expressive of his devotion to his King and country. The funeral at Florence on January 7 was very imposing. His remains were afterwards conveyed to Biella. The Turkish ambassador at Rome was ordered by the Sultan to attend the General's funeral, in token of the gratitude of Turkey towards the commander of the Sardinian forces in the Crimea.

MR. ANDREW MURRAY.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Murray, F.L.S., the naturalist, whose later life has been mainly occupied in close scientific observation upon the injury done by insects in our fields and gardens. Other natural history subjects of less direct practical importance occupied his attention at earlier periods of his life. In 1866 he published his well-known "Geographical Distribution of Mammals," in which he brought together such facts as were known, and illustrated the distribution by coloured maps. In 1858-9 he was elected president of the Royal Physical Society, and he filled also the office of president of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

M. RASPAIL.

From Paris we have news of the death of M. Raspail, the French chemist. He was born on January 29, 1794, and had consequently almost attained his 84th year. His scientific works, published in the early days of his career, procured him considerable reputation, and the active part he afterwards played in politics as an advanced Liberal soon made him even more widely known. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was prosecuted again and again for his writings, and a paper which he edited was condemned twenty times in twelve months, and had to pay fines amounting to 100,000 francs. Even so late as 1875 he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and at the age of 81 underwent his sentence.

MR. SHEPHARD.

Dr. Tristram, the Chancellor of the Consistory Court of London, on taking his seat at the Chapter House, St., Paul's Churchyard, on January 21,

announced to the bar that he had just received information of the death of Mr. Shephard, the Registrar of the Court over which he presided. He added that he believed the deceased gentleman had held the office of Registrar of the Consistory Court for some sixty years, and he understood his father had held the office some fifty years before him.

DR. STOKES.

William Stokes, M.D., Dublin and Edinburgh, Regius Professor of Physic in the University of the former city, whose death is just announced, was one of the ablest physicians of the present day, and his professional fame was known not only in the city of Dublin, where he had acquired a very extensive practice, but amongst medical, scientific, and archæological bodies in England and on the Continent. His writings are standard works in the profession to which he belonged, and in which he attained such eminence, and his death is universally lamented, not the least by the poor of his city, to whom he was a constant benefactor and friend. Dr. Stokes was some time President of the Royal Irish Academy, and his election to the chair of that learned body was a just tribute to his high acquirements in archæological knowledge. At a meeting of the Academy, which gave expression to the universal regret, Lord O'Hagan wound up his eulogium in these words: "He (Dr. Stokes) was an hereditary lover of Ireland, and his love was as wise as it was strong. He loved the scenery of Ireland, her traditions, the picturesque and melancholy scenes of her history, and her crumbling ruins." Dr. Stokes was, at the period of his decease, 73 years of age.

February.

THE LATE POPE PIUS IX.

Pope Pius the Ninth died at the Vatican, after a long and gradual decline, between five and six o'clock on February 7, and the longest and certainly one of the most important Popedoms in history has thus come to an end. The life which has thus, as it were, faded out in its eighty-sixth year, once reached a zenith of popularity,

and broke into a richness of promise such as is given to not many even of

the greatest careers.—

Mastai Ferretti, born at Sinigaglia, near Ancona, on May 13, 1792, the son of a noble family, had always led a life that might fairly be called exemplary. His constitution was weak and sickly. He was liable to epileptic fits from his childhood, and this tendency threatened at one time to mar his hopes of being allowed to enter the Church. His own inclinations and those of his mother were, however, entirely for his adopting the priesthood, and the epileptic tendencies gradually disappearing, Mastai Ferretti was ordained a He celebrated mass for the first time at Easter, 1819. At once he became one of the most earnest and devoted priests the Church in her best days had ever known. In 1823 he was sent on a mission to Chili; in 1825, on his return to Rome, he was placed by the Pope in charge of the Hospital of St. Michael; and shortly afterwards he was made Archbishop of Spoleto. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples, and there he won for himself a noble reputation by the fearless devotion with which he attended upon the sick during a terrible outbreak of cholera. He was translated from the see of Spoleto to that of Tincia, and on December 14, 1840, he was proclaimed Cardinal. In the beginning of June, 1846, Gregory XVI. died. Ferretti arrived in Rome on June 12. and four days afterwards was elected Pope, by a Conclave which lasted fortyeight hours.

Pius IX. went to work at once to justify the high opinion formed of him. He reformed various ecclesiastical He reduced greatly the expenses of administration. He abolished various sinecures. He granted an amnesty to political prisoners. He relieved the Jews from some most oppressive regulations, odious relics of the barbarous medizval system. He modified the censorship of the press, and granted to Rome a political constitution which brought laymen back again into a share of government and power. To make the popularity of Pius IX. still greater, Austria took alarm and offence at his liberal movements, and sent forth haughty remonstrances. Austrian troops actually occupied Ferrara. The Pope made a spirited protest, and in a moment the cry went all over the nation that Pius IX. was about to rally Italy to arms for the expulsion of the foreigner from his soil. Garibaldi hurried home from South America to offer his services to the new deliverer of Italy; but before he arrived upon the scene the aspect of affairs had changed.

The demand for reform at Rome, and for a movement against the Austrians, began to exceed anything he had anticipated. The voice of Massini and his followers was heard, and the Pope took fright at the threatened fall of dynasties and drew back. He protested that, as a Pontiff, he could not make war against a Christian Power. He qualified some of his reforms. He called to his councils the ill-fated Count Rossi. The war of national independence went on without Pius, or in spite of him. Venice was proclaimed a republic. Milan drove out the Austrians. Rossi was assassinated; the population of Rome demanded the formation of a new Ministry, and a declaration of war against Austria. The Pope fled to Gaeta; the short-lived Triumvirate of the Roman Republic was proclaimed, and Pius IX. and Italy parted then and there for ever. The Pope had had his chance and lost it. It never came again, nor, we suppose, did he ever wish for it. From that day to the day of his death he was regarded as the enemy of Italian freedom.

In April, 1850, Pope Pius IX. returned to his capital, where he reigned twenty years longer, by the support of a French military garrison, and by the catlike cunning of his Secretary of State, the late Cardinal Antonelli. But he had already lost, for himself and his successors in the Papacy, the loyalty of the Italian people. His political independence was virtually destroyed, temporal dominion continued merely on sufferance, and was destined to be shaken to pieces and swept away by the next storm of a revolutionary war. That came in the events of 1859 and 1860, when the French and Piedmontese conquest of Lombardy was followed by the Papal provinces of the Romagna casting off their allegiance to the Pope, and by the Piedmontese troops expelling his foreign legion from Umbria and Ancona; it came again in 1870, when the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome allowed the Italian kingdom to force an entrance at its gates.

The Pope, as an Italian Sovereign Prince, had no supporters left to him among the Italian nation: it was inevitable that his throne should fall. There is no more to be said of the political errors and disasters of this reign, except so far as concerns the

later phase of his dispute with several European Governments, particularly with Germany, upon the limits of the ecclesiastical allegiance he has claimed in their dominions. These disputes arose from the promulgation of his Encyclical Letter and Syllabus, and from the decree of his Œcumenical Council in 1869, inspired by theological views which we do not here pretend It is sufficient to record to discuss. that Pius IX. had the consolation of proclaiming that "the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks ex cathedra—i.e., when in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all nations he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the universal Church—is, by the Divine assistance promised to him in the person of the blessed Peter, possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that his Church should be endowed in defining doctrines regarding faith or morals, and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irrefragable." This was a notable achievement; but its magnitude will perhaps be better understood, its importance better tested, and its consequences, good or bad, better developed under some of the successors of the late Pope. Of his personal character and behaviour, throughout a life extended to the eighty-sixth year of his age and thirtysecond of his reign, there is no evil to be told beyond a venial exhibition of such faults of temper, and occasional slips in the way of levity or vanity as are common to the most amiable men fond of public applause.

EARL BATHURST.

The death of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst occurred on February 24, at his residence in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly. The deceased nobleman, William Lennox Bathurst, fifth Earl Bathurst, also Lord Apsley, of Apsley, in Sussex, and Lord Bathurst, of Battlesden, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was born at Apsley House, Hyde Park, on February 14, 1791, and was, therefore, in his eighty-eighth year. He was the second, and eventually the last surviving, son of Henry, the third Earl, by Lady Georgina Lennox, sister of the fourth Duke of Richmond, after whom he received his second baptismal name. He was entered at an early age at Eton, under Dr. Goodall, where he had among his

school-fellows and form-fellows Mr. Justice Coleridge and the late Lords Downshire, Ellenborough, Clinton, Desart, Falmouth, Bayning, Henley, From Eton he and Cholmondeley. passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1812, obtaining a second class in the school of "Literæ Humaniores," and not long afterwards was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls' College. In 1821 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, having already sat in the Parliament of 1812 as M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of Weob-For upwards of thirty years namely, from 1827 down to 1860—he acted as one of the clerks of the Privy Council, a position which brought him constantly in contact with public men of every shade of politics and opinions, and in which he was almost as popular as his fellow-clerk, Mr. Charles Greville. In his private convictions he was a staunch Conservative. Late in life—namely, in the year 1866—he succeeded, by the death of his elder brother, to the earldom, which now passes to his nephew, Mr. Allen Alexander Bathurst, M.P. for Cirencester, only son of his younger brother, the late Colonel the Hon. Seymour Thomas Bathurst, M.P., by Julia, only daughter of Mr. John Peter Hankey. His lordship was born in October 1832, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and has sat as M.P. for Cirencester in the Conservative interest since the year 1857. He married, in 1862, a daughter of Lord de Tabley, by whom (her ladyship died in 1872) he has three sons.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

George Cruikshank, one of the most fertile and original of modern illustrators, passed away on February 1, at his residence in Hampstead Road, after a life of almost incessant labour, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. productions of his pencil are so numerous, and his style is so uniform, that in mentioning what he has done during his long career the attention is as naturally directed to the subject as to the execution. Beginning life at an age when most youths are still at school, Cruikshank was employed illustrating children's books and other literature of that class. He then, in conjunction with a literary man, published two illustrated monthly periodicals called The Scourge and The Meteor, and his contributions to Mr. Hone's political squibs

which were amonest his next efforts, were received with much favour by the public. Taking his idea, probably, from Hogarth, to whose genius as a caricaturist Craikshank in some points approaches, the deceased painter occupied himself with a series of plates intended to represent "Life in London," with the object of warning the young and inexperienced against some of the pitfalls that await them in populous towns. An unfortunate understanding between him and the writer of the letter-press induced Cruikshank to abandon the unfinished undertaking ; which was completed by his brother Robert, and afterwards obtained an axtensive sale, being also dramatised. This was followed by "Life in Paris" and the "Points of Humour," as to which latter production many critics have spoken in terms of high approval. The connection between George Crnikshank and the late Charles Dickens was an optionally begun when the two young men produced "Ekstches by Bos," although the illustrator's share in the suggestion of some of the characters in "Pickwick" has ginge been a matter of frequent, and even yet unsettled, controversy. No one will, however, deny very high praise to both writer and designer, while many believe that Cruikshank's Illustrations in "Oliver Twist" form one of the most attractive features of the book. The novels of Ainsworth and Sir Walter Scott have also been embellished by the facile pencil of the deceased, as well as a whole host of other works of the mane description. Cruskshank's "Omnibus" appeared in 1842, and although Laman Blanchard nesisted with the letter-press, the chief merit of the performance is due to the artist. Conspicuous throughout all the series of Cruikshank's works is a strong tendency to display the evil results of intemperance, and to this end his "Gin "The Bottle"-a production dramatised at eight London theatres simultaneously-"The Worship of Bacchus, 'a large oil-painting, basides numerousother productions, were directed. "The Worship of Bacchus," leaving its artistic position out of the question, is a striking testimony not only of the perseverance of the painter, but of his seal in the cause which he had at beart. In his later years Cruikshank turned his attention to oil-painting, and exhibited at the Boyal Academy

"Tam o' Shenter," and "Disturbing a Congregation," this last being painted for Prince Albert. Until within a short time of the lamented artist's death he enjoyed vigorous bealth, and not only worked at his profession, but was a constant attendant at meetings of a philanthropic character.

MR. CHALMERS, R.S.A.

Mr. G. Paul Chalmers, B.S.A., died in Edinburgh Infirmary on February 30, from the effects of injuries which he received on February 16, when he was found insensible in an area in Cherlotte Street, Edinburgh, suffering from a severe scalp wound. Since then he partially recovered consciousness, but was unable to give any account of his proceedings. A gold watch, his purse, containing money, and his but, had been abstracted. Mr. Chalman. who had resided in Edinburgh since about 1854, was born in Montross, Forfarehire, in 1856. He was elected as asseciate of the Royal Henttish Acade in 1847, and an academician in 1871. He took a high rank among the Souttish artists, and has produced a number of well-known works. He has two pictures in this year's exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, and one of his pictures was purchased in 1864 by the Royal Association for the prometion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. The Council of the Royal Scottish Academy have offered a reward of 100L to anyone who will give information which may lead to the apprehension of Mr. Chalmora' assailant.

MR. THOMAS CHITTY.

The death is announced of Mr. Thou Chitty, the well-known pleader, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Chitty was never called to the Bar. He practiced as a special pleader, and his longs business attracted to his pupil-room a growd of students. Among those who read with him were Lord Chanceller Cairns, Lord O'Hagan, Chief Justice Whiteside, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Quain, and Sir James Hannun. He was the editor of "Chitty's Practice," which passed through many editions, and was long the hand-book of practitioners of the old school, and he was also editor of Barn's "Justice of the Peace." Mr. Chitty began his continued hard at work until towards the close of last year, when his strength suddenly failed him, and he was compelled to give up his attendance at his chambers in King's Bench Walk. His son, Mr. Joseph Chitty, Q.C., has held for some time a high position at the Bar of the Rolls Court, and a grandson who bears his name has recently been called to the Bar.

REV. DR. DUFF.

The Rev. Dr. Duff, D.D., died this month at the age of seventy-two. He was renowned in the history of Christian missionary enterprise in India, as the founder and conductor of an important set of institutions for the moral and religious benefit of the native races. It was in 1830 that the young Scotchman went out there, having been educated at St. Andrews, under Dr. Chalmers and others, to open a high school or college for Hindoo youths at Calcutta. This was a project set on foot by the directing authorities of the Established Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, at the suggestion of the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Inglis. It was meant by the aid of Rajah Rammohun to convey superior instruction through the medium of English—making the Hindoos learn English, as the condition of admitting them to a share in the scientific and technical acquirements of the European world. The expectations, however, of Dr. Duff and other zealous promoters of English Missionary Colleges and schools in India, went considerably beyond that of providing a merely temporal benefit for their pupils. It was hoped that many of their Hindoo students would become so deeply impressed with the truth and value of the Christian religion, that they might supply a large number of native preachers and teachers, ministers and pastors, to impart its blessings to the heathen population. Readers of that most interesting biography, the "Memoir of Norman Macleod," may find his remarks upon the subject in the extracts from his Address to the Scottish General Assembly, after his return from visiting the Indian Missions. It appears that Dr. Duff, who had then, in 1872, been carrying on the system thirty-five years, though since 1843 in connection with the Free Kirk of Scotland, could only reckon 206 converts altogether, while he had 3,000 young persons, male and female, in his schools in Bengal, with fifty Christian agents, four of them

clergymen, at twelve different stations. "As to ordained missionaries, three only have been contributed by the institution since its commencement. The same general results have been obtained at Madras and Bombay." Dr. Duff, along with many other Scottish missionaries in India, joined the secession from the Established Kirk in Scotland in 1843. He returned to Scotland in 1864, and became Professor of Theology in the Free Kirk College at Edinburgh. He also founded a college for missionaries in that city, and continued in other ways, by his personal labours and procuring funds, to further that interesting

MR. WILLIAM EVANS.

The oldest member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, Mr. William Evans, whose death has this month to be announced, was born December 4, 1797. He was the son of Samuel Evans, of Flintshire, an artist of considerable power, one of whose works is now at Burlington House. He was born and educated at Eton; for a short time he studied medicine, but soon became a pupil of De Wint, and took up art as a profession. In 1828 he was made an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and in that year exhibited four drawings—" Eton," "Windsor," "The Thames Fisherman," and "Barmouth." He rose rapidly in his profession, and was elected member in 1831. From that time till a few years ago he was a constant exhibitor, contributing many, and often large and important works, to the exhibition, and was most energetic and zealous in endeavouring to promote the welfare of the Society. Early in his career he was appointed teacher of drawing at Eton, a post which he held till 1856, and then resigned in consequence of increasing duties and responsibilities as the head of one of the houses in the college. In this position the remainder of his useful life was spent, and his name will long be remembered by many for the good influence he exercised over those with whom he was associated, and all who have the best interests of Eton at heart will feel what a heavy loss the school has sustained.

SIR GEORGE B. L'ESTRANGE.

Sir George Burdett L'Estrange died on the 5th inst. at Harcourt Road, Dublin, aged eighty-two. He was second son of Colonel Henry Peisley L'Estrange, of Mogstoun, King's County, by Grace, his wife, daughter of George Burdett, Esq., M.P., and was the descendant of the very ancient Norman family of Le Strange, of Hunstanton, Norfolk. Entering the army in early life, Sir George served throughout the Peninsular campaign, and received a medal and six clasps. At the close of the war, his regiment, the 31st, was reduced, and he was transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards. In 1828, after his retirement from the army, he was appointed Chamberlain at the Viceregal Court of Ireland, and continued for many years to fill that station. In 1858 he was constituted Usher of the Black Rod to the Order of St. Patrick, which post he held till his death; and, in 1860 received the honour of knighthood. Courteous, kindhearted, liberal, and generous, Sir George L'Estrange gained universal popularity, even in the difficult duties of Viceregal Cham-Personally he had not an berlain. enemy. He was a sympathiser with the poor, and a chosen companion of those in his own sphere, an expert angler and a keen sportsman.

COLONEL T. G. MONTGOMERIE.

The Athenaum says the death at Bath, at the early age of 47, of Colonel T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., F.R.S., whose name is so honourably associated with the study of the geography of India and Central Asia, will fill most Anglo-Indians and geographers with profound regret. Colonel Montgomerie entered the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department in 1852, and soon after took a leading share in the measurement of the base lines of Chuch and Karachi. The Topographical Survey of Kashmir and of the mighty mass of the Himalayas up to the Tibetan frontier was his next noteworthy achievement; this survey covered an expanse of about 77,000 square miles, including some of the most stupendous ranges in the world, and occupied nine years. Colonel Montgomerie's name, however, is best known in connection with the Trans-Himalayan explorations which, although organised under the general superintendence of Colonel Walker, were conducted under the close supervision of the former officer. The plan consisted in training intelligent Asiatics (who were generally picked out from among frontier tribes) in the use of the

sextant, compass, and hypsometer, and despatching them, often in the disguise of merchants, to survey the regions adjoining our Indian frontier where a British officer's presence would not be tolerated. It would be difficult to convey within a brief notice, like this, an exact notion of the amount of survey work accomplished by this agency; but without reckoning the work of the native officers attached to the Yarkand Mission, it amounts to a total length of 4,500 miles of route survey in Tibet, Kashgaria, Badakshan, Kafiristan, &c., along which routes our geographical knowledge has been accurately estab-The importance to India of such work from a military, political, commercial, or administrative point of view will always redound to Colonel Montgomerie's fame. In consequence of his failing health, he had been compelled in 1876 to retire from the public service, to the great regret of his brother officers and of the Indian Government. who had on several occasions made prominent mention of his services. One of his last official labours was to discharge the duties of British Commissioner at the Paris Geographical Congress and Exhibition of 1875. Colonel Montgomerie was a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society (to whose journal he had contributed many interesting papers) and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

MR. HENRY THOBY PRINSEP.

This gentleman, long known in connection with Indian affairs, and late a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council, died on February 11 from bronchitis, at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in the 86th year of his age. The son of the late Mr. John Prinsep, some time alderman of London and M.P. for Queenhorough, he was born in the year 1792, and received his early education at Haileybury College. He entered the East Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) at the usual age, and served with distinction in the political and legal departments. After holding successively the posts of legal remembrancer and secretary, he was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India. Retiring from the service and returning to England, he was elected one of the directors of the old Kast India Company, and on the establishment of the Indian Council under the Crown in 1858, he was sppointed one of its members on account

of his large Indian experience. This Mr. post he resigned only recently. Prinsep, like his brother James, was distinguished as a scholar, and in his knowledge of Arabic and Persian he was almost without a rival. He was the author of a variety of pamphlets on questions of Indian finance, policy, education, &c., and also of some larger works, among which the most important are a "History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," a "History of the Life of Runjeet Singh," and "Historical Results from Discoveries in Afghanistan." Mr. Prinsep held a seat in Parliament, though only for a short time, in 1851, as member for Harwich, in the place of Sir John Hobhouse, who was raised to the peerage, but he was unseated on petition.

LIEUTENANT - COLONEL C. E. TAYLOR.

With much regret we record the death of this officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army. The dates of his commissions are as follows:—Ensign, February 1842; captain, March 1850; major, July 1862; lieutenant-colonel, February 1868. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Badcock Lovell, K.C.B., H.M. 15th Hussars, during the Mahratta campaign, 1844, when commanding the Madras Force; but rejoined his regiment at end of campaign. Served during the last Burmese war in 1852. Appointed Quartermaster of Brigade, Madras Brigade Army of Ava, by General Goodwin, C.B., commanding the Forces; rejoined his regiment when the Army of Ava was broken up, and the war had ended. Received a medal and clasp. Appointed in January 1856, by General Anson, Commanderin-Chief, Madras, to the General Staff, as officiating Brigade-Major of Malabar and Canara, and was confirmed in the appointment by the subsequent Commander-in-Chief, General Sir P. Grant, G.C.B. Continued in Department of Brigade-Major until 1862, when he was appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head Quarters, Madras. In same year was posted to a district as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and promoted in 1863 to Assistant Adjutant-General by General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, and served as such for five years; at the expiration of which time was re-appointed to the Nagpore District by Lieutenant-General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, but owing to a severe accident was compelled to relinquish it and return to England in 1869.

SIR ALFRED T. WILDE, K.C.B.

We regret to state that intelligence has been received of the decease of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., one of the members of Her Majesty's Indian Council, which happened on February 7, at the age of The third son of the late Mr. Edward Archer Wilde, by his marriage with Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. William Norris, he was brother of Lord Penzance, and nephew of Lord Chancellor Truro; he was born in the year 1819, and received his early education at Winchester School. He entered the Indian army in 1839, obtaining a commission in the 19th Madras Native Infantry, and served with distinction through the disturbances on the Malabar coast in 1843. In 1853 he received the thanks of the Indian Government for defeating a body of the Waserees or Wasarees in a night attack they made upon the post of Bahadoor Khail, and again for other services afforded by him during the great inundation of the Indus in 1856. He was also actively engaged against the Belochees in 1857, and also throughout the mutiny of that and the following year; he took part in the storming of Delhi, and was one of those officers to whom the thanks of the Government were accorded. He was also present at the siege of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded; for his services here he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel and a Companion of the Order of the Bath: he received the thanks of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and was also publicly mentioned in the despatches of Lord Clyde. He subsequently commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry in the expedition against the Mysoud Wasarees in 1860, for which he received the thanks of the brigadiergeneral in command. In 1862-3 he was again actively employed in the expeditions undertaken against the Sitanha and Mundee Fanatics, and again received the thanks of his superior officer in command. In 1868, with the rank of major-general, he commanded the Hazara Field Force in the expedition against the inhabitants of the Black Mountain, and received the thanks of the Governor-General and the rest of the Indian Government on relinquishing his command of the Punjab Frontier Force. During the years

1869 and 1870 he acted as military secretary to the Governor of Madras, and was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1877. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in 1869, and a Companion of the Star of India in 1866. He became a member of the Indian Council last year.

REV. J. W. WARTER.

The Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., the learned and accomplished vicar of West Tarring, died on February 21. He was born in 1806, and graduated B.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1827. In 1834 he was instituted to the vicarage of West Tarring, having previously served from 1829 to 1833 as chaplain to the British Embassy at Copenhagen. The picturesque village of Tarring is famous for the remains of the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the fig-trees which Bishop Richard of Chichester grafted with his own hand, and for the birthplace of John Selden, the great English legist; and Dr. Warter's affection for the parish prompted him to publish in 1860 two gossiping volumes, full of antiquarian interest—entitled "The Seaboard and the Down "-on its varied attractions in rural beauty and historic association. A few years later he issued a companion volume of "Parochial Fragments," containing more detailed particulars of the careers of Archbishop Becket and Having married the eldest daughter of the poet Southey, he devoted the leisure hours of many years of his life to editing the literary remains of his father-in-law. The sixth and seventh volumes of "The Doctor," and in 1848 the whole work in one volume, were issued under his care. He was also responsible for the publication of the contents of Southey's "Commonplace Book " (1849-50) in four huge volumes, and "Selections from Southey's Letters" (1856, four volumes), the last being a continuation of Cuthbert Southey's volumes of his father's correspondence.

March.

ARCHDUKE FRANCIS CHARLES OF AUSTRIA.

This aged Prince of the Imperial and Royal Family of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia, who would have been Emperor if he had not chosen to with-

draw in favour of his son Francis Joseph, died at Vienna this month. He was second son of the Emperor Francis I., who reigned from 1792 to 1835, and who was the first Sovereign to be styled Emperor of Austria. The preceding Monarchs of that line had borne the title of Roman Emperor, or "Kaiser," but had more commonly been spoken of as "Emperors of Germany." Francis I. was compelled by the first Napoleon to renounce that title, and took the title of "Emperor of Austria" instead. He was succeeded, in 1835, by the Emperor Ferdinand L, his eldest son, who was of imbecile mind, and who abdicated in the revolutionary troubles of 1848, leaving no son. The Archduke Francis Charles was brother to the Emperor Ferdinand, their mother being the Empress Maria Theresa, a daughter of King Ferdinand of the two Sicilies. He had married, in 1824, Princess Sophia, a daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria, and had several children. The eldest of these, Francis Joseph, born in August, 1830, is the present Emperor of Austria, his father having renounced the right to succeed Ferdinand I. The Archduke Francis Charles's second son, Ferdinand Maximilian, born in 1832, was, unhappily, persuaded to let himself be made Emperor of Mexico, in 1864, under the patronage of the late Emperor Napoleon III. He was betrayed, abandoned, and put to death in that country, three years afterwards. The Imperial and Royal Family descended originally from Count Rudolf of Hapsburg, who was elected Emperor by the Diet of German Princes in the thirteenth century. But the male lineage of the Hapsburgs died out, in 1740, with the Emperor Charles VL daughter, Maria Theresa, was then allowed to become Empress, as well as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. was the wife of Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who is the proximate ancestor of the now reigning Imperial House of Hapsburg-Lorraine; his son being the celebrated Emperor Joseph IL

The Archduke Francis Charles led a quiet and retired life. A correspondent at Vienna writes of him:—" His death is universally regretted throughout the country. He never took any share in politics, and never so much as advised the Emperor in State matters. His praises are on everybody's lips; his liberality to the poor, and his kind, simple manner, won the hearts of all. The Emperor was profoundly attached

to his father, and the blow is a severe one for him. The Austrians quarrel enough among themselves, but they and the Hungarians are devoted to the dynasty, and the Archduke's death is, if not a national calamity, at all events a public misfortune. The town is hung with black flags, and all private and public festivities have been suspended. It may be said of Archduke Francis Charles, as it was of the Prince Consort, that a nation mourns the loss."

The funeral took place in the Capuchin Friars' Church at Vienna, which contains the Imperial family crypt. Among the foreign mourners who attended on the occasion were Prince Amadeo of Italy; Prince George of Saxony; Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern (representing the German Emperor William, King of Prussia); and Prince Leopold of Bavaria; while the Nuncio was specially appointed by Leo XIII. as his deputy. The other Courts were represented by their Ambassadors and Ministers. The Legislatures of Austria and Hungary were represented by their Presidents. Vienna, as well as several of the provincial capitals, sent deputations, who were likewise commissioned to express the sorrow and homage of their fellow-citizens.

MR. BONOMI.

Mr. Joseph Bonomi, the Egyptologist, died on March 3, in his 82nd year. His father, before coming to this country, was architect in Rome to St. Peter's, and on the birth of his son Joseph, Angelica Kauffman and Maria Cosway were sponsors at the baptism. Joseph Bonomi became at an early age a stu-. dent of the Royal Academy, and gained the silver medal for the best drawing from the antique, and also for the best model in sculpture. In 1823 he went to Rome and made the acquaintance of Gibson, and the year following he went to Egypt with Mr. Robert Hay, a naval officer, and remained there for eight years, studying and drawing the hieroglyphics. In 1833 he went with Arundale and Catherwood to the Holy Land, and at Jerusalem they were the first to visit the so-called Mosque of Omar and make detailed sketches of it. years after his return to England, in 1842, the King of Prussia sent out Dr. Lepsius at the head of an expedition whose object was to study Egyptian antiquities. Dr. Lepsius secured the services of Mr. Bonomi to act as one of the artists, and he spent another two years in Egypt. On his return to England he produced the drawings from which a panorama of Egypt was painted by Messrs. Warren and Fahey, and which was exhibited with considerable success. In 1853 he assisted Mr. Owen Jones in the works at the Egyptian court of the Crystal Palace, and in 1861 he was appointed curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In addition to assisting others in their labours, Mr. Bonomi has produced many original works of his own, such as "Nineveh and its Palaces," besides contributing numerous papers to learned societies and to scientific and other journals.

CAPTAIN ELTON.

The death of Captain Frederic Elton. British Consul at the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on the East Coast of Africa, has lately been announced. This gentleman, who was about forty years of age, had served in the Queen's Army with some distinction, both in India and China. He was present at the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny at Benares, and was afterwards at the siege of Lucknow and in other actions, holding the post of an aide-de-camp at the Limpopo river, and making valuable discoveries in the valley of the Rufizi. He was appointed Government agent on the Zulu frontier of Natal, and Acting Protector of Immigrants in that colony, with a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, his position being, we believe, nearly the same that was held more recently by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. At the end of 1874 Captain Elton was appointed first Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, with a view to assist Dr. Kirk in the suppression the East African slave trade. In this work he has been zealously and most usefully employed. He was promoted, in March, 1875, to the office of British Consul for the Portuguese territories along that coast. His journeys of inland exploration were continued from Mozambique. In the early part of last year he started on an expedition to the west and north-west, into the heart of the Makua country, returning to the coast at Mwendazi or Memba Bay; thence he went northward, a journey of 450 miles on foot, through the curious craggy peaks of Sorisa and up the Lurio, to the Sugarloaf Hills and cataracts of Pomba, descending again to Ibo. He also visited all the Kerimba islands, and explored the coast up to the limit of the Zanzibar mainland territory, beyond the Bay of Tongue, which occupied him three months. In a later expedition, after having visited the English Missions on Lake Nyassa, he undertook to explore the rivers supposed to flow out at the north end of that lake, intending to reach the coast somewhere near Quiloa. But while travelling on this route he was unhappily killed by sunstroke. Captain Elton was a man of remarkable personal energy, fortitude, and perseverance, and was much endeared to all those who knew him by the frankness, kindness, and modesty of his behaviour. We are informed that a book in which he relates his experiences of the efforts to put down the slave trade is now in the press.

SIR W. O'GRADY HALY.

A Reuter's telegram from Halifax reports that General Sir William O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., commander-inchief of the British forces in North America, died on March 19 from an attack of gout in the stomach. The deceased general was a son of the late Mr. Aylmer Haly, of Wadhurst Castle, Sussex. He entered the army in June 1823; became captain April 1834; major-general January 1865; lieut.general, May 1873; and brevet-general, October 1877. He was appointed to the command of the 106th Regiment in 1874, and transferred to the 47th Foot in November 1875. He served with distinction in the Crimean war, and received a medal with four clasps. In 1855 he was made a C.B., and he received the Third Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. In 1873 he obtained the command of the forces in Canada, and administered the government there during the absence of the Governor-General in 1875.

LORD RAVENSWORTH.

Lord Ravensworth died at Ravensworth Castle, near Newcastle, on March 19. His lordship had been ailing for some time, but on the morning of his death he was apparently in his usual health. He was engaged in arranging some paintings, when he was suddenly seized with illness, and was found dead by his butler. He was born in 1797, and completed his eighty-first birthday

last week. His political career commenced in 1826 as the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell. In that year, and within four months, he twice contested. in the face of a powerful opposition, the representation of Northumberland. first without success, but on the second occasion achieving what was regarded as a great triumph. These contests have a conspicuous place in the electioneering history of the North of England. They gave rise, especially the second one, to the wildest excitement. The contest which ended in Mr. Liddell's return was on the occasion of the general election of 1836. Mr. Liddell retained his seat for four years, but resigned on the dissolution which followed the death of George IV. For seven years he enjoyed immunity from the cares of public life, and his leisure was employed in literary and artistic pursuits. In 1837 his services were sought by the Conservatives of North Durham, and he was returned. after a contest, along with Mr. H. Lambton. He was again returned for that constituency in 1841, and retired in 1847, his withdrawal being due in a great measure to a schism which had some years previously occurred in the Conservative part of his constituency. In March 1852, a week or two after the formation of the first Derby administration, he consented to contest South Shields, against the late Mr. Ingham, but was unsuccessful. Some months afterwards he came forward by invitation, along with Mr. Horsfall, to contest the two Liverpool scats rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie and Mr. Turner on an election petition. Both Mr. Liddell and Mr. Horsfall were returned. Sir Erskine Perry being the defeated candidate. Two years after Mr. Liddell's return for Liverpool his career in the House of Commons was brought to a close by his succession, on the death of his father, to his title and seat in the Upper House. In 1874 he was made an Earl. He was a Conservative in politics, but as a member of the House of Commons he advocated not a few liberal measures. He translated the "Odes of Horace" into English lyric verse, and also translated and published the last six books of the " Eneid." Some months since he published a collection of poems which he had written at a very early period of his life. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Eslington, who has represented South Northumberland since 1852.

FATHER SECCHI.

The death of this eminent Italian astronomer, who was a member of the Jesuits' College at Rome, has lately been announced. He had not completed his sixtieth year, having been born on June 29, 1818, at Reggio, near Modena. In the year 1848 he went to America to take part in the work at the observatory recently founded at Georgetown College, near Washington. Secchi returned to Europe in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at the Collegio Romano at Rome, where his long-continued labours have made his name well known in the scientific world. Of late years he has devoted special attention to what may be called the new astronomy, spectrum analysis, both solar and sidereal, his contributions to which are of the most important character. We find on reference to the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers that up to 1863 Father Seconi had published no less than 230 memoirs and papers. Since that period he has not been less active, and his contributions to Italian, French, and English societies, and publications, on solar, and especially spectroscopic, observations, have been unceasing. may, therefore, conclude that the number of 300 will more nearly represent the extent of his labours. It is, of course, quite impossible to give a list of his works. We find him, in 1846 and 1847, writing on electro-magnetism, and proposing improvements in transmitting the signals of the electric telegraph. In 1851 he sent to the Académie des Sciences a remarkable memoir on the red flames seen at the time of the solar eclipse of July 8, and he also obtained and described some good photographs during the progress of that eclipse. Having command of the Roman Observatory, his labours were unceasing, and his observations on comets and stars indicate the most His physical reuntiring energy. searches were almost as numerous as his astronomical tasks, and some of Father Secchi's investigations of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and the influence of solar thereon are fine examples of inductive In 1856 Angelo Secchi was elected a foreign member of our Royal Society, and similar honours have been paid to this illustrious astronomer by most of the philosophical societies of Europe and America.

SIR G. GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.

We have to announce the death of Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., who died suddenly on March 27 of heartdisease. By his death the ranks of English architects lose one of their most representative men and most honourable workers. Throughout his long career Sir Gilbert Scott has laboured constantly with the aim of ennobling the profession of which he was at the time of his demise the acknowledged head, and he has left behind him a splendid series of grandlydesigned and soundly-executed works to bear witness to the loftiness of the spirit which governed him in the carrying out of his engagements. A grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the learned author of the "Commentary on the Bible," and the son of a clergyman, he may be imagined to have inherited something of that bias towards the study of church architecture which, at any rate, early showed itself and induced his father to place him with an architect with the view of giving a systematic direction to his studies. Whence he derived his strong love for the Gothic style does not appear, but it exhibited itself, as already strongly developed, in 1844, when he was only thirty years of age, in the first work which brought him into prominent notice—his "Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford." In the following year the rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, which had been destroyed in the great fire at that city, was entrusted to him in preference to all competitors, English and foreign. In 1855 he entered again into competition with the architects of Europe, and carried off the first prize offered for a design for a new hotel and Senate House at Hamburg. It was, however, as the head of the school of Gothic revival that his highest honours were won. In that school he had laboured at the time of his death for fully fifty years with a thoroughness of devotion rarely equalled in any branch of art. In 1855 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1860 an R.A. Her Majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood in Besides his extensive labours in the restoration of the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. Davids, St. Asaph, Bangor, Salisbury, and St. Albans, he has executed a great number of secular works, including the magnificent Infirmary at Leeds, and he was, besides, the author of several books on the subjects in which he was most deeply interested—"A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," &c.

COUNT SCLOPIS.

Count Sclopis, who represented Italy at the Geneva arbitration in 1872, died on March 8 at Turin, at the age of eighty. After filling several offices in the public service, he was in 1848 appointed Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and at the general election which followed he was chosen as deputy for one of the colleges of Turin. In 1849 he was called to the Senate, of which he became Vice-President. He was a member of the Turin Academy, and at the head of the Committee for Studies in National History. He was the author of several works, including a " History of the Ancient Legislation of Piedmont," "A History of Italian Legislalation," and "Historical Researches as to the Political Relations between the Savoy Dynasty and the British Government."

April.

MARQUIS D'AUDIFFRET.

The Marquis d'Audiffret, a member of the Institute, and uncle of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, has just died, in his 91st year. Charles Louis Gaston, Marquis d'Audiffret, formerly a peer of France, senator under the Empire, and a member of the Institute, was born in Paris on October 10, 1787, and claimed descent from the ancient Italian family of the Audiffredi, who established themselves in Provence in the twelfth century. After the completion of his studies he entered in 1805 the Ministry of the French Finances, and was appointed in 1812 a chief clerk by M. Mollien, who, struck by his aptitude for business, caused him to be appointed auditor to the Council of State. In 1814 he eaverly welcomed the return of the Bourbons. and at the same period became head of his department and Knight of the Legion of Honour. Refusing to conform to the Acte Additionnel of the Hundred Days, he nevertheless retained his post. Having been made Master of Requests in 1817, and Councillor of State in 1828,

he was called on October 20, 1529, to discharge the duties of President of the Court of Accounts, and promoted, the following year, to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. Under Louis Philippe he took his seat at the Luxembourg Palace as a peer of France, from 1837 to 1848, and was included by Louis Napoleon in the first creetion of senators, dating from January 26, 1852. By decree of May 7, 1859, he was named President of the Board of Directors of the Société Générale de Crédit Commercial et Industriel, then newly established, he having been since October 7, 1847, and indeed until the date of his death, a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. CAMPBELL.

The death of Major-General James Campbell, late lieutenant-colonel of the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, is announced. Major-General Campbell was one of the very few English soldiers who have had the good fortune to rise from a private soldier to the rank of a major-general. Taking the King's shilling more than forty years ago, he rose through the junior non-commissioned grades to sergeant-major, and in July, 1847, was commissioned as adjutant of the Invalid Artillery. In May, 1855, be was promoted to captain, and in November, 1859, on the formation of the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, he was appointed its commanding officer, with the rank of major, obtaining advancement to lieutenant-colonel in April, His brevet colonelcy followed as a matter of course in April, 1870, and in May, 1872, he retired on full pay with honorary rank as major-general. Such has been the exceptional career of an officer who, without the expenditure of a shilling, had risen by his own merits from the rank of a simple hombardier to major-general's lace.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.

The Right Rev. John Gregg, D.D., Rishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, diad on the 26th, aged 80. He was the son of Richard Gregg, Esq., of Cappa, in the county of Clare, by Barbara, his wife, daughter of William FitsGerald, Esq., and sister of the Right Honourable James FitzGerald. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and on his ordination in 1826 became Incumbent of St. Paul's, Port-

arlington. In 1828 he was appointed Vicar of Killasallaghan, and subsequently he was Chaplain successively at the Bethesda and at Trinity Church,

at the Bethesda and at Trinity Church, Dublin. He was made Archdeacon of Kildare in 1857, and was elevated to the Bishopric of Cork in 1862. The Bishop had a widespread reputation as an earnest and eloquent preacher.

MR. GORDON.

Mr. Gordon, of Cluny, who has been in delicate health for some time, has just died. The Morning Post says that Mr. Gordon will long be remembered as one of the best of landlords. Out of his riches he expended liberally and judiciously in improving his estates and adding to the comfort of his tenants. At the present time a harbour is being erected on his Banffshire estate, which will, when completed, cost about 50,000l., and recently he arranged to erect two piers for the benefit of the fishermen in the outer Hebrides.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

One of the most promising and popular officers in Her Majesty's service— Captain Grant, of the Royal Artillery died at Cannes on April 16, at the age of 37. He was the fifth son of Mr. and Lady Lucy Grant, of Kilgraston, Perthshire. He received his commission in 1859, and in 1861 he went to Madras on the staff of his uncle, Sir Hope Grant, then Commander-in-Chief of that Presidency, and with the exception of one visit to his native country, the rest of Capt. Grant's life was spent in India the greater part of it in Staff appointments under different Viceroys, beginning with his uncle, Lord Elgin, in 1862. In 1866, at the early age of 26, he received an appointment in the Ordnance Department, which included the charge of the Allahabad and Cawnpore Department, the duties of which involved journeys to Nepaul, Burmah, and contiguous districts. In 1871 he accepted an appointment on the Staff of Lord Mayo, and went with that popular Viceroy on the expedition which brought his career to so tragic a close. Lord Mayo's opinion of Captain Grant's organising powers was shown by his appointment of him on three occasions to "post" his great camps—once at Bombay and twice at Calcutta. This rare power of organisation was conspicuously displayed in 1874 in a responsible appointment which Captain Grant held in connection with the Famine Relief Works. And it was, no doubt, the same quality which pointed him out as the fittest person to receive the appointment of quartermaster-general of the Prince of Wales's camp during his northern tour in India, in 1876-77, as well as that of Grand Master of His Royal Highness's camp at the Installation of the Star of India. the return of the Prince of Wales to England, Captain Grant was sent with Captain Biddulph on an important mission to Gilgit, in Cashmere. His mission, however, was brought to a premature close by a severe illness. But a strong constitution enabled him to rally and to take part in the ceremonies at Delhi on the occasion of the Queen's proclamation as Empress of India. The hardships of the journey.to Cashmere, however, had affected his lungs, and he was invalided home last summer. He was ordered to Cannes for the winter, and on Maunday Thursday his body was laid to rest in one of the brightest cemeteries on the continent of Europe.

CAPTAIN C. G. JONES.

Captain Charles Grey Jones, R.N., died on April 5, while a patient in Haslar Hospital. Captain Jones entered the navy in 1851, and was appointed to the Royal yacht at the close of the Crimean war. He was promoted to be mate in 1857, and made commander in April, 1865. After serving for three years in the Coastguard in Ireland, he was appointed to command the "Pert" at the Cape and on the West Coast of Africa, where, in conjunction with the late Consul Livingstone, he settled several little "wars" in the neighbourhood of the Bonny, the Opobo, and other "oil" rivers, and suppressed piracy in the Medorah, Pirate's Creek, Metaba, and other tributaries of the Congo. The "Pert" was afterward stationed off Brazil and the River Plate. In 1873 the "Pert" returned to England, and was paid off. Commander Jones was subsequently promoted to a post commission in 1874, and did not again serve afloat.

MR. H. T. RILEY.

Mr. Henry Thomas Riley, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Exeter College, Oxford, died at Croydon on April 14 of an illness which had been brought on by hard mental work. Mr. Riley was well known as a translator of ancient historical manuscripts, and was one of the inspectors for England nominated by the Royal Commission appointed in 1875.

DR. B. P. SYMONS.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., formerly warden of Wadham College, died on April 11 at his residence, Burnham House, Walton Manor, Oxford. He caught cold about a month ago, and had been gradually sinking for some days past. He was in his 94th year, and was one of the oldest members of the university, having graduated in 1805. He proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1810, B.D. in 1820, and D.D. in 1831. He was ordained descon in 1809 by the Bishop of Salisbury, and a priest in the following year by the Bishop of Glogoester. He was elected fellow and tutor of Wadham College in 1811, and warden in 1831, resigning the latter office in 1871. He was one of the select preachers to the university in 1813, 1821, and 1831, proctor in 1818, public examiner in 1819-20 and 1824-25, and vice-chancellor in 1844-48. He was Whitehall preacher in 1823, and one of the lecturers at the City Church, Oxford, from 1620 to 1840.

GENERAL SIR F. WHELER.

General Sir Francis Wheler, Bart. C.B., late of the Bengal Cavalry, died on April 4, at the Roccles, Sydenham, aged 77 The deceased, who was born at Crakemarsh Hall, Staffordshire, in 1601, entered the Indian army in 1818, and had seen a great deal of active service in the East Indies. He served in Bundlecund in 1821-22, also in Afghanistan in 1839-40, including the assault and capture of Ghumes (medal) and pursuit of Dost Mahomet Khan (third class of the Dooranee Order). With the 7th Cavalry be served throughout the Punjah campaign of 1848-49, was present at the siege and capture of Mucltan, as well as at all the operations in its vicinity, and commanded the cavalry in the attacking column at the action of Soornikund (medal with class, brevet of lieutenant-colopel, and mention in depatches). In the Indian mutiny he served as brigadier in command of the Sauger district, and was thanked

services, receiving the C.B. and the mutiny medal at the close of the campaign. Sir Francis Wheler, who was promoted major-general in 1861, subsequently commanded the Murat division of the Bengal army, and became a lieutenent-general in 1870.

Major-General P. WHITTINGHAM.

Major-General Ferdinand Whittingham, C.B., second son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Stamford Whittingham, died on April 28, in his 66th year, The deceased served for many years is the 26th Cameronians, accompanying the regiment to China in 1842, and serving as aide-de-camp to Bir Hugh Gough throughout the first China was, including the actions at Segoan, Chapon, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chin Klang Foo (medal, brevet of major, and C.B.). He subsequently served in command of the 2nd battalion 4th King's Own, and retired on full pay, with the honorary rank of major-general, in April, 1866.

Мау.

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL

We regret to record the sudden death of the Duchess of Argyll, which took place at 2.35 on May 25. Her Grace, together with the Duke and the Ladies Campbell, was dining with Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish at their hou in Carlton House Terrace, the Duke of Devonshire and other friends being also present. Dinner had just commenced, when the duchess was seized with apoplexy. Medical aid was instantly summoned, but the case was from the first pronounced hopeless, her grace having suffered two previous attacks. The deceased, Elizabeth Georgians, Duchess of Argyll, was the eldest daughter of George, second Duke of Sutherland, K.O., and Lady Harriet Elimbeth Georgiana Howard, third daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, and was consequently sister of the Duke of Sutherland, the Duchem of Leinster, and the Duchess of Westminster. The late duchess was born May 30, 1834, and married July 31, 1844, the Duke of Argyll, then Marquis of Lorne, by whom she had issue five suns and seven daughters, all of whom survive their by Lord Clyde in general orders for his | mother. Her eldest_son, Marquis of

Lorne, born August 6, 1845, is married to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise; Lord Archibald, married to Janey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Henry Callander; Lord Walter, married to Olivia, only daughter of Mr. John Clarkson Milns; and Lady Edith, married to Earl Percy, M.P. Her late Grace was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from December, 1868, to January, 1870. The sad intelligence was telegraphed to Her Majesty at Balmoral early in the morning, the Queen having been previously informed by telegraph of her Grace's sudden and alarming illness. The remains of the Duchess were privately removed from Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish's residence in Carlton House Terrace to Westminster Abbey on May 27, to rest till June 3, on the morning of which day they were conveyed to Scotland to be consigned to their final resting-place.

MRS. BRIGHT.

Mrs. Bright, the wife of the Right Honourable John Bright, died suddenly, on May 13, at his residence, One Ash, near Rochdale. On Sunday Mrs. Bright was in her usual state of health, and attended the meeting at the Quakers' Chapel. On the morning of the 13th she was found in an unconscious state, having fallen down in one of the rooms of the house, and she died in about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Bright was in London at the time, but a telegram being immediately sent to him, he arrived at Rochdale in the evening. The deceased lady was Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. William Leatham, of Wakefield, and became in 1847 Mr. Bright's second wife. On May 14 the Queen sent a telegram from Windsor Castle, to Rochdale, expressing her deep sympathy with Mr. Bright in his bereavement. The remains of Mrs. Bright were interred on May 15 in the burial-ground of the Friends' Meeting House, Rochdale.

DR. CARRUTHERS.

Dr. Robert Carruthers, who was for fifty years editor of the Inverses Courser, and only recently retired from that post, died at Inverness on May 26. He was the author of a "Life of Pope," a standard authority, and was associated with Mesers. Chambers in some of their most important literary enterprises. In

1871 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Carruthers was in his 79th year.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY.

The intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., senior member for Southampton, and until a few weeks ago Recorder of London, will be received with great regret, Mr. Gurney had been in failing health for some time, and an intimation of this was conveyed in his letter to the Lord Mayor, in which he resigned the Recordership since the beginning of the present session of Parliament, After retiring from the judicial bench, however, he attended to his duties in the House of Commons; but on May 27, on returning home from a sitting of that assembly, he took cold, and bronchitis intervening, he gradually sank, his death taking place at his residence in Kensington Palace Gardens on May 31. The deceased gentleman, who, throughout his long life, enjoyed the respect of political opponents and associates alike, was a son of Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was born at Norwood in 1804. Having received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1828, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1848. When, in December, 1856, Mr. Stuart Wortley resigned the Becordership of London in order to become Lord Palmerston's Solicitor-General, Mr. Russell Gurney was elected by the Court of Aldermen as his sucoccoor At the general election of 1865 he was returned in the Conservative interest for Southampton, and has since continued fo represent that constituency. In the following year, upon the outbreak of the disturbances in Jamaica, he was appointed the head of the Royal Commission of Inquiry sent out to the island by Lord Russell's Government. He was also a commissioner under the Treaty of Washington, for the settlement of British and American claims. Among the measures Mr. Gurney carried through the House of Commons was the Public Worship Regulation Act.

DR. T. FRAZER.

The death is announced of Thomas Fraser, M.D., R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Flasts, as

having occurred on May 26 at Nottingham Terrace, Regent's Park. The deceased, who was in his 72nd year, entered the Royal Navy as an assistantsurgeon in 1828, and was promoted surgeon in 1838. He served in medical charge of H.M.S. "Herald "commanded by Captain (now Admiral) Sir Joseph Nias, throughout the first China war, including the action with the Bogue Forts on February 26, 1841, and the attack made on the following day upon the enemy's camp, fort, and ship bearing the Chinese admiral's flag, at their position below Wampoa Reach. Frazer was also present at the operations against Canton. He retired from the active list in January, 1866.

SIR W. GREY, K.C.S.I.

Sir William Grey, Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, who died in the course of this month at his residence, Parkfield, Torquay, Devon, in the 61st year of his age, was formerly a distinguished member of the Civil Service of the old East India Company, and afterwards also under the Crown. He was the fourth son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, some time Lord Bishop of Hereford, and nephew of Charles, second Earl Grey, the Premier of the first Reform era, and was born in the year 1818. After his education at Haileybury College, he proceeded to India in 1840 as a writer on the Bengal establishment. by gradual stages of promotion, he was appointed in 1862 a member of the Governor-General's Council; this post he held till 1867, when he was nominated to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, which he held down to 1871. From 1874 down to a recent date he held the governorship of the island of Jamaica. He received the honour of knighthood in 1870.

COMMANDER H. J. HARVEY.

Commander Henry John Harvey, R.N., one of the survivors of the battle of Navarino, died this month at Richmond, aged 66. He entered the Royal Navy in November, 1824, and served as midshipman of the "Talbot," Captain the Hon. F. Spencer, at the battle of Navarino, for which he had received the silver war medal. He was promoted lieutenant in November, 1834, and served subsequently in the "Winchester," flagship of Admiral Capel, in

the East Indies, and in the "Raleigh," with Captain Quin. Commander Harvey served also for several years as private secretary to his father, the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., K.C.H., when Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland.

SIR W. MITCHELL.

Sir William Mitchell, Knt., F.R.G.S., J.P., died at Strode, Ivybridge, Devon, on the 1st inst., aged 66. He was intimately associated with and was the originator of many useful regulations and systems in maritime commerce, and was editor and proprietor of the Shipping and Morcantile Gazette. To him is due in great measure the establishment of the International code of signals for all nations, and he strenuously supported the measure for the formation of the Royal Naval Reserve. For his services in connection with the national mercantile marine he received the honour of knighthood in 1867. Sir William was the son of Mr. John Mitchell, of Modbury, Devon.

EARL RUSSELL.

Earl Russell breathed his last at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, on the night of May 28, alarming symptoms having set in some hours previously. The noble lord was born on August 18, 1792, and was thus within a few weeks of completing his 86th year. He was the third and youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, and when only 21 entered Parliament in 1813 for the borough of Tavistock. He represented also successively Huntingdonshire, the borough of Bandon, and the undivided county of Devon in the unreformed Parliament; and after the passing of the Reform Act sat first for South Devon, and then for Stroud. He represented the City of London from 1841 until 1861, when he was elevated to the peerage. He was Paymaster of the Forces from 1830 to November, 1834; Secretary of State for the Home Department from April, 1835, till 1839; Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1839 to 1841; First Lord of the Treasury from July, 1846, to March, 1852; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from December, 1852, to February, 1853; held a seat in the Cabinet without office from the last date till June. 1854; was President of the Council from June, 1854, to February, 1855;

Secretary of State for the Colonies from March to November, 1855; reappointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in June, 1859; and upon the death of Lord Palmerston, in October, 1865, he was re-appointed Prime Minister, retiring from office in June, 1866, on the defeat of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons. The great Whig statesman first went into the House of Commons with all the prestige of a great name and great connections; but his party was in the minority, and his prospects were but poor. His maiden speech was delivered on July 14, 1814; in 1815 he spoke on Napoleon's return from Elba, vindicating the right of a nation to choose its own government; and in 1816 he seconded the Whig amendment to the address, and afterwards moved unsuccessfully for the reduction of the expenditure. though he had already shown considerable Parliamentary ability his success was hardly sufficient to decide him in choosing a Parliamentary career. His health was feeble, so much so that in February, 1817, he began a speech by saying that the state of his health had induced him "to resolve on quitting the fatiguing business of this House altogether." The proposal before the House was the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the young statesman showed the vigour of his Liberalism by declaring—"I am determined for my own part that no weakness of frame, no indisposition of body shall prevent my protesting against the establishment of the most dangerous precedent which this House ever made." After making this speech he gave up his seat in Parliament; but in the next year, 1818, was again returned for Tavistock, and on December 14, 1819, made his first speech on Parliamentary reform, and moved four resolutions, declaring that corrupt boroughs should be disfranchised, and their members given to "some great towns, the population of which shall not be less than 15,000 souls, or to some of the largest counties;" that it was the duty of Parliament "to consider of further means to detect and prevent corruption in the election of members;" and that Grampound should be disfranchised. But he was denied a whip for his motion, and an old Whig told him that motions for reform always damaged the party. The movement, however, went on growing, and the unfortunate "Peterloo measure" gave it a great impetus. In February, 1820, however, he carried a Bill in the Commons disfranchising Grampound, Barn-

staple, Penrhyn, and Camelford, but the Lords threw it out. In 1821 he carried a Bill transferring the seats of Grampound to Leeds, but the Lords gave the two members to the county of York, a compromise which Lord John accepted. The agitation, however, continued, Lord John fighting his losing battle with undiminished perseverance and energy. He found, however, time for various literary performances. "The Life of William, Lord Russell," which was published in 1819, was itself a kind of manifesto of Liberalism, and was very widely read. In 1820 appeared a small volume of "Essays by a Gentleman who has Left his Lodgings." In 1822 he published a tragedy entitled "Don Carlos," which had been written during his travels; and in 1823 his "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution." 1825 Lord Francis Egerton carried in the House of Commons a resolution sanctioning the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, a scheme which Lord John Russell always believed in, and of which he said in the "Introduction to his Speeches," published in 1870, that "it would have settled the Catholic question without the evil and the reproach of yielding to intimidation; without uprooting the Protestant Church Establishment; civil, political, and ecclesiastical equality would have been attained; peace with Ireland would have been permanently concluded." In 1829 the Speech from the Throne recommended Roman Catholic emancipation, and it was carried. Then came Lord John Russell's opportunity. Catholic emancipation was only the forerunner of reform of Parliament. Under the Whig Ministry of Earl Grey, Lord John Russell was made Paymaster of the Forces. When the Ministry resolved to bring in a Reform Bill this was entrusted to him, and the story of its ultimate success is well known. It was Lord John's celebrated motion on the Irish Church which defeated Sir R. Peel's short-lived Administration in 1835; and the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill and the Bill which legalised Dissenters' marriages were introduced by him into the House of Commons. On the rising question of the Corn Laws he was less completely in sympathy with the rank and file of his party. A leader of the Opposition during the Administration of Sir R. Peel, Lord John Russell had a difficult part to play. The Whigs had quitted office discredited by the financial incompetence of their Administration, which

had left a gaping deficit. Their late and incomplete adherence to Free Trade had alienated many of the country party, yet had not won the heart of the Anti-Corn Law League. The general election had painfully thinned their "With numbers," says Lord Beaconsfield, "scarcely exceeding onesixth of the House, in a Parliament of their own summoning, the Whigs were sustained alone by the dignity of Lord John Russell." The triumphant progress of Sir R. Pecl's fiscal legislation was unchecked by the feeble Opposition, divided both on principles and on methods. What a Chief in his helpless situation could do, Lord John Russell, by the confession of all, did with unsleeping energy during the Conservative domination. He fought the battle of the moderate fixed duty for four years; but, in the autumn of 1845, the manifest perplexity of the Ministers opened new political possibilities. "Now was the moment to strike. Without consulting his party, and with no false delicacy for a Conservative Cabinet in convulsions, he expressed his opinion on public affairs in that celebrated Edinburgh letter, which was addressed, on the 18th of November, to his constituents, the citizens of London." This description of the crisis it is the Prime Minister's—is coloured by a peculiar view of Lord John's great rival, but it is, in the main, correct. In the Edinburgh Letter, the Whig leader pointed out that, as "the resistance to qualified concessions" had resulted in a complete surrender, in 1829 and 1831, so the chance of accepting the fixed duty was gone. He demanded total repeal, and called upon the country to unite in putting an end to "a system which has been proved to be the blight of commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter divisions among classes, the cause of penury, fever, mortality, and crime among the people. This manifesto completed the disorganization of the Ministry, already divided in the Cabinet. Sir R. Peel urged upon his colleagues the proposal which he had before made to them for the "suspension" of the duties on foreign grain. Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, resigned, and the Administration—nay more, the Conservative Party—was broken up. Lord John Russell was called upon to form a Ministry. He had much in his favour; for Sir R. Peel had declared his intention of supporting any Free Trade measures his successor might bring forward. Unfortunately, an irreconcilable difference arose in the Whig ranks. Lord Grey objected to Lord Palmerston's appointment to the Foreign Office; Lord Palmerston would accept no other position in the Cabinet; and Lord John Russell felt that he could not carry on the Government without Lord Grey's concurrence. Lord Stanley, too, declined the task of forming a Protectionist Government, "choosing rather" (to quote a historic phrase of Mr. Gladstone's) "a less responsible position from which to carry on a more desultory warfare." Sir R. Peel was forced back to office, and carried the repeal of the Corn Laws. In this painful task the co-operation of Lord John Russell was loyally yielded. But when the Repeal measures had been carried, and the revengeful resolution of the Protectionists had become manifest, the Whigs could not refrain from snatching at the prize they had missed in the previous year. The attack upon Sir R. Peel's Coercion Bill was as factious an act as anything to which Lord John Russell ever committed himself. But retribution was not long delayed; for the Whig Ministry had soon to grapple with the Irish agrarian outrages of 1846, the famine of 1847, and the political disaffection of 1848. The Queen sent for him from Edinburgh, within a fortnight of the publication of his letter, but it was only because Sir R. Peel had himself become converted to free trade and had resigned. Lord John being unable to form a Ministry, Sir Robert was re-called. Lord John Russell's conduct in opposition had, on the whole, raised the popular opinion of his political character. Yet his faults did not pass unmarked. As the author of the "New Timon " wrote,—

How formed to lead, if not too proud to please, His fame would fire you, but his manners freeze; Like or dialike, he does not care a jot, He wants your vote, but your affections not; Yet human hearts need sun, as well as oats,—So cold a climate plays the deuce with votes; And while his doctrines ripen day by day, His frost-nipped party pines itself away.

There is truth as well as satire in those verses. The effect was perceived later. At the General Election of 1847, it is true, the Ministry secured a working majority of 338 Liberals, and had, besides, the modified support of the Peelites, who numbered more than 100. But the Irish difficulty, in its various forms, cruelly embarrassed the Government. It was certainly not Lord John Russell's fault that he was no match for a calamity so complicated, which

taught him, nevertheless, the futility of "remedial measures" as a cure for a collapse of society. In England and in our foreign relations the difficulties to be encountered were hardly less formidable. More painful distress than had been experienced for a generation, a financial crisis of the most formidable kind, and the growing andacity of Chartism occupied the Government at home. Abroad, the Spanish Marriages and the Revolutions of 1848 were not less absorbing and alarming. The result was that Lord John Russell's Government accomplished little in the way of legislation between 1846 and 1850. In 1850 Lord John Russell was sufficiently moved by the ecclesiastical agitation to write his noted letter to the Bishop of Durham, and in the ensuing session of Parliament the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was passed. The coup d'état of December, 1851, roused the Premier to a vigorous step. Lord Palmerston was too ready to approve that act, and Lord John Russell dismissed him. Lord Palmerston, however, speedily avenged himself. A new Reform Bill and an unpopular Militia Bill met with so poor a reception that Lord John Russell resigned, but he became a member of the coalition Ministry which almost immediately followed. In 1854 he brought forward his second Reform Bill; but the Crimean war broke out, and he had to abandon it. In 1855 he retired from the Ministry, but returned to it as Colonial Secretary under Lord Palmerston, and was soon afterwards sent on that mission to Vienna which created so much disappointment, and the secret history of which will not perhaps be known until all the actors in it have The impression at the passed away. time was that both Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys had been outwitted by Austrian diplomacy in Russian interests. The failure of his mission led to his retirement from office, and in March, 1857, he voted in opposition to Lord Palmerston on the China war. The penal dissolution which followed this vote confirmed Lord Palmerston's power. In 1858 Lord Palmerston's Government fell, and when it again returned to power in 1859 Lord John Russell went to the Foreign Office. In this post he showed vigour and statesmanship, although the late Earl of Derby described his policy as all "meddle and muddle." In 1861 he received his earldom, and at the death of Lord Palmerston in 1865 he became for the second time Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor

of the Exchequer, introduced a new Reform Bill, which was eventually defeated in committee on a motion of Lord Dunkellen to substitute "rateable value" for "clear yearly value." The Ministry resigned, and when—after the short Administration of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli—the elections of 1868 gave a vast Liberal majority, Mr. Gladstone had been clearly pointed out as the Liberal Prime Minister, and Lord Russell's advanced age prevented him taking the responsibility of office. The closing years of Lord Russell's life were spent in lettered ease and domestic retirement. The visitors, old friends, and the younger generation, to whom Lord Russell was a historic figure, men of eminence in politics and literature, and accomplished women, who, one day in each week, made a sort of pilgrimage to Pembroke Lodge, presented an interesting group. Until a comparatively recent period Lord Russell, though easily fatigued, was able to bear a part in conversation, in which he spoke with a point sometimes epigrammatic. His comments on the men and affairs of the day were only less interesting than his reminiscences of the associates of his political life, whose names, like his own, belong to history. It is not easy to conceive a more touching picture of an honoured old age, of domestic peace and affection, following on a life of arduous political struggle and memorable public services, than that on which the curtain has now fallen at Pembroke Lodge.

MR. P. W. MARTIN, M.P.

A feeling of consternation and regret was produced in the House of Commons on May 31 by the announcement, soon after business had commenced, that Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin, the senior member for Rochester, had expired suddenly in the library, where he had gone for the purpose of writing a letter.

The hon. gentleman had been ailing for several months past, but nevertheless was able to transact his private business. His attendance, however, in the House of Commons had been but limited this session. On May 31 he entered shortly before four o'clock, and proceeded to the library, where he conversed with several of the members, especially with regard to the loss of the German ironclad and a large part of her crew, the death of Mr. Russell Gurney, the late Recorder, and other matters, when he complained of being

unwall, and requested that Dr. Brady, the hon, member for Leitrim, who was then in the House, should be sent for. Dr. Brady immediately attended, and examined the action of Mr. Martin's chest and of his heart, and found that he was labouring under disease of the heart-valves, of a decidedly serious charactor. Dr. Brady desired the hon. gentleman not to exert himself, but to remain quiet, when he replied that he was trustee of several estates, and that he was necessarily obliged to fulfil duties which were comewhat onerous and exacting. Dr. Brady returned to the House, but had not been there many minutes before Mr Martin again sent for him, and the doctor then found him in a state of prostration; in fact, his pulse indicated that life was drawing to a close. The unfortunate gentleman was removed from the library into an inner room, and there placed upon chairs. He requested that his head might be raised, and mustard poultions were applied to his cheet and feet. During all this time he retained consciousness, but he gradually got weaker, and expired about twenty minutes past four. Almost at the time of the death the First Lord of the Admiralty was communicating to the House the sad news of the disaster of the German ironolad, the details of which the deceased had expressed so much anxiety to hear. The suddenness of Mr. Martin's death cast a gloom over the members, and as soon as it became known to the Speaker a motion was made that the business of the House should be immediately adjourned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Marquis of Hartington expressed their deep regret a tthe untoward event, and the House at once ross. Subsequently Mr. Manning, the coroner for the Royal Palaces, attended at the House, and, after consultation with Dr. Brady and Dr. Ward, he certified that death had arisen from disease of the heart, and that an inquest was unnecessary. The coroner also issued his warrant to Mr. Superintendent Denning to remove the body, and later in the evening the remains were conveyed in a shell to the residence of the deceased, in Lownder Square, whither Lord Claude Hamilton had gone previously to break the distrassing details to the widow.

Mr. Martin was the eldest son of Mr. C. Wykaham Martin, of Loods Castle, Kent, who was member for Newport,

1850, and was educated at Etco, and Balliol College, Gzford. In politics he was a Liberal, and had mit for Bochester since February, 1866.

THE COUNTESS OF MEWBURGE.

From Rome we hear of the decess of the venerable Countess of Newburgh, a passess of Scotland in her own right, who has just passed away at the age of Her ladyship was Centlia Bandini, Princess Giustiniani in the Roman States, the only child of Vincent, sixth Prince Giustiniani, by his marriage with Nicoletta Grillo, daughter of the Duke de Mandragons. She was born on February 5, 1796, and was naturalised, along with her son, by Ast of Parliament in 1887. She married, in September, 1918, Charles, fourth Marquis Bandini, of Lanciano and Rustano, in the Roman States, but was left a widow in 1860. By her late husband she had four daughters, who all married Italian neblemen of high rank; and also one son, Sigismund, fifth Marquie Bandini, and Prince Bandini Giustiniani in the Reman States by creation, who now succoods his mother in her Scottish titles, as Earl of Newbergh, Viscount Eysnaird, and Baron Livingstone of Falgraig. He was born in June, 1818, and assumed the name of Giustiniani, as adopted heir of his uncle, James, Cardinal Giustiniani, Bishop of Albana. The earldom of Newburgh, which was created by King Charles IL, was conforred after his restoration in 1000, with remainder to heirs general, on the James Livingstons, Viscount Newburgh, on account of his fidality to His Majorty in exile. The granddaughter of the first earl carried the earldon by manriage into the noble bouse of Badeliffs, Earl of Derwentwater, with whose deequadants in the female line it remained till the death of Francis, eighth earl, when it devolved on the lady now decanced, her claim thereto being allowed by the House of Peers.

June.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Before the descriptions of the fastivities accompanying the marriage of Isle of Wight, the mother of the de-consed being a daughter of the late Harl Cornwallia. He was born in memory of the public we are called on to record the death of the young Queen, which took place on June 26, at Madrid. The announcement will give rise to a feeling of profound grief throughout the civilised world. Death at eighteen, and a few short months after a happy marriage, is a fatality which happily does not often It was only on Dec. 6 last that King Alphonso announced to the Cortes that he intended to marry his cousin, and on Jan. 23 the marriage was solemnised at Madrid with such marks of popular joy and such a wealth of State parade as Spain had not seen for many years. In the happy privacy of their married life, the ceremonials attendant on the nuptials of the Monarch and his bride having all terminated, the European public have heard but little of the King and Queen; but a few weeks since an announcement was made Madrid papers that her Majesty was indisposed, and day by day similar announcements were issued, until alarming symptoms set in, and then the intelligence was sent through Europe by the electric wires. fatal result of the attack is now Marie-de-las-Merknown. Queen cedes was, as is well known, the third child of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and was born at Madrid on June 24, 1860, thus having passed her eighteenth birthday by but two days. The body of the Queen was to lie in state on the 27th, and would be conveyed on June 28 to the Royal Mausoleum at the Escurial. A feeling, almost approaching to consternation, has been produced in Madrid by the Queen's death.

THE KING OF HANOVER.

The ex-King of Hanover died almost suddenly at six o'clock on June 12, at Paris. George V., who has been living privately in Paris for many years, was latterly in failing health, but was not thought in a dangerous state. At three o'clock on the 12th he took his usual drive in the Bois de Boulogne. After dinner he complained of fatigue, and the physicians were sent for, who at once pronounced his case hopeless. The Count de Hoya stayed by his bedside till he died. The deceased, George Frederick Alexander Charles Augustus, King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick and Luneberg, &c.,

was born on May 27, 1819. At the time of his death he had therefore just completed his fifty-ninth year. was the son of King Ernest Augustus of Hanover, our own Duke of Cumberland, and succeeded him on Nov. 18, 1851. His reign lasted fifteen years. In the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 he sided with the latter Power. His States were accordingly occupied in June of that year by the Prussian troops at the commencement of hostilities, and were annexed to Prussia by a decree dated Sept. 20 following. Since his deposition His Majesty has for the most part lived in Paris. He paid a visit to this country some time since, and it was then said that he intended to remain here permanently, and even take his place as Duke of Cumberland in the House of He did not do so, however, Lords. but soon returned to Paris, where he continued to reside until his death. His Majesty was quite blind. He took great delight in music, and was himself said to be an excellent musician. He was first cousin of our own Queen. By his marriage, on Feb. 18, 1843, to the daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Altenburg he had three children, who survive him—a son, the hereditary Prince, born on Sept. 21, 1845; and two daughters, born respectively on Jan. 9, 1848, and Dec. 3, 1849.

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SIR F. L. ARTHUR, BART.

The sudden death of Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, which took place on June 1 under very sad circumstances, is announced. Sir Frederick was in a cab in Pall Mall, and, when immediately opposite the United Service Club, another cab came in collision and upset it. The cab was soon righted, and Sir Frederick got out and went into the club. To several of his friends who surrounded him in the coffee-room, and who expressed concern at the accident, Sir Frederick said that he was not hurt, though shaken. Whilst seated in his chair in the coffee-room he seemed somewhat faint, and was advised to take some weak brandy and water. Dr. W. H. Stretton, of Suffolk Place, was also sent for, and attended immediately. In a few minutes, however, the unfortunate gentleman expired fram syncope of the heart. Lady Elizabeth Arthur was at the time visiting an invalid relative at Ramsgate, and only heard the deplorable news on reaching home. The deceased baronet

was the eldest surviving son of the Right Hon, Sir G. Arthur, K.C.H., by Eliza, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John F. S. Smith, K.C.B., and was born Dec. 20, 1816. He succeeded to the baronetcy in Sept. 1854, on the death of his father, Sir George Arthur, who was created a baronet in May 1841, in recognition of his distinguished civil services, having been successively Governor of Honduras, Van Diemen's Land, Upper Canada, and Bombay. The late baronet was for some time a captain in the 4th Foot, and was military secretary to his father when Governor of Bombay, from 1842 to 1846. He was made colonel in the army in 1862, and retired the following year.

SIR J. W. AWDRY.

Sir John Wither Awdry died this month at his seat, Notting House, Chippenham. Sir John was born at Swindon, Wilts, in 1795, and was educated at Winchester and Christ Church. Oxford, and was afterwards Fellow of Oriel College. He was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1822, and was for some years a puisne judge at Bombay and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court there. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay from 1839 to 1842, when he resigned. Sir John, who was one of the commissioners of Oxford University, was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Wilts, received the honour of knighthood by patent on his elevation to the Bench in 1830, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1844.

MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM M'BEAN, V.C.

This soldier, late of the 93rd Foot (the Sutherland Highlanders), died at the Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, Weolwich, on June 16. His career has been often quoted as a remarkable example of promotion in the army. From a drummer in the 93rd Regt, he rose step by step until he attained the rank of heut, colonel in command of the regiment in which he had spent his life. Only in October last, when promoted to major-general, was he severed from the corps in which he had served for more than forty-five years, and to which he was thoroughly devoted. After

undergoing a hasardous operation in London, he was told that he could not survive many days, and he expressed a wish that he might be taken to the hospital at Woolwich, in order that he might "die among the soldiers." He was a man distinguished in every rank, and was idelised by his regiment. His first commission was awarded him on Aug. 10, 1854, when he was serving in the Crimea under the late Sir Colin Campbell, and he was promoted from ensign to lieutenant in the same year -viz., on Dec. 8. On April 16, 1856, he was made captain, and received the brevet rank of major on Aug. 10, 1860, and brevet lieut.-colonel on July 14, 1871. On June 8, 1872, he was promoted to be major in the army, and lieut.-colonel on Oct. 29 the following year. His war services included the Crimean campaign to the fall of Sebastopol, embracing the assaults of June 18 and Sept. 8; also the expedition to the Sea of Asoff and the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, for which services he received the medal and clasp, the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He served with even more distinction. in India during the mutiny in 1887.-58, and was at the relief of Lucknow with Lord Clyde, at the defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit to Seraighat, affair of Kalee Nuddes, the siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Allegunge, the battle of Bareilly, the actions of Pusgaon and Busculpore, and at the evacuation of the Fort of Mithowlie. For his services in India he earned his Victoria Cross for distinguished bravery, his brevet rank, and the medal with two clasps. A few years ago, when his regi**ment was** quartered at Woolwich, General (then Col.) M'Bean was very popular in the garrison, and although he had chosen to die like a private soldier, the highest honours have been paid to his remains. On June 25 they were conveyed to Woolwich ratiway station for removal to Edinburgh, where they are to be interred. The procession, nearly half a mile in length, included a doses batteries of Royal Horse and Garrison Artillery, the 3rd batt. Ride Brigade, two bands, and a large number of officers of various corps. The coffin, which was borne on a gun-carriage, with the deceased's hat and sword, was followed by several officers of the 93rd Highlanders and other friends, including the commandant of the gazzison and staff. There was also a large

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,

The well-known American post died at New York on June 12. advices from New York had prepared us for this announcement. On May 29 Mr. Bryant was present at the un-veiling of a bust of Massini in Central Park. He left with a friend, to whose residence he proceeded in a carriage. While entering the house he suddenly lost consciousness, and, falling, struck the back of his head on a stone. He was carried in, appeared to recover, and after a short time was able to proceed to his own home. The same night, however, he became delizious, and the medical men were of opinion that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and perhaps from internal injuries. The deceased was born at Commington, Massachusetts, on Nov. 8, 1794, and was consequently in his eighty-fourth year. He began to write at the very early age of ten years, and at fourteen published two poems. In 1825 he settled at New York, and a few years later became the editor of the Evening Post, with which he had remained connected ever since. A collection of his poems was published in 1832, and they at once secured for him a high reputation in this country. Possessing an intimate knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian, Mr. Bryant travelled a good deal in Europe, and his letters to the Brening Post descriptive of these journeys were afterwards republished. Among his works are translations of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." Mr. Bryant was an ardent lover of nature, and this feeling is reflected throughout all his works, and may be said to form their distinguishing characteristic.

THE DEAN OF CORK.

The Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, died at St. Ann's, Blarney, at the early age of 45. The deceased was ordained in 1855, and was appointed to the benefice of St. Mathias, Dublin, in 1867. He was subsequently made Canon. of St. Patrick's, and in 1875 was appointed Dean of Cork. He had been in delicate health for the past twelve months, and having returned from the South of England in April somewhat improved, he preached at the Cathedral on the occasion of the late Bishop of Cork's funeral and accompanied the remains to Dublin. The shock of the Bishop's death and the exertion afterwards brought about a return of his old malady in an aggravated form. Heart-disease and congestion of one of the lungs supervened, and he passed away without pain.

MR. MACGAHAN.

Mr MacGahan, one of the special correspondents of the Daily Newsthroughout the late war, and who has recently acted in a similar capacity in Constantinople, died there on June 9 of spotted typhus. Mr MacGahan was born in Ohio in 1845, acted he correspondent for the New York Hereid during the Franco-German war, and accompanied. the Russian Expedition to Khiva, an account of which he afterwards published under the title of "Campaigning on the Oxus." He was employed in Spain during the Carlist war, and accompanied Capt. Allen Young in the "Pandors," on his voyage to the Arctic Seas. Mr. MacGahan wrote the letters on the "Bulgarian atrocities" which were published in the *Daily News* in 1876, and afterwards accompanied Mr. Schuyler, who was commissioned by the United States Government to make an official investigation into the matter. Mr MacGahan was buried at Constantinople on June 12. The pail was held by the correspondents of the Deily News, Times, Triegraph, Standard, and Grapkic. Among those present were General Scobleff, Col. Chambers Maynard, of the American Legation, the officers of the United States despatchboats, and the British Assistant-Judge.

SIR THOMAS HARDY.

We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, which occurred at his residence, 136 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale. Thomas had for many years suffered from weakness and enlargement of the heart, and his last illness, which lasted about a fortnight, was due chiefly to the aggravation of the old maladies of that organ. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion. The son of Major T. B. P. Hardy, Royal Artillery, Sir Thomas was born at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1804, and at the early age of 15 became a junior clerk in Her Majesty's Record Office. In the course of the next 35 years he edited many ancient MSS, and records, such as " Rotuli Literarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati, from 1304 to

1227," "Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri, from 1201 to 1216," "Rotuli Normaniae, from 1200 to 1209," "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus et Modus tenendi Parliamentum." Another of the works of his early life was the general introduction to the "Monumenta Historia Britannica." The post of Deputy Keeper of the Public Records is in the gift of the Master of the Rolls, and in 1861, on the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, Mr. Hardy was appointed to it by Sir John Romilly. Eight years afterwards Mr Hardy was knighted, and in 1870 was made a D.C.L. of Oxford. His later works were a biography of Lord Langdale; a "Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the history of Great Britain and Ireland to the end of the reign of Henry VII."; "the Athanasian Creed in connection with the Utrecht Psalter (a report to the Master of the Rolls on a manuscript in the University of Utrecht)"; "A further report on the Utrecht Psalter (in answer to the eight reports made to the Trustees of the British Museum)," and "Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense; the Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine, and Bishop of Durham, 1311 to 1316."

MR. N. KENDALL.

Mr. Nicholas Kendall, of Pelyn House, near Lostwithiel, Cornwall, died at his residence in the West of England this month in the seventyeighth year of his age. The eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Kendall, of Pelyn, by his marriage with Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Francis John Hext, of Tredithy, in the same county, he was born in 1800, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall, of which county he served as high sheriff in 1847, a special deputywarden of the Stannaries, and captain in the Royal Cornwall Rangers. sat in the Conservative interest as one of the members for East Cornwall from 1852 to 1868. He subsequently held for a few years the post of chief magistrate at Gibraltar. Mr. Kendall was much respected and beloved throughout Cornwall.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

Mr. Charles Mathews, we regret to state, died this month of bronchitis at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester. The

announcement will come upon many as a painful surprise, for up to the commencement of the present month, although in his 75th year, he seemed to be as active and buoyant as he had ever been. In 1876 he undertook a journey to and played in India without perceptibly impairing his health, and since his return he has frequently appeared on the stage as the nimble, airy, and nonchalant hero of "My Awful Dad." It appears that about a fortnight ago, while proceeding to Manchester from Stalybridge, where he had played in the piece just referred to, Mr. Mathews caught a severe cold, and an attack of bronchitis followed. For a time no danger was apprehended, but in point of fact he was not so strong as he seemed to be, and before many days had elapsed the case was pronounced hopeless. His wife and son arrived at his hotel at Manchester, and were with him when he died. Mr. Mathews was a son of Mr. Charles Mathews, whose talents for personation and imitation, especially in his "At Home" entertainments, afforded so much gratification to our forefathers 60 or 70 years ago. The younger comedian was born in 1803, and though intended by his parents for the Church, was articled to an architect. In his early life, however, his sympathies were with another art, as may be gathered from the facts that in 1835 he exhibited a picture at Somerset House, and accompanied Lord and Lady Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy for the purpose of making sketches. His passion for painting soon gave place to a passion for the stage, and the success with which he played the principal character in a piece called the "Hump-backed Lover "served to finally determine his vocation. In 1838 he married Madame Vestris, then the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, and took upon himself the chief burden of what proved to be a most prosperous management. Having paid a visit to the United States, he became the lessee of Covent Garden and afterwards of the Lyceum Theatre; but in each instance was a loser by the speculation. In 1857 Madame Vestris died, and in the following year, during a tour in the United States, he married the present Mrs. Mathews. In 1860. assisted by his wife, he gave "At Home " entertainments. This was followed by a professional visit to Paris, in the course of which he played in a French version, written by himself, of "Cool as a Cucumber." He subsequently played in Australia, reappearing at the Galety Theatre in 1872. Since then, apart from the visit to India, Mr. Mathews has not performed out of the United Kingdom. Mathews's powers as an actor lay within Tragedy rather a narrow compass. was beyond his reach, but in light and eccentric comedy he was without a rival, as his impersonations of Mr. Affable Hawk, Adonis Evergreen, Sir Fretful Plagiary, and Puff were sufficient to prove. As a dramatic author he achieved some distinction. produced several comic pieces, and if most of them were of French origin it may at least be said that they were essentially English in their tone and in their mode of treatment. His first contribution to the stage was a drama called "My Wife's Mother," brought out when he was but a young man. It should be added that Mr. Charles Mathews is one of the very few English actors who have attempted to play in French without exposing themselves to derision; indeed, his success in Paris in 1863 was so marked that he was pressed to repeat the visit.

M. MAGNE.

On June 8 there died in Paris one of the most honest men of the Second Empire—Pierre Magne, formerly Minister of Public Works and afterwards of Finance under Napoleon III. If we are to believe Mr. Kinglake, the founders of the Napoleonic Empire were almost without exception mere conspirators and intriguers, devoid alike of probity and honour. however, but common sense to suppose that amongst those whose administration prevailed in a great country like France for well-nigh twenty years, and whose labour raised that country to an unexampled pitch of prosperity, there must have been some honourable and capable men. Amongst such men M. Magne held a conspicuous place. was long before the public, but at no time did any taint of scandal attach to his name. Socially and politically he was a man of whom his countrymen might well be proud, even though no great legislative achievement is coupled with his name, and though he belonged simply to the class who—for want of a better word—are usually designated "respectable." Externally he was the embodiment of a French man of business, and his moral corresponded to his physical nature.

REV. C. PACKE.

The Rev. Christopher Packe, vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex, has just died at the age of eighty-eight. He was the oldest of the clerical officials connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, having been appointed a minor canon in 1817. He also held the position of priest in ordinary to the Sovereign since 1821.

DR. R. STIRLING.

The death of the Rev. Robert Stirling, D.D., minister of the parish of Galston, Ayrshire, who has been for several years the oldest minister in the Church of Scotland, is recorded. Dr. Stirling was born in 1790, near Methven, Perthshire, and was thus at the time of his death in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Stirling was in 1815 licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton; and in the following year he received a presentation from the commissioner of the Duke of Portland to the Kilmarnock second charge, into which he was duly inducted. In 1824 he was translated to Galston, which living was in the gift of the same patron, and there he lived and laboured during the remainder of his long ministerial career, which in all extended over a period of sixty-three years. In 1840 the University of St. Andrews conferred on Mr. Stirling the honorary degree of D.D. in recognition of his scholarly and scientific attainments. Though an excellent scholar, Dr. Stirling did little in the way of authorship, the only book which stands opposite his name in the catalogues of the day being an account of the parish in which he so long laboured. Like his brother James, however, he early developed a remarkable taste for mathematics and mechanics. So early as the year 1816 he invented and patented a very ingenious air engine, which was afterwards improved by James Stirling, and repatented in 1827 and again in 1840. The purpose of this engine was to produce motive power from heated air; but, for reasons well known to engineers, it never came into general use. One engine of 45-horse power was actually constructed, and was employed for upwards of three years in driving the lathes and other machinery of the Dr. Stirling also Dundee Foundry. constructed with great neatness and dexterity many optical and other scientific instruments; and his friends say he would sometimes make the objectglass of an astronomical telescope out of the bottom of a tumbler, when the glass happened to be unusually pure.

MR. E. SPENDER.

The death by drowning on June 9 of Mr. Edward Spender, founder and chief proprietor of the Western Morning News, is announced. Mr. Spender and his two sons had gone for a walk to Whitsand Bay, five miles from Plymouth, and bathed on the sandy beach. When they were still in water only about four feet deep a wave broke over them and they were not afterwards to A brother-in-law of Mr. Spender, a surgeon, was in the water also, but could render no help. coastguards believe that the wave shifted the loose sand on which Mr. Spender and his two sons stood, and drew them into an under-current. They could all swim. The Western Morning News says of the deceased: -"His activities in connection with journalism did not wholly absorb his literary energies; he was a constant contributor to the Quarterly and other reviews, and he also wrote a volume descriptive of his journeyings in Norway, for he was a frequent traveller in Europe. He was a man whom to know was to esteem and love, and even outside the literary world his loss will be deplored by very many in the metropolis and elsewhere with whom he was accustomed to co-operate, generously and actively, in works of practical philanthropy."

RIGHT HON. W. F. F. TIGHE.

The Right Hon. William Frederick Fownes Tighe died on June 11 at his residence, Woodstock, county Kilkenny, at the ripe age of eighty-five. deceased was a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Lord-Lieutenant for the county and city of Kilkenny, and hon. colonel of the Kilkenny Fusiliers since the death of the late Marquis of Ormonde. He was also a large landed proprietor, and nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see the general public avail themselves of his lovely demesne, which was constantly thrown open to them, and upon which he spent on an average 260 per week in making such improvements as would enhance its beauty. In all these efforts he was well supported by his wife, who now mourns her loss, Lady Louisa Tighe, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, who met so

tragic a death whilst Viceroy of Canada, and aunt of the present Duke and of the Countess of Bessborough. The heir to Mr Tighe's extensive properties will be his grandnephew, son of Lieut.-Col. Tighe, Rossana, county Wicklow, who is still a minor.

July.

SIR GEORGE BIDDLECOMBE, R.N.

The death is announced of Capt. Sir George Biddlecombe, B.N., C.B., at the age of seventy. Sir George entered the navy in 1828, having previously been in the mercantile service and taken part as second officer of an East India transport in the Burmese war of 1825-26. After entering the navy he served as second master at the siege of Oporto, 1832–33, and as master in the Syrian campaign of 1840. He surveyed and made a chart of the Bay of Acre, previous to the bombardment of the city, and was present at its capture. He was afterwards employed on numerous survey services, and, as master of the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," went with the Queen and Prince Albert to Ireland in 1849. He acted as master of the Baltic fleet in 1854, surveyed the anchorage of Sweaborg and the coast of Bomarsund, and was present at the capture of the latter place. He was appointed assistant master-attendant in Keyham Dockyard in 1865, master-attendant of Woolwich Dockyard in 1864, and retired as captain in 1867. He was the author of works on "Naval Tactics," "Steam Floot Tactics," and many other books on naval subjects. He was appointed a C.B. in 1867, and a Knight Bachelor in 1873.

DR. BENISCH.

Dr. Abraham Benisch, the translator of the Bible, died on July 31 at Brownswood Park, Green Lanes. Dr. Benisch was educated at the University of Vienna, but settled early in this country, where he published, with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi, the first translation into English of the whole of the Hebrew Scriptures as they are interpreted by the orthodox Jews. His work is valuable to scholars, and some of the volumes are now difficult to procure. Dr. Benisch was the editor for many years of the Jewish Chronicle, the author of a "Life of Maimonides,"

"Judaism Surveyed," and other works. He was one of the principal founders of the Society of Hebrew Literature, and of the Anglo-Jewish Association. He died at the age of sixty-seven.

COMMANDER P. CRANE.

Commander Poynter Crane, R.N., one of the oldest officers on the Retired List of the Royal Navy, died on July 20 at Norwich, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He entered the service as far back as Feb. 1798, as midshipman on board the "Repulse," in which he beheld the capture, in 1799, of three French frigates by a part of the Mediterranean Squadron, under Lord Keith, and was wrecked off Ushant in 1800. After a short imprisonment in France he regained his liberty, and joining the "Surprise" took part in the signal victory gained by Sir James Saumarez over the Franco-Spanish Squadron in the Gut of Gibraltar, July 12, 1801. He also accompanied Lord Nelson in his pursuit of the combined fleets to the West Indies during the summer of 1805. Promoted lieutenant in 1807, he served in the "Reynard" at the defence of Riga in 1812. mander Crane, who did not serve afloat after 1818, also held command of the prison ship "Irresistible" in the Medway during the French war.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. CAMERON.

Lieut.-Gen. John Cameron, R.E., C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Survey, died on July 1, at Southampton, after a short illness. He entered the army in 1834, and attained the rank of major-general in 1868. General Cameron was a colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers.

CANON GRIBBLE.

The death of Canon Gribble, who held the appointment of chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople for upwards of twenty years, was announced on July 31. With health impaired by the strain on his services during the last twelve months in that capital, he was on his way home on sick leave when he succumbed off Malta to the malady he had contracted. His experience and knowledge of the social and political character of the Turkish people after so long a residence in their midst had been of frequent assistance,

and his loss will be keenly felt at the Embassy and by English residents in Constantinople. Mr. Gribble, who leaves a widow, was an accomplished linguist and astronomer, and successfully interested himself a few years since in the work of improving the access for navigation to the Bosphorus.

JOHN HUTTON,

The "Mayfield centenarian" died this month. He was born in Glasgow on Aug. 18, 1777, was married at the Old Church (now the Cathedral) in that city on Dec. 7, 1797, and entered the employment of Messrs Hoyle & Sons, calico printers, on Oct. 15, 1798. will be seen that he was within a few weeks of completing his 101st year. He had been uninterruptedly in the pay of the firm above named for nearly eighty years, and has lived all these years within a stone's throw of the river Medlock. He had a son a soldier at Waterloo, and his great-grandson, a boy of five years, visited him eleven months ago, on the celebration of John's hundredth birthday, when there were five generations represented, of whom four were John Hutton's.

REAR-ADMIRAL HELPMAN.

The death has been announced of Rear-Admiral Philip Augustus Helpman, in his seventieth year. He entered the navy in July, 1821, served in several engagements with pirates, in the West Indies, and as mate of the "Fair Rosamond," on the West Coast, where he obtained his promotion to lieutenant for attacking, in the gig of his ship, a slaver armed with two 18-pounders. As lieutenant of the "Columbine" he served in the China war of 1841, including the operations against Canton and the capture of Amoy and Chinghae, and he also served with the naval brigade in the attacks upon Chusan, Woosung, and Shanghai. In 1858 he was promoted to the reserved list of captains, and in Dec. 1875 he became a retired rearadmiral.

ADMIRAL SIR W. J. HOPE-JOHN-STONE, K.C.B.

This flag officer, the senior on the retired list, died on July 11, at his residence at Edinburgh, within a few days of completing his eightieth year. The deceased admiral was the second

son of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. The late admiral entered the navy in June 1811, and in April 1812 served on board the "Venerable," 74, Capt. Home Popham, and assisted in the course of that year at the reduction of Lequeytic and Castro, on the north coast of Spain, and at the destruction of the fortifications of Borneo, Plencia, and other places. He afterwards served in the "Stirling Castle," 74, Capt. H. Popham, which escorted the Earl of Moira to India. He was afterwards employed in the Channel and the Mediterranean, and subsequently served on board the "Vengeur," 74, Capt. F. L. Maitland, which ship conveyed Lord Beresford from Rio de Janeiro to the river Tagus, and the King of the Two Sicilies from Naples to Leghorn, in 1820. After various employments, he served under the late Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane in the "Agincourt," 72, on the East India station. During the expedition in July 1846, by the commander-in-chief against the Sultan of Borneo, Capt. Hope-Johnstone assumed the command of the seamen on shore, and on the 8th of that month assisted at the capture and destruction of the enemy's forts and batteries in the river Brune. He was subsequently commander-in-chief of the south-east coast of America from 1854 to 1857, and was commander-in-chief at Sheerness from July 1860 to 1869. The late admiral was rear-admiral of the United Kingdom.

COLONEL A. LEAHY.

Col. Arthur Leahy, Royal Engineers, one of the three military inspectors of army schools, died on July 13, at Netley Hospital, after a short illness. The deceased, who had recently returned home from Gibraltar on sick leave, entered the Royal Engineers in 1848, and served throughout the Crimean war, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol. Of recent years Col. Leahy had served in the Works Department at the War Office. He was also for several years Instructor of Fortifications at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

ARCHDEACON MILDMAY.

The important vicarage of Chelmsford and Archdeacoury of Essex, both in the gift of the Bishop of St. Alban's, are vacant by the death of Archdescon Mildmay, at Homburg, on July 13. The archdescon, who never got over the death of his wife a few months ago, was a son of Sir Henry Paulett Mildmay, has been rector of Chelmsford for fifty-two years, and archdescon of Essex since 1861, having been appointed by Bishop Wigram. He was at Oriel in its palmy days in 1822, and as a moderate High Churchman has borne his part in most of the Church movements of the day, including the revival of Convocation.

REV. S. MARTIN.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-one, of the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, who for many years has been one of the foremost ministers of the Congregational body in London. Mr. Martin, who was educated at Western College, Plymouth, commenced his ministry in 1839, and for more than thirty years was minister of Westminster Chapel, in James Street, Buckingham Gate, one of the largest edifices belonging to the Congregationalists, which was erected some years ago under his auspices. In 1862 Mr. Martin was chairman of the Congregational Union. Of late years he has had but very feeble health, and at first partially, and then altogether, retired from active work.

JEREMIAH JOHN MURPHY, ESQ., Q.C.,

Bencher of King's Inn, and ex-Master in Chancery in Ireland, died recently. This able and learned lawyer, after a brilliant career at the University of Dublin, where he gained its highest honours, was called to the Irish Bar in 1828, became a Queen's Counsel, and filled for many years the high judicial office of Master in Chancery. He belonged to the influential family of Murphy, of Cork, one of which, a cousin of Master Murphys, N. D. Murphy, now represents that city in Parliament.

DR. T. OLDHAM.

The death is also announced of Dr. Thomas Oldham, who was, from its origination in 1850 till 1876, at the head of the Geological Survey of India. It was under his direction that the official geological survey was com-

menced, first under the Hon. East India Company, and afterwards as part of the Government public service; and until his retirement from ill-health he had the control of the issue of the official geological maps, as portion by portion the work was completed, and the issue of the memoirs explanatory of the maps. In 1861, eleven years after the survey was commenced, he originated the publication of the folio-sized "Paleontologia Indica," which consisted of plates, with descriptive letterpress, illustrating the fossils of the country, and the work has steadily progressed in fasiculi as an official publication printed by command of the Governor-General of India. Dr. Oldham was born in Dublin in May, 1816, and after education at a private school entered at Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of 16. After taking his B.A. he studied in 1837-38 at the Engineering School of Edinburgh, and attended Jameson's lectures on geology and mineralogy. Returning to Ireland in 1839, he became chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock, then at the head of the survey of Ireland, and he helped in the preparation of the well-known report on Londonderry, Tyrone, &c., published in 1843. After being for a while curator and assistant-secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, he held for a year the professorship of Engineering, and in 1845 succeeded the late Professor John Phillips as professor of Geology. He was then appointed local director of the geological survey of Ireland, and the Geological Society of Dublin elected him its president. After the various experiences thus gained, in 1850 he was appointed to organise the geological survey of India. There were many unexpected difficulties to contend with, but during the sixteen years of his office these were more or less overcome. While in India he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and was four times president. Besides being elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1848, he received the Royal medal of the society in 1875. Dr. Oldham was also a fellow of the Geological Society since 1843, was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and an honorary LL.D. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him a medal in recognition of his work. The papers he wrote, apart from his official work, were not numerous. Among his paleontological researches and discoveries, the "Oldhamia" will always be associated with his name.

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Very Rev. A. P. Saunders died at Peterborough on July 19, after having been for a long time out of health. He was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1853 by Mr. Gladstone, whose tutor he had been at Oxford, where he took a double first-class at Christ Church. The deceased was best known as head master of the Charterhouse; but, unlike many schoolmaster deans, he was by no means an inactive dignitary. When he went to Peterborough there was little life in the cathedral, and to him are mainly due the successful choral festivals in the cathedral and the Sunday evening services in the nave, as well as the throwing open of the building to the public. He was a strong Liberal, and was offered by Mr. Gladstone the deanery of Winchester in 1874, which he declined. The deanery is the fourth which has fallen to the present Government, the others having been Worcester, Ripon, and Lichfield.

PREBENDARY SINGLAIR.

One of the few survivors of the large family of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, the founder of the Board of Agriculture, died on July 8, in his 74th year. William Sinclair, his fifth son, by the Hon. Diana Macdonald, only daughter of Alexander, Lord Macdonald (of the Isles), was educated at Winchester School, and at the age of 16 accepted a commission in the Madras Cavalry. Having distinguished himself by leading the forlorn hope at the siege of Kittoor and in other ways, in 1830 he went to Oxford, where he became president of the Union in its palmiest days, when the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Selborne, Lord Cardwell, and Mr. Robert Lowe were among its brilliant ornaments. "Skimmerian Sinclair" is one of the principal figures in the well-known "Uniomachia." Having taken holy orders in 1837, he accepted the parish of St. George's, Leeds. Belonging to the liberal Evangelical school, he found himself unwillingly forced into a position of opposition to Dr. Hook. He remained at Leeds nearly twenty years, working incessantly, and greatly undermining a remarkably robust constitution. Under his auspices eight new churches were built, with schools and parsonages. He was president of the Leeds Philosophical Society, and the friend and adviser of the Becketts, Gotts and

His interest among his Marshalls. people made him refuse in succession the vicarages of St. John's, Notting Hill, Beverley Minster, Wakefield, and Bradford. In 1856 the late Lord Leconfield offered him the rectory of Pulborough, in Sussex, which the state of his health induced him to accept. he rebuilt the church and rectory, and raised schools and chapels in various parts of the parish. The prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral, to which Bishop Durnford appointed him, associated him on the most friendly terms with his old acquaintance of Leeds, Dean Hook.

GENERAL H. THOMSON.

The death is announced of General Harry Thomson, the senior officer on the list of Her Majesty's local Indian forces. General Thomson, who was 98 years of age, entered the East India Company's service in 1798, and received his first commission in the Bengal Light Cavalry in 1800. He served during the campaigns of 1803-5 under Lord Lake, and was present at the battles of Laswarrie and Ufzulghur, and the siege and assault of Bhurtpore.

MR. J. TREVENEN.

The death is also announced from Plymouth of Mr. J. Trevenen, which occurred at Ford Park on June 27, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Trevenen entered the army in the year 1811 as an ensign in the 37th Regiment, and was one of the officers selected by Sir Frederick John Falkiner, Bart., who raised the 100th Regiment in 1814, on condition that the Duke of York would allow him to choose his own officers. Being anxious to go to the Peninsula, Mr Trevenen exchanged into the 53rd, then at Gibraltar. He afterwards went with his regiment to St. Helena, was on Sir George Ridout Bingham's staff, and formed one of the guard of honour of Napoleon Bonaparte for several years. In 1821 he retired on half-pay of the 2nd West India Regiment, and in 1860 sold his commission, having been first gazetted to the 9th Regiment.

MISS WINKWORTH.

The death is announced at Monnetier, in Savoy, of Miss Catharine Winkworth, the translator of the poems comprised

in the well-known volume called "Lyra Germanica," and the writer of the biographies of Amelia W. Sievking and of Pastor Fliedner, the founder of the sisterhood of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth. Miss Winkworth also contributed to the Sunday Library Series a book entitled "The Christian Singers of Germany."

DR. E. WILKINSON.

Dr. Eason Wilkinson, President of the British Medical Association, died at his residence, Greenbeys, Manchester, on July 26, in his 64th year. Dr. Wilkinson was educated at the St. Bees Grammar School, and after spending two or three years on the Continent, he went to Edinburgh in 1832, and commenced the study of medicine. Six years later he visited the chief hospitals of Paris, Berlin, Halle, Dresden, and Vienna, returning to England in 1840. He then began to practise in Manchester, and was very soon afterwards elected physician to the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary. In 1844 he was appointed physician to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1876 he was elected president of the British Medical Association for the year 1877-78. Dr. Wilkinson was a member of the Société Française d'Hygiéne, and was the recipient of one of the medals awarded by the British Medical Association for distinguished merit.

ADMIRAL SIR H. R. YELVERTON.

Intelligence was received on July 24 of the death, on July 16, of Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B. late Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, an office which he resigned on account of ill-health. Sir Hastings was son of Mr. J. Joseph Henry, of Straffan, county Kildare, by Lady Emily Pitz-Gerald, second daughter of the second Duke of Leinster, and was born in Ireland in 1808. He entered the navy in 1823, since which date he had been constantly employed affoat. He was second in command of the Mediterramean Squadron from 1863 to 1866, and subsequently commanded the Channel Squadron. Sir Hastings was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station from 1870 to 1874, was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in September, 1876, and retained his seat at the board till his

resignation on account of impaired health, when he was succeeded by Admiral Wellesley. For his naval services he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1855, was made a Knight Commander in 1869, and Grand Cross of the Order in 1875.

August.

DR. FÖRSTER.

Just at the moment when the relations between Prussia and the Vatican have reached a new crisis, the Prussian Government has suffered a serious loss by the death, on August 8, of an eminent public servant, Privy Councillor Dr. Förster, the "Ministerial Director" of the Department of Worship in the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Worship. Förster stood in the very first rank among Prussian lawyers, and was known all over Germany by his important work, "Preussisches Gemaines Recht." He had been Judge in the Court of Appeal at Greifswelde, whence he was promoted to a chief post in the Ministry of Justice. When Prince Bismarck resolved to enter on the conflict with the Ultramontanes, and selected Dr. Falk for his lieutenant in the new Culturkampf, this Minister, who was well acquainted with Förster's knowledge, skill, and indefatigable industry, placed him at the head of that department which would be chiefly engaged in the struggle. In this position Förster drafted all the important laws which have been enacted during the last five years, defining the relations of the State towards both the Roman Catholic and the Evangelical Churches. It also fell to his lot to defend his proposals in both Houses of the Landtag, and in this position he showed that his abilities were not confined to the desk. It will be a singular coincidence if his death shall have happened on the eve of a radical change in the religious policy of the German Chancellor.

QUEEN CHRISTINA.

Queen Christina of Spain died on August 21, at Saint Adresse, near Havre. The deceased was the daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, and was born on April 27, 1806. At the time of her death she was thus in her 73rd year. On December 11, 1829,

she was married to Ferdinand VII., King of Spain. Upon his death, on September 29, 1833, she became Regent during the minority of her daughter Isabella, who was proclaimed Queen on October 2, 1833. At the end of the civil war which followed, and lasted seven years, Queen Christina was compelled to seek refuge in France. She returned in 1843, but in 1854 was again forced to leave Spain, and again fled to France. On December 28, 1833, she was secretly married to Ferdinand Munoz, who was created Duke of Rianzarès. The marriage was afterwards publicly acknowledged by a Royal decree dated October 11, 1844. Duke died on September 12, 1873.

THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH.

The Most Rev. George Conroy, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, and Apostolic Delegate for the Sovereign Pontiff to the Catholic Church in Canada, whose death in Canada is just announced, was a very distinguished member of the Catholic Episcopacy in Ireland. Educated in one of the classical schools of the diocese of Armagh, he went to Rome to finish his studies in the College of the Propaganda. His collegiate course was of considerable brilliancy, and he eventually gained the distinction of Doctor of Theology. Ordained to the priesthood, he returned to Ireland, became associated with the missionary College of All Hallows, Drumcondra, and was selected by Cardinal Cullen to act as his private secretary, and so continued until 1871, when he succeeded Dr. McCabe as Bishop of Ardagh. Conroy was a ripe and accomplished scholar, and as a prelate was universally esteemed and respected. His literary abilities were of no mean order, and, in conjunction with Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, he was the main support of the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record."

JUDGE COWAN.

Mr. John Cowan died on Thursday night at his residence in Edinburgh. He was appointed Sheriff of Kincardine in 1848, and in 1851 he occupied the position of Solicitor-General. In the same year he became one of the Senators of the College of Justice, taking his seat on the bench in the Outer House of the Court of Session as Lord Cowan, and about three years after-

wards he was elevated to the Inner House. The deceased was 79 years of age. He retired from the Bench four years ago.

MR. CLIFFE, OF BELLEVUE.

Anthony Cliffe, Esq., of Bellevue, in the county of Wexford, one of the chief landed gentlemen in that county and High Sheriff in 1823, died on the 27th, at Montagu Square, aged 78. He was last surviving son of Major Anthony Cliffe, of New Ross, by Frances, his wife, second daughter of Colonel Joseph Deane, of Terenure, in the county of Dublin, and represented a family that was established in Ireland by John Cliffe, of Westminster, Secretary-at-War of the army sent by the Parliament to that country in 1649, under the command of Cromwell.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHALMERS.

The command of the 14th Bengal Lancers is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Chalmers on August 11, while onl eave of absence from India. He joined the Indian army in 1849, and saw active service both before and after the Indian mutiny, but it was during that memorable struggle that he showed the stuff of which he was made. In 1857 he was attached to the 1st Oude Irregular Infantry, which mutinied at Pershadupoor on June 10. After narrowly escaping with his life and enduring many privations and escapes, Lieutenant Chalmers reached Allahabad, where he joined the Ferozepore Regiment of Sikhs forming part of the small column which marched on June 30, under Major Renaud, who had orders to push on at all hazards to the relief of Cawnpore. At Lohungah, forty-four miles in advance of Allahabad, Major Renaud received intelligence of the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison; and Lieutenant Chalmers, on learning that he was in want of a messenger to carry the news to General Neill, at Allahabad, and obtain fresh instructions, immediately volunteered to perform the service, an offer which Major Renaud gladly accepted, though he did not conceal from him "the almost desperate nature of the task he had undertaken," as the country through which he had forced his way was teeming with a hostile population, and "the insurrection had immediately closed in on his track as he passed." Lieutenant Chalmers, nothing daunted, succeeded in accomplishing the perilous duty, and, after escaping numerous dangers, rode into Allahabad soon after midnight on July 2. "It is scarcely possible," writes Sir Henry Havelock, "to imagine a service of greater risk, one requiring greater determination and adroitness, or involving more important results to the force, whose movements and very existence depended on a speedy reply to the letter." Lieutenant Chalmers now joined Havelock's Volunteer Cavalry, raised by Major Barrow, and participated in the following actions-Futtehpore, July 12; Oung and Pandoo Nuddee, July 15; battle and recapture of Cawnpore, July 16 and 17; and Bhitoor, July 18. On the first advance to the relief of Lucknow, the actions of Oonas and Busseerut Gunge, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; and at the second advance, the actions of Mungelwur, 21st; Alumbagh, 23rd; and first relief of Lucknow, September 25. He was engaged in its subsequent defence for two months; served under Sir James Outram through the severe fighting at Alumbagh from November 25, 1857, to March 18, 1858; and was present at the final capture of Lucknow. Lieutenant Chalmers was twice wounded, and had a horse shot under him.

LORD DYNEVOR.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Francis William Rice, fourth Lord Dynevor, of Dynevor Castle, county Carmarthen, died at his residence in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, on August 3, aged 74. His lordship took his degree at Oxford, and was appointed in 1828 vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire, which preferment he held for just half a century. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Arthur de Cardonell Rice, a deputy lieutenant for Carmarthenshire, who was born in 1836.

REV. G. GILFILLAN,

The death of the Rev. George Gilfillan occurred on August 13, at the house of Mr. Valentine, banker, Brechin, after a very short illness. On Sunday he preached at Dundee on the subject of sudden death, and on the following night left for Brechin to officiate at the marriage of a niece. Mr. Gilfillan was born at Comrie in 1813, his father being minister of the Secession Church in that town. Educated for the ministry, he was appointed minister of the Schoolwynd Church at Dundee, but devoted a considerable portion of his time to literary pursuits. Perhaps the best known of the many works which emanated from his pen was the "Gallery of Literary Portraits," originally published in the Dumfries Herald. He at one time contributed largely to periodical literature, and has frequently lectured in both England and Scotland on literary subjects.

SERGEANT 8. M'GAW, V.C.

Sergeant Samuel M'Gaw, V.C., of the Black Watch, who won the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in leading a portion of the 42nd through the bush at the battle of Amoaful, January 31, 1874, died this month at Larnaca, scarcely twenty-four hours after the landing of his regiment from Malta. Sergeant M'Gaw was decorated with the Victoria Cross by Her Majesty at Osborne, on the return of the Black Watch from the Gold Coast.

MR. H. J. MONTAGUE.

New York theatre-goers and members of the theatrical profession generally, were shocked to hear that Mr. J. Montague, the popular actor, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs on August 11, in the Palace Hotel, at San Francisco. So far as could at first be known, his death was partly the result of a severe cold which he contracted several weeks ago, and partly of the great physical strain which he imposed upon himself in his impersonation of the character of Julian Beauclere in "Diplomacy." He was attacked by hemorrhage while playing this part for his own benefit in San Francisco, but quickly rallied, and no thought that his life was in danger was entertained. He was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1846, and received a good education. His parents intended him for the Church, but financial disasters prevented the completion of his training in this direction, and the lad became a clerk in a London insurance office. In this position he remained for five years, but during this period he was gradually preparing himself for the profession which he afterwards adopted with so much success.

MRS. MORTIMER.

This lady, who wrote "The Peep o' Day," and sundry other works for children, has just died at Runton, near Cromer, at the age of 76. The deceased lady was the widow of the Rev. Thomas Mortimer.

MAJOR-GENERAL OAKES, C.B.

Major-General Oakes, C.B., died at his residence, Farnham, Surrey, on August 21, after a long and painful illness. The general, who with his family had resided in the above town for some years, was widely known and beloved for his liberal mind and many amiable qualities. He had but a few weeks ago returned to England, having cassed the winter in the South of France. Deceased, who had seen much active service, entered the army on January 16, 1846, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant September 3, 1847. He obtained his captaincy September 22, 1850, and was made major August 1, 1856; lieutenant-colonel, July 20, 1858; colonel, October 1, 1863, and subsequently major-general. He received the honour of a C.B. from Her Majesty as a recognition of his many services. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir war, 1850 and 1853 (medal), also in the Crimea from May 9, 1855 (medal, with clasp for Sebastopol, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and fifth class of the Medjidie). Deceased was also Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry, and was regarded by the officers stationed at Aldershot with whom he was more intimately connected with the greatest respect. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best cavalry officers in the British army.

HON. W. POWELL-BODNEY.

The death is announced, at his residence, Llanvibangel Court, Abergavenny, Montgomeryshire, of the Hon. William Powell-Rodney, at the age of 84. The deceased gentleman was the son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, a son of Edward, the third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. He was born in 1794, and received his education at Rton. He was formerly in the dengal Civil Service, and was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Monmouth, for

which county he was High Sheriff in 1860, and a magistrate for the county of Hereford.

COLONEL RÜSTOW.

The Schweizer Volksfround of Basel announces the suicide by pistol-shot of the well-known military writer, Colonel Wilhelm Rüstow. The deceased was a native of the province of Brandenburg, and was born in 1821. He entered the Prussian army when 17 years of age, and soon showed that he possessed extraordinary abilities. During the period 1841-49 he was engaged as a lieutenant of engineers upon the fortifications of Posen. But the events of 1848 soon swept him, like so many others, into the revolutionary current. He at once commenced that career as a writer, in which he was to become so famous. He published a pamphlet, insisting on the citizen character which the army ought to possess, and criticising sharply the existing institutions. In another pamphlet, published in 1849, he demanded that the army should take an oath to observe the Constitution. For this he was brought before a court-martial, which sentenced him to sixteen years in a penitentiary. He was, however, able to escape from prison, and fled to Zurich, which has been his home ever His name was expressly exsince. cluded from the general amnesty promulgated by the present King of Prussia when he ascended the throne. Rüstow was distinguished both as a practical soldier and as a military writer. He became a Colonel of Brigade in the Swiss army, and he rendered valuable service to the military organization of the Republic by his lectures at the military school at Thun. Whenever disturbances in the neighbouring States led to the mobilisation of the Swiss forces, Rüstow was always intrusted with an important command. In 1860 lie joined Garibaldi in his expedition to Sicily, and served as Chief of the General's staff, and rendered great service during the operations on the Volturno. He was an accomplished linguist, and thoroughly acquainted with military history, both ancient and modern. He was one of the few persons who understood the art of writing so as to interest the general body of readers, while satisfying the demands of professional critics. Beginning with 1853, when he published a small work on "The Use of Intrenchments," not a year passed without some fruit of his

industry issuing from the press. "The History of Infantry," "The Army Organization of the Nineteenth Century." "Universal Tactics," are only some of the fruits of this activity. From the period of the Crimean War he adopted the practice of publishing brief notices of any current military operations, keeping pace with the events, and forecasting the results. These notices were often very valuable, giving an account of the military strength of the respective combatants, explaining the causes and motives of the quarrel, describing the strategical circumstances, and criticising the operations. He described in this way the campaign of Italy in 1859, the Danish war of 1864, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, the Franco-German war of 1870-71, and the late war in the East. Rüstow was not a politician, although attached to the Radical party. He was a friend of Lasalle, whose second he was in his fatal duel. He had two brothers, who pre-deceased him, and who were also distinguished officers, and, like himself, military writers of reputation.

MR. SCHOMBERG, Q.C.

The Law Times records the death of Mr. Joseph Trigge Schomberg, Q.C., Recorder of Aldborough, Suffolk, in his 73rd year. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Mr. Isaac Schomberg, a captain and commissioner of the Royal Navy, and author of the "Naval Chronology," &c. After being educated as a commoner of Winchester College, he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1828, and in 1864 removed to Lincoln's Inn, of which he became a Bencher. For some years he was a Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the Salisbury district, and in 1845 was appointed to the Recordership of Aldborough, obtaining the honour of a silk gown in 1866. At the general election in 1868 he contested the northern division of Wiltshire in the Liberal interest, and, although unsuccessful, polled a very large number of votes. Mr. Schomberg was the author of a legal work entitled "Succinct Law of Tithes, with Commutation Act."

LADY GEORGINA SEYMOUR.

Lady Georgina Seymonr, widow of the late Admiral Sir George Seymour, and mother of the Lord Chamberlain, died on August 20, at the Royal apartments at Hampton Court Palace. The deceased was in her 86th year, and had only been ill a fortnight. She had resided in the Palace sixty years.

MADAME VAN DE WEYER.

Elizabeth, Madame Van de Weyer, of New Lodge, Windsor Forest, whose death is just announced, was the only child of the late Joshua Bates, Esq., of Sheen House, Surrey, and Winkfield Place, Berks, by Lucretia Augusta, his wife, daughter of Samuel Sturgis, Keq., of Boston, America; and was married, in 1839, to his Excellency Sylvain Van de Weyer, Minister of State and late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians. She was left a widow in 1874. Madame Van de Weyer had the high honour of enjoying the friendship of her Majesty. The Queen paid frequent visits to her at New Lodge.

September.

SIR THOMAS BIDDULPH, K.C.B.

General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Myddleton Biddulph, K.C.B., Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, died on September 28, after a short but severe illness, arising from inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis. He was born in 1809, and entered the army as cornet in the 1st Life Guards in 1826; and served in the regiment till his promotion to lieutenant-colonel in October, 1851, when he went on half-pay. On the retirement of General Sir George Bowles, he was appointed Master of the Queen's Household and Extra Equerry to Her Majesty. Afterwards he was appointed Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and one of the joint keepers of the Queen's Privy Purse, in conjunction with the Hon, Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B. In May, 1867, he was appointed Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse when that appointment was limited to one official. In 1863 he was created a K.C.B., and recently was made a member of the Privy Council.

MR. G. P. BIDDER.

Mr. George Parker Bidder, F.B.S., the eminent civil engineer, died on September 20, at his residence, Ravensbury, Dartmouth, in his 73rd year. Mr. Bidder was in early life known as the "Calculating Boy," and exhibited in public his remarkable aptitude in calculating. He afterwards became associated with George Stephenson, and assisted him in getting several Railway Bills passed through Parliament. Mr. Bidder was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and was largely employed in the construction of other lines. He was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company, and was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-61.

GENERAL SIR H. J. W. BENTINCK.

General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Regiment, Commander of the Legion of Honour, died on the 29th inst., at 22 Upper Grosvenor Street, aged 82. He was the youngest son of Count John Charles Bentinck, by Lady Jemims Helena, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Athlone, and was descended from William, first Earl of Portland, the ancestor of the Dukes of Portland. He entered the army, in the Coldstream Guards, in 1811, and served with that regiment during the Crimean war with great distinction, being present at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman (where he was wounded), and Sebastopol. For these services he was created a K.C.B., and received the orders of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals. He was appointed colonel of the 28th Regiment in 1854, and attained the rank of general in 1867.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CLAVELL.

Lieutepant-General Richard King Clavell, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died on September 1, at Gosport, aged The deceased general served with the Royal Marine Battalion at D'Jouni, in Syria, in 1840, as acting engineer, for which he received the medal and clasp. While firing a salute on board H.M.S. "Camperdown" he was severely wounded by an explosion of gunpowder. He served in the Royal Marine Battalion at the bombardment and surrender of Bomarsund in August, 1854, and at the operations there. In 1855 he was before Sebastopol until its fall, was employed on the staff of the army as Provost Marshal on the expedition to Kertch and Yeni Kalé, as also at the surrender of Kinbourn and the operations there. On several occasions his name was honourably mentioned in despatches. The deceased general had received the medal with clasps for his services in the Black Sca, the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. For some years he was colonel-commandant of the Royal Marines at Portsmouth. His first commission bore date November, 1837.

SIR RICHARD GRIFFITH.

Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., died on September 23 in Dublin, at the age of 94, having been for sixty-nine years a public officer. He entered the service of the State in 1809, having been then appointed to inquire into the best means of draining and improving the Irish bogs. In 1812 he was elected Professor of Geology and mining engineer to the Royal Dublin Society. He soon after began his geological map of the country. In 1822 he laid out a great many new roads. In 1824 he was selected by the Marquis of Wellesley for what was called the perambulation or boundary survey of Ireland, which prepared for the Ordnance Survey. In 1826, Mr. Henry Goulburn being Chief Secretary, he was chosen to prepare a Bill for the general valuation of Ireland. In 1852 a new scale for every separate tenement was adopted in consequence of the changed prices of agricultural pro-In 1855 he brought out a revised copy of his map by order of the Lords of the Treasury, under the Board of Ordnance. In 1868 he retired from the post of Commissioner of Valuation. Till the time of his death he was one of the Commissioners of the Board of Works.

MR. J. HILTON, F.R.S.

This distinguished surgeon expired on September 14, at his residence, Hedingham House, Clapham, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased gentleman had descreedly obtained several of the high appointments and offices open to members of the profession, having been appointed surgeon extraordinary to the Queen, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, and consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital, at which institution he received his professional education. In 1854 he was chosen by the fellows to

represent them in the Council, of which at the time of his death he was the senior member. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery, in 1865 he became a member of the Court of Examiners of the College, and in 1867 he was elected Hunterian Orator and President of the College, in the affairs of which institution he ever took the deepest interest, and displayed great administrative ability. Mr. Hilton had been a valuable contributor to the advancement of surgical science, not only by his published works, but in the "Transactions" of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the "Guy's Hospital Reports," the "Lancet," &c.

REV. DR. JACKSON.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, died at Askham Hall, Penrith, on September 13. Dr. Jackson succeeded to the provostship in 1862, upon the elevation of Dr. Thomson to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. He was placed in the second class in Lit. Human. in 1811; graduated B.A. in 1812; M.A. 1814; B.D. 1827; D.D. 1832; and was successively Fellow, Tutor, and Bursar of his college. He was formerly domestic chaplain to the Karl of Lonsdale; was appointed Whitehall Preacher in 1827; was Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle from 1846 to 1855; rector of Cliburn, Westmoreland, from 1841 to 1858; Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle, from 1856 to 1862; and was afterwards appointed rector of Lowther, near Penrith.

WILLIAM HENRY LEE, ESQ.

William Henry Lee, Esq., late Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, died at his residence, Leeland Place, on the 11th, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased entered the Government service as a clerk in the Executive Council Office of the late Province of Upper Canada in 1821; appointed senior clerk 1831, acting clerk of the Executive Council 1839; at the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, assistant clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, and clerk of ditto. When the union of the B.N.A. Provinces took place in 1867 he was appointed Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada and held that position until 1872, when

he retired on his superannuation allowance. On his retirement the members of the Privy Council presented the deceased gentleman with a valuable silver urn, on which was engraved a suitable record of his public services.

THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, Earl and Viscount of Lauderdale, Viscount Maitland, Baron Maitland of Thirlestane, county Berwick, and Baron Thirlestane and Boltoun in the peerage of Scotland, who died on September 1, at Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Berwick, was the son of General the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, fifth son of James, seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by his first wife, Mary, widow of Mr. John Travers, of Fir Grove, county Cork, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Orpin, of Killowen. He was born February 3, 1800, and was consequently in his 79th year. He succeeded to the Scotch peerage and baronetage on the death of his cousin Anthony, tenth earl, in March, 1863. The late earl entered the navy in September, 1816, and was made lieutenant in May, 1823. After various employments under the late Sir Augustus Clifford, Sir Robert W. Otway, and others, in different parts of the world, he was appointed to the "Sparrowhawk," and afterwards to the "Tweed," and retained the command of the last-named ship until posted in 1837, in which he served during the civil war on the north coast of Spain. Afterwards he became flag captain to Sir Frederick L. Maitland and Sir Gordon Bremer, under whom he saw active service in the Persian Gulf and China, and was at the capture of Cusan in July, 1840, and had charge of the "Wellesley's" boats during the original advance of the British towards Canton, and commanded the first naval battalion at the storming of the heights in the vicinity of that city during the operations which led to its recapture. He further distinguished himself in the attack on Amoy, and also at the reduction of Cusan and Shanghai. For his services on that occasion he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1843 received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently for three years—from 1860 to 1863—he commanded the fleet in the Pacific. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1873, in which year he was placed on the retired list. For his services on the coast of Spain he had received the Spanish Order of

Charles III. The late earl, who was a representative peer for Scotland, was heritable standard bearer of Scotland. His lordship's commission as rear admiral bore date June 13, 1857; vice admiral, November 30, 1863; admiral, April 8, 1868; and admiral of the fleet, December 27, 1877. For some years he was first and principal naval aide-decamp to the Queen, which appointment he vacated on being promoted admiral of the fleet.

MR. THOMAS M'DONNELL, Q.C.

Mr. Thomas M'Donnell, Q.C., the father of the North-West Circuit, and also, it is said, of the Irish Bar, died at his residence, Eglantine, Malone Road, Dublin, on the 25th inst. The deceased was called to the Bar in 1816, and received the silk gown in 1837. M'Donnell had been ailing for some time past, but, although he had seen some sixty-two years' service at the Bar, he still bore a somewhat hale and healthy appearance, and his death has come rather unexpectedly. For some time past he appeared very seldom before the public as a lawyer except as senior Crown counsel for the county Down, which post he held up to his demise, but for many years he occupied a prominent position in his profession, and his advice was largely sought, especially in the North, on many important legal questions. On one occasion he was unexpectedly called upon, on the sudden illness of one of the judges, to go circuit as judge, and the manner in which he discharged his duties on the bench afforded high satisfaction. In Belfast Mr. M'Donnell was widely known and much respected. He was a member of the committee of the Belfast Bank, and also a director of the Belfast and County Down Railway, and took an active part in the management of their affairs. Both these offices he continued to occupy up to the last.

MR. J. PENN.

The death, on September 23, is announced of Mr. John Penn, F.R.S.C.E., the principal of the renowned firm of John Penn & Son, engineers, of Greenwich. The deceased gentleman, who had obtained eminence both as a practical mechanical and civil engineer, was born in the neighbourhood of London, in the first decade of the present century, and having devoted himself to

the engineering profession became the founder of the above-named firm. Mr. Penn himself was a practical engineer, and as such was the author of many inventions and improvements in maritime steam engines, for the construction of which the firm is specially noted. The deceased gentleman also introduced many improvements in the machinery and tools used in the manufacture of engines, to ensure greater accuracy and economy of workmanship. Mr. Penn was one of the earliest members of the Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and a fellow of the Royal Society.

NR. GEORGE PAYNE.

Mr. George Payne died on September 1, at his residence. 16 Queen Street, Mayfair. Mr. Payne, throughout the whole of his long life, was passionately devoted to sport in all its branches; and though he never achieved any great success as an owner of racehorses, he was at no time without a few of them in training, and if his own colours were not themselves often successful, the stable with which he was connected has scored many victories of late years. Mr. Payne did not appear in the hunting-field of late years; but as a young man he was one of the boldest and best performers across country in an age which knew the present Lord Wilton and the father of the late Lord Chesterfield in their prime, and his mastership of the Pytchley formed a brilliant epoch in the history even of that famous pack. Upon his retirement from the management of the Pytchley he received two splendid testimonials, one of which was a gold épergne representing a pack of hounds running into a fox at the root of a tree, and with a likeness in alto-relievo of himself. Upon the base of this épergne was the following inscription :-- "Presented to George Payne, Esq., of Sulby Hall, by upwards of six hundred farmers, tradesmen, and others, of Northamptonshire, as a testimonial of their high esteem for him, and of their gratitude for his uncessing efforts to promote the manly and healthy sports of the county."

DR. R. WILLIS,

Dr. Robert Willis, the well-known author and physician, died at his residence at Barnes, on September 21, in his 80th year. He graduated M.D. at

Edinburgh in 1819, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1828, and a Licentiate Royal College of Physicians in 1887. He early devoted himself to literature, and was the author of a large number of valuable works. Dr. Willis was a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science at Gottingen, the Imperial Society of Physicians at Vienna, and the National Institute at Washington, United States.

October.

GENERAL BIRRELL

General Javril Birrell, of Her Majesty's local Indian forces, died on October 27, aged 78. The decessed general, who was born on September 15, 1800, was attached for upwards of thirty years to the old Bengal European Regiment, now the 101st Royal Bangal Fasiliers, having entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1818. He became a lieutenant in October of the same year, and served with that rank during the Burmese war in 1825-26, for which he received the medal with clasp. In April, 1827, he reached the rank of captain, and in 1841 that of major, serving with the army of the Indus in Afghanistan in 1839-40, and was present at the assault and capture of Ghusnee, for which he received the medal, and in the operations in the Wusseree Valley, for which he was in receipt of the third class of the Gooranes Order. General Birrell served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845–46, and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshab, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Sabraon, receiving the medal and clasp and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for those services. His commissions bear date as follows:--colonel, June 20, 1854; major-general, April 25, 1858; Heutenant-general, March 1, 1870; and general, July 38, 1876.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

The death of Lord Chaimsford cocurred at his residence in Eaton Square on October 5. His lordship had recently been staying at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and returned to town on September 26, in order to consult his medical advisers. A few days afterwards he underwent a painful operation,

which, unhappily, it was found necessary to repeat on October 4, after which the venerable peer gradually sank. Right Hon. Frederick Thesiger, Baron Chelmsford in the peerage of the United Kingdom, D.C.L., F.R.S., was the son of Charles Thesiger, collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies. He was born in London in 1794, and at a very early age entered the Royal Navy as midshipman on board the "Cambrian" frigate, having adopted the profession of his gallant uncle, Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger, R.N., who was aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson at Copenhagen. It is said that the youth was himself in the boat which carried his uncle with the despatch of Nelson asking for the capitulation of the Danish fleet, an incident that is commemorated on one of the bas-reliefs at the base of the column in Trafalgar Square. In after life the noble lord often referred with evident pleasure to his connection with the navy; but at the wish of his parents—his two elder brothers having died young—he quitted the service of the sea for the Another motive which weighed with him was the destruction of his paternal property by the great eruption of Mount Scouffrier in 1812. He was called to the Bar of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn in Michaelmas Term, 1818, and went the Home Circuit, in which he took a leading position, and was made a King's Counsel in 1834. In 1840 he unsuccessfully contested Newark, but in the following month was elected M.P. for Woodstock, which borough he represented in the House of Commons until 1844. In that year he was elected M.P. for Abingdon, and sat for that borough until 1852, when he was returned for Stamford, retaining his seat as its member till 1858, when he became Lord Chancellor. Sir Robert Peel had in 1844 chosen Mr. Thesiger for the vacant Solicitor-Generalship, and in the ensuing year he succeeded Sir W. Follett as Attorney-General, retiring in the year following on the downfall of Sir Robert Peel's Ministry. He was recalled to the same office by Lord Derby in 1852, and when his lordship succeeded to power again in 1858 Sir Frederick became Lord Chancellor. In Lord Derby's third administration he again sat on the Woolsack, but when Mr. Disraeli became Premier in 1868 Lord Chelmsford retired to give place to Lord Cairns. The noble and learned lord is succeeded in the peerage by his son, Major-General the Hon. Frederick A. Thesiger, C.B.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

His Eminence Paul, Cardinal Cullen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, died on the 24th inst., at his residence, Eccles Street, Dublin, in his 76th year. He was born April 29, 1803, in the parish of Ballytore, in the county of Kildare, and received his first education at Shackleton's famous school in that town, where, it may be mentioned, the great Edmund Burke had been a pupil. He belonged to a family of the middle class, long settled in the counties of Kildare and Meath, and still resident there as opulent gra-The Cullens are an old Celtic race, and the name "Paul" occurs among them more than a century since. Passing through the ecclesiastical college of Carlow, he completed his studies in the Irish College at Rome. In theology he achieved eminent success, and won many honours. Subsequently admitted to the priesthood, he became Rector of the Irish College at Rome, and also held for a time the Rectorship of the Propaganda. In 1849 he was selected by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh, caused by the death of Dr. Crolly, although he was not one of the three whose names were submitted by Ireland to the Vatican; and in 1852 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, in succession to Dr. Murray. Finally, in 1866, he was created a Prince of the Church as Cardinal, and took for his title that of St. Peter in Montorio, the burial-place of the exiled Irish Earls, Tyrconnel and Dr. Cullen was not distinguished either as a preacher or writer; but, as a theologian and as the fervent unflinching asserter of Catholicity and of his Church's rights and dignity, he was one of the most prominent figures of his time. Churches, hospitals, convents, orphanages, and asylums, besides the Diocesan College of Clonliffe, of which he was always so proud, the Catholic University, and the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital are memorials of his energy, piety, and zeal. His Eminence felt the deepest interest in the question of Irish Education, and cordially approved of the measure with reference to it now about to be brought into operation. Despite of popular clamour, and at the risk of personal odium, he rendered the British Government infinite service in extinguishing the flames of insurrection during the Fenian excitement, when his great influence was thrown heartily into the scale of

Constitutional authority. He was at the same time a stanch advocate for every measure likely to decrease intemperance in Ireland.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP.

It is announced from Paris that Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, died suddenly on October 11, at the age of 76. Monsignor Dupanloup was born in 1802, at St. Félix, in Savoy, and became a French subject by naturalisation in 1838. He was educated at Paris, where he was taken in 1810, and was ordained priest in 1825. In 1827 he was appointed confessor to the Duc de-Bordeaux, was made catechist to the young Princes of Orleans in 1828, and chaplain to Madame La Dauphine a few months before the Revolution of July; subsequently he held several important ecclesiastical appointments in Paris, of which he was made vicargeneral in 1837. In 1841 he was appointed to the chair of Sacred Eloquence at the Sorbonne, but his lectures were brought to a close in consequence of a disturbance which was caused by some observations in one of his discourses on Voltaire. At the end of 1845 he abandoned all his appointments, and remained simply a titular canon of Notre Dame. He was consecrated Bishop of Orleans in 1849, and from that time he never ceased to take a most prominent part in all the political and religious discussions in France, in reference to which he published numerous pamphlets and episcopal charges. His exertions were most marked in the matter of education, in which he maintained the cause of classical studies in the well-known discussion raised by the Abbé Gaume, and was supported by a large number of French bishops against the attacks which the *l'nivers* directed against him in consequence. The controversy raged violently for some time, but was suppressed by orders from Rome. Monsignor Dupanloup also sustained controversies against M. About, M. Litré. M. Maury, M. Taine, and M. Renan; and some remarks which he made upon Monsignor Rousseau, a predecessor in his own hishopric, led to an action being brought against him for defamation of character. He was not convicted, but the matter led to a modification of the law, making it more stringent in regard to attacks on the memory of the dead. Bishop Dupanloup was a member of the Council of Public Instruction, from which he retired in 1852, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, and was elected to the Academy in 1854. Monsignor Dupanloup was called to the death-bed of Talleyrand in 1838.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DALZELL

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Alexander G. Dalzell, C.B., formerly of the 63rd Regiment, died on October 19, at Kilmaurs, Torquay, after a lingering He was the youngest son of Robert Alexander, tenth Earl of Carnwath, by his second marriage with Andalusia, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Browne, of Knockduffe House, Kinsale, and heir-presumptive to his brother, the present and fourteenth carl. He entered the army in 1834, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1850-54 up to April, 1855, with the 63rd Regiment, including the actions in the Crimea and siege of Sebastopol, for which he had received the medal and clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals; and for his gallant services was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath and a Knight of the Medjidie of the fifth class. He afterwards was lieutenant-colonel of a Provisional Depôt Battalion at Malta, but, owing to impaired health, retired from the army in 1857.

SIR FRANCIS GRANT.

For some time past Sir Francis Grant's health had failed, and at this year's Royal Academy banquet he was unable to take the chair, as his custom had been since he had filled the office of president of that body. He died suddenly, from an attack of heartdisease, on October 5, at his residence, The Lodge, Melton Mowbray. The deceased painter, who was 75 years of age, was a native of Edinburgh. He was the fourth son of Mr. Francis Grant, of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and was a brother of Sir Hope Grant. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1884. was elected an Associate in 1842, and became a Royal Academician in 1851. He early distinguished himself as a portrait painter, and amongst some of the best known of his productions were the portraits of the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies Howard, Lady Rodney and Mrs. Beauclerc. Other purtraits which secured for him a high reputa-

A very interesting memoir of Bishop I) upanloup appeared in a subsequent number of the Ninctornth Century.

tion were those of Lord Macaulay, the present Prime Minister, Mr. Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Gough, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Derby, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Clyde, Earl Russell, and General Sir Hope Grant. One of his earlier pictures, "The Meet of His Majesty's Staghounds," painted in 1837 for the late Earl of Chesterfield, contained thirty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen. It was followed by "The Melton Hunt," which was purchased by the Duke of Wellington, and, like its predecessor, was engraved. Early in March, 1866, upon the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Grant was elected President of the Royal Academy, and, in accordance with custom, received the honour of knighthood. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1870.

COLONEL JONES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo William Jones, of Kelston Park, in the county of Somerset, M.A., late of the 11th Hussars, died on the 5th inst., at Nice, in the 73rd year of his age. He was elder son of the Rev. Inigo William Jones, of Chobham Place, Surrey, by Margaret Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsey Hall, and, as the Christian name indicates, claimed to be of the family of the celebrated architect. Colonel Jones was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Somerset, served as High Sheriff in 1868, and was Lord of the Manor of Kelston, and patron of one living.

MR. JAMES JOHNSTONE.

The Standard announces with deep regret the death, at Hooley House, Coulsdon, of Mr. James Johnstone, who was for more than twenty years the sole proprietor of that paper. Mr. Johnstone was a Conservative by conviction, and worked for the advancement of the party with the most enthusiastic and undeviating earnestness. Owing to various reasons, the Morning Horald and Evening Standard before passing into his hands, sunk almost to the very lowest ebb. Mr. Johnstone purchased them, having in view a definite object, which he steadfastly pursued to the end. His desire was to ...

found a Conservative newspaper, in the largest sense of the term-a journal which should truly represent the spirit of British Convervatism, without descending to be simply the mouthpiece of any particular Ministry. So staunch was he to his principles that—with what those who did not know him will perhaps regard as Quixotle chivalry--he absolutely opposed the reduction of the paper duty, though no one understood more thoroughly than he how entirely the success of this Liberal measure would aid his special interests. The Bill, however, passed, and the establishment of the Standard (the Morning Horald being ultimately merged into the new venture) was the consequence. Through good and evil report, with many peculiar harassing difficulties to overcome, and with the scantiest assistance from many quarters to which he might fairly have looked for support, Mr. Johnstone carried out the work he had set himself to accomplish, and, happily, lived to see the Standard in the full tide of that success which it had been the aim of his life to secure

DR. KYNASTON.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Kynaston, Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on October 26 from exhaustion, after having undergone a severe operation. Dr. Kynaston belonged to an old Shropshire family, and was born in 1809. He was educated at Westminster School, and was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and in 1884 was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Oxford. He acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and was appointed in 1838 head master of St. Paul's School, which office he held until 1876. In 1849 and 1848 he was selected as preacher before the University of Oxford, and from 1850 to 1866 be was rector of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey with St. Nicholas Olave. In 1853 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral which he continued to hold till his death. Dr. Kynaston was the author of several volumes of posms and hymns.

MR. JUSTICE KROOH.

The death of Mr. Justice Keogh which took place on October 1, removes from the roll of the Irish bench, the

The Right name of an able judge. Hon. William Keogh was the eldest son of the late Mr. William M. Keogh, of Corkip, county Roscommon, Clerk of the Crown for the county and City of Kilkenny. He was born in 1817, and graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained honours in science and history, and some years afterwards, when he had risen to eminence, his alma mater conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. After the completion of his collegiate course Mr. Keogh entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1840 was called to the Irish His practice was extensive and lucrative, and in August, 1847, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Athlone, and from that time was prominent in political as well as legal circles. In 1849 the dignity of silk was conferred upon him, and three years later, upon the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry, he accepted the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland. This office he continued to fill till 1855, when he became Attorney-General, and was sworn a member of Privy Council for Ireland. Elected for Athlone in 1847, he continued the representative of that borough till April, 1856, when he was made one of the Judges of the Irish Court of Common Pleas. The English public heard little of him till 1872, when his name was in everybody's mouth in consequence of certain circumstances arising from the Galway election. In the preceding year one of the seats for the county became vacant on the appointment of Mr. Gregory, the former member, to a Colonial Governorship, and Captain Nolan and Captain Trench offered themselves as candidates. The first-named, who professed Home Rule principles, was supported by the Roman Catholic clergy, while Captain Trench was supported chiefly by the gentry of all parties and of both religious persuasions. The violence of the lay and clerical agitators was almost without precedent, even in Ireland, and at the time of the election Captain Nolan polled nearly 2,000 votes. while his opponent only mustered 658. The return of the former, however, was petitioned against, and the petition was tried before Mr. Justice Keogh. Conclusive evidence of material and spiritual intimidation was produced, and the judge decided in an eloquent harangue, though in language of a less calm and judicial character than we are accustomed to from the English bench, that undue influence had been used by thirty-six persons (twenty-three

of whom were afterwards prosecuted by the Attorney-General for Ireland), and Captain Nolan was unseated. This judgment caused the greatest excitement in Ireland. Judge Keogh was denounced in the most virulent language, burnt in effigy, and his life threatened. The anger of the Irish was for a time intense, and though it had become less embittered during the last two or three years, it was never wholly allayed. Judge Keogh was the author of some political pamphlets, of a work on the "Practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland," and of an essay upon the proce writings of Milton.

DR. DAVID LAING.

Dr. David Laing, LL.D., who has been for forty years librarian of the Signet Library at Edinburgh, died at his residence in James Street, Portobello, on October 18. The deceased gentleman was the son of an Edinburgh bookseller, to whose business he succeeded previous to becoming Signet Librarian. He also acted as secretary to the Bannatyne Club, which was established by Sir Walter Scott in 1823 for the printing of rare books on Scottish history and literature, and he continued to hold that position from the beginning of the club to its close about twelve years ago. Dr. Laing joined the Society of Antiquaries in 1823, and continued his connection with it to the He acted for a long time as the treasurer of the society, and afterwards became its foreign secretary. He also edited the "Transactions" of the so-He had the honour of LL.D. conferred upon him in 1864 by the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Leing has died at the age of 86. Among his works may be mentioned an edition, in six volumes, of the " Life and Works of John Knox," and carefully annotated editions of the works of Sir David Lyndsay, William Dunbar, and Robert Henryson. He was latterly engaged on the third and concluding volume of Wynton's "Chronicle of Scotland," and a new edition of "Sir David Lyndsay's Works."

THE REV. G. LONGFIELD.

The Rev. George Longfield, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died suddenly on the 3rd inst. Dr. Longfield gained his Fellowship in 1842, and since then devoted himself chiefly to

classics and Oriental languages. In 1864 he was appointed the Krasmus Smith Lecturer in Hebrew, and five years later succeeded Dr. Todd in the Hebrew Regius Professorship. In his knowledge of Chaldee, Syriac, and the obscurer Semitic tongues he was preeminently distinguished, and as a Hebraist his attainments were of a very high order.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. MACKENZIE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mackensie, late Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, died on the 15th inst. at his residence, Lincoln, from congestion of the lungs, in his 72nd year. Dr. Mackensie was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1834, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1869. He was ordained priest in the year 1835 by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and appointed Canon Residentiary and Sub-Dean of Lincoln Cathedral in 1864. From 1840 to 1843 he was perpetual curate of 6t. James's, Bermondsey, and from 1848 to 1855 Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster. From 1866 to 1871 he was Rector of South Collingham, Notts, and in 1870 he was consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. The duties of this position, which has since been enlarged into an additional see, called the See of Southwell, he discharged until about eleven months ago, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it.

REAR-ADMIRAL MERCER.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Samuel Mercer, at the age of 70. He entered the navy in 1821, served on the East and West Coasts of Africa in Her Majesty's ships "Leven" and "Barracouta," and for three years from 1827 was constantly employed in suppressing the slave trade. He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1838, when he was appointed inspecting commander at Lyme, in Dorsetshire. In 1841 he was appointed to Her Majes-ty's ship "Ocean," to conduct the packet service at Dover. In 1847 he was appointed by the Treasury on the relief service in Ireland during the potato famine. From 1851-59 he was harbourmaster of the Glamorgan Canal Docks at Cardiff. He was vice-consul at Granville, in France, for a short time in 1864 He obtained his flag rank in 1875.

THE REV. F. R. RAINES.

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The Rev. F. R. Raines, Hon. Canon of Manchester, M.A., F.S.A., died on the 17th inst., at Scarborough. He was born at Whitby on Feb. 22, 1805, became a student of Queen's College, Cambridge, took deacon's orders in 1828, and in the following year was admitted priest by the Bishop of Chester. In 1833 he became the Vicar of Milnrow, where he remained until his death. He was Rural Dean of Bochdale from 1846 to 1877. In 1849 he received the appointment of Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the diploma of M.A. in 1845, and he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Canon Raines was well known for his contributions to archeological literature.

COLONEL A. S. SMITH.

Colonel Andrew 8. Smith, of the Bengal Infantry, and late officiating commandant of the Bhopal battalion, died at Norwood Terrace, Southern, on Oct. The deceased officer served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the actions of Moodkes, Feroseshah, Buddiwal, and Aliwal. In 1853 he was second in command of the 3rd Punjab Infantry with the force under General Hodgron, employed against hill tribes west of Derejat; also at the affair of Kehat Kohtul, under Major Coke; and in the Meransale expedition, under General Chamberlain, in 1855. He served also in the Indian mutiny campaign in 1857-58; in the Moosnifurnnggur district as commandant of Booltan Jan's Ressala from September 1857 until April 1858, being severely wounded at Thannah Bown, where he lost the use of his right hand. He was orderly officer to Brigadier Coke at the actions of Bhagwola and Nugeenee; joined General Jones's column with his Rescals at Moradabad, and accompanied it to Bareilly; was in command of the pursuing party at the Dojorah Nullah, May 5, 1858, captured the enemy's guns and ammunition, and had his horse killed under him by a round shot.

MB. G. THOMPSON.

The death of Mr. George Thompson took place at Leeds on October 7. Mr. Thompson had been for several years in failing health, and had, indeed, never entirely recovered from an attack of

paralysis with which he was seized in India twenty years ago. Mr. Thompson first became widely known to the public in connection with the agitation against slavery in the British colonies, and by his ardent and powerful oratory contributed largely, not only to the downfall of slavery, but also to the abolition of the apprenticeship system. Brougham in the House of Lords paid a warm tribute to the success of his Subsequently labours in that cause. he joined the Anti-Corn Law League, and addressed many of the earliest meetings held under the auspices of that great organisation. He also took an active part in forming the British India Association, and in concert with Lord Brougham, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Joseph Hume, and other eminent men, brought the claims of the Indian people to better government before the public, first visiting India in order to acquire a full knowledge of the subject. He was intimately associated with Mr. Garrison, Mr. Whittier, and the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the movement for the abolition of slavery in the United States. A visit which he paid to that country in the year 1834 led to the formation of unwards of 150 anti-slavery societies. He was, however, denounced by General Jackson in a Presidential Message; and in consequence of repeated plots against his life, he was compelled to leave the country. During the civil war he revisited the United States, a public reception being given to him in the House of Representatives in the presence of President Lincoln and the majority of his Cabinet. Mr. Thompson was associated with Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and many other public men in the National Parliamentary Reform Associations, whose programme included household suffrage, vote by hallot, and equal electoral districts. In 1846 he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in 1847 he was elected M.P. for the Tower Hamlets by a large majority. Thompson died in his seventy-fifth year.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P.

Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P., expired on October 7 at the Tower, Garth, near Liangollen. Only a week before Mr. Whalley showed evident signs of improved health, and although prostrated for many weeks previously he was able to go out for a short time daily. He

caught a fresh cold, however, and continued to grow worse until his death. The deceased, George Hammond Whalley, was the son of James Whalley, Esq., of Gloucester, by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morse, Esq., of Gurshill, Blakeney, Gloucestershire. He was born 1813, and was educated at University College, London, where he gained the first prize in rhetoric and He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in January, 1839, and went the Oxford Circuit. He was a D.L. and J.P. of Denbighshire, a J.P. of Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, and captain of the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry. At the time of the Crimean war he volunteered the service of his troop, and received the thanks of the War Office. He was Assistant Tithe Commissioner from 1836 till 1847, Examiner of Private Bills for Parliament, and High Sheriff of Carnaryonshire in 1853, and author of "The Law of Tithe Commutations" and "Early British History," &c. introduced in 1863 a Bill for "Abolishing Committees as a Court for Private Bill Legislation," and in 1865-66 a Bill for "Abolishing Turnpikes in England." He was a Liberal, and, to use his own "strongly Protestant, in language, favour of free trade in all things, including religion and education." unsuccessfully contested Leominster in 1845, and Montgomery Borough in July. 1852, and sat for Peterborough from November, 1852, till May, 1853, when he was unseated on petition; but he was re-elected June, 1853, May, 1869, July, 1865, November, 1868, and Febraary, 1874. Mr. Whalley boasted that he was a lineal descendant of Edward Whalley (first cousin of Oliver Cromwell and John Hampden), who signed the warrant for the execution of Charles I.

November.

MR. N. N. BURNARD.

Mr. Nevill Northy Burnard, the Cornish sculptor, died at Redruth, in that county, on November 27. He was born at Altarnun, in Cornwall, in 1818, and brought up by his father as a mason. Without the aid of education, and with no other tools than those which he had himself been able to make, he executed, from the frontispiece of the Prany Magazine for 1832, a carving of the "Laocoon" in Cornish slate. For this

he was rewarded by the Council of the Polytechnic Society at Falmouth with their first silver medal. With this encouragement, and with the friendly assistance of Sir Charles Lemon and other gentlemen, he executed busts of the Prince of Wales and many distinguished Cornishmen, as well as the statue of Richard Lander, the explorer of the Niger, which surmounts the Lander monument at Truro. Mr. Burnard exhibited at the Academy, among other works, busts of Gerald Massey (1855), the Corn-law rhymer, and James Montgomery (1858), Mr. Cobden (1866), and Thackeray (1867). His later productions did not, however, sustain the promise of his youth, and his last days were spent in neglect and obscurity.

CAPTAIN J. E. BINGHAM.

A naval pension of 65l. a year for retired commanders is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the death of Captain J. E. Bingham, R.N. The deceased officer was employed on the coast of Spain during the first Carlist war, rendered much effective assistance in destroying the slave trade in the Mozambique Channel, and was promoted commander for his services in the first China war, when he led the storming party at the storming of the fort of Tycocktow in January, 1841, and took part in the capture of Canton, receiving severe contusions by the springing of a mine. Captain Bingham subsequently commanded the "Acorn," on the south-east coast of America, and retired from the active list in 1865.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BRETT.

The death has been reported at the War Office of Lieutenant-Colonel John Brett, on the Retired Full Pay List, late of the Rifle Brigade. ceased was one of a number of noncommissioned officers selected for promotion while on service in the Crimea, and received his commission as ensign in 1854. As a sergeant he had served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir war of 1846-47, and that of 1852-53, and received a severe wound at the battle of Boem Plaats. He was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol, and rose to the rank of regimental major in the Rifle Brigade, retiring on full pay in February, 1873. Lieutenant-Colonel Brett was decorated with the Kaffir war medal, Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

MR. S. BOUGH.

Mr. Sam Bough, R.S.A., who was born in Carlisle in the year 1822, died at Edinburgh on November 19. He began his artistic career as a theatrical scene-painter, became an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1857, and was advanced to the degree of academician in 1875. Although he painted many excellent works in oil, Mr. Bough's reputation will mainly rest on his watercolour drawings, which have of late commanded very high prices. As a landscape painter he did much to sustain the reputation of the Scottish school in this branch of art.

MR. WILLIAM CALLCOTT.

Mr. William Callcott, the well-known musician, died on the 6th inst., at his residence, Gravesend, aged 78. Mr. Callcott was more than half a century ago the principal violinist in the orchestra of Her Majesty's Theatre, and subsequently became musical director at the Adelphi, the Olympic, and Astley's, where he composed for Ducrow the celebrated "Statue Music." The deceased was the father of Mr. William Callcott and Mr. Albert Callcott, the well-known scenic artists.

GENERAL DELACOMBE.

General Delacombe, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, the senior general on the list, died on November 15, at the advanced age of 89, at his residence, 19, Albion Street, Hyde Park Square. General Delacombe obtained his commission in 1805, and served on board the "Tonnant," covering the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna afterwards in various boat affairs in the Basque Roads in 1809, and at the defence of Cadiz in 1810. In 1812 he was at the destruction of the batteries of Languelia. In 1813 he was on board the "Impérieuse" at the attack on the batteries and tower of Post d'Anzo. He was present also at the attack on Leghorn, under Sir Josias Rowley. He was commandant of the Plymouth Division when promoted to major-general in 1855. In 1867 he was awarded the

general's good service pension of 300%. per annum, and in 1869 was nominated a Companion of the Onler of the Bath.

SIR J. B. RAST, BART.

Sir James Buller East, Bart., of Calcutta, M.A., D.C.L., formerly M.P. for Winchester, died on the 19th inst. He was born February J, 1789, the only son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., F.R.S., M.P., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, by his wife, Jane Labella, daughter of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Keq., of Okl Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk, and succeeded his father as second buronet January 8, 1847. He received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1813; and in 1853 became a Bencher of that Inn. Sir James sat in Parliament for Winchester from 1830 to 1832, and from 1825 to 1864; and was a J.P. and D.L. for Uloucestershire.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. ENGLISH.

Major-General Frederick English, C.B., late of the 53rd Regiment, died at 13, Oxford Place, Cheltenham, on November 5, in his 63rd year. The deceased officer obtained his commission as ensign in March, 1833, became lieutenant in 1836, captain 1840, brevet major 1851, major 1856, and lieutenantcolonel 1857. He served during the Indian campaign of 1857-59, and while in command of the left wing of the 53rd Regiment, attacked and routed at Chutra a force of 1,000 mutineers, chiefly of the Ranghur battalion, taking all their guns, treasure, and camp equipage, and for this he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and was nominated a C.B. He was likewise thanked by the Governor-General for having cleared the Behar district of the mutinous Sepoys of the 52nd N.I., whom he encountered and defeated at Gopalgunge. He commanded the 53rd Regiment at the action of Khoengange and entry into Futteghur, and the affair of Shumshabad; commanded the right column of attack at the storming and capture of Meanguage; commanded the 53rd throughout the slege and capture of Lucknow and the affair of Koorsie; age of the Gogra at also at the pas Fymbed on November 23, and had his officer of the Indian army, died last horse wounded at the action at Toolse-

He became colonel April 5. 1862, and major-general on retired full pay April 19, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. HOLMES.

Major-General John Holmes, C.B., late of the Bombay Army, died on November 19, at 3 Durham Terraca, Westbourne Park, aged 70. The deceased was appointed to an ensigned in 1825, and retired on a pension, with the rank of major-general, in June, 1862. He had seen a great deal of active service in India, taking part is the campaign of 1837 against Kolapoer, and serving with the field force in Upper Sind and Afghanistan in 1842, when he was present with General England's force in the return from Candaber, actions in the Pishin Valley and Kuj juck Pass and retreat to the Indus. He raised the 2nd Belooch Regiment, and was its commandant from 1846 to 1851; and subsequently volunteering for estvice at the time of the Crimean war, was employed with the Turkish contingent in command of a brigade, and as commandant of the town of Kertch from March, 1855, to June, 1854 (brevet of lientenant-colonel and 3rd class of the Medjidie). Major-General Holmes afterwards commanded his regiment, the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, in the Central Indian campaign, and took part in the siege and capture of Auch, assault of Kotah, and pursuit of the rebels under Tantia Topee (mentioned in despatches). He received the Onler of the Bath for services in Central India, and was also decorated with the Afghan, Indian Mutiny, and Turkish war medals.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. LYXX.

The death is announced of Ligatenant-Colonel James Lynn, on the retired full pay list of the Royal Karineers. The deceased, who was it his 74th year, entered the army is 1826, and retired on full pay in 1884. He served with Sir De Lacy Evans's Legion in Spain during the first Carlist war, and had received the orders of Pas Fernando, Charles III., and Imbal the Catholic.

CAPTAIN W. LANGDALE.

Captain William Las

served with the 3rd Light Dragoons in the Afghanistan campaign of 1842, under General Pollock, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, storming of the heights of Jugdulluck, and action in the Tezeem Valley. He served also in the campaign on the Sutlej, andwas present at Aliwal (wounded) and Sobraon. Captain Langdale was at Meerut on the evening of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, on May 10, 1857, and performed subaltern's duty with the 6th Dragoon Guards during a portion of the campaign.

MR. G. H. LEWES.

The death of Mr. George Henry Lewes, the essayist, historian, and philosopher, occurred on November 30, at his residence, North Bank, Regent's Park. He was born in London in April, 1817, and was educated under Dr. Burney, at Greenwich. His earliest employment was that of a clerk in a mercantile house, but philosophy weaned him from the City desk, and also from the study of medicine, to which he applied himself for a time. In 1838 and the following year he lived in Germany, studying its language and metaphysics. In 1845, having previously written largely in the leading magazines and periodicals, he gave to the world his "Biographical History of Philosophy," which was published by Charles Knight in four volumes. In the following year there appeared from his pen "The Spanish Drama," which was followed in 1849 by the "Life of M. Robespierre," and in 1853 by "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences." More recent among his writings are "The Life and Works of Goethe," in two large octavo volumes, "The Physiology of Common Life," and a work on Aristotle entitled "A Chapter from the History of Science." Mr. Lewes was also the author of several dramas and novels, and was the first editor of the Leader and the Fortnightly Review.

GENERAL T. C. LUXMOORE.

The death is announced of General Thomas Coryndon Luxmoore, one of the senior general officers of the Royal Engineers. The deceased, who was in his 84th year, joined the service in January, 1814, and retired on full pay in 1851. He attained the rank of general in June, 1871.

THE DEAN OF ST. DAVID'S.

The death is also announced of the Very Rev. Llewellyn Lewellyn, dean of St. David's, the last non-resident dean. He graduated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1822, coming out first class in *Literis Humanioribus*, and five years afterwards became principal of Lampeter College. Bishop Thirlwall appointed him to the deanery of St. David's in 1839.

MR. R. MOORE.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Moore, who was many years ago a well-known Radical politician. He was one of the committee who drew up the People's Charter, and was a member of the first Chartist Convention. In 1834 he headed a large deputation to Lord Melbourne concerning the social condition of the workpeople of the country. For upwards of thirteen years he was chairman of the Society for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, and he was secretary to the Friends of Poland and a member of the Society of the Friends of Italy. Since 1832 he has been an elector and active politician in the borough of Finsbury.

MR. K. MACLEAY.

Mr. Kenneth Macleay, R.S.A., died in Edinburgh on November 3, at the age of 76. He stood in high repute as a miniature painter, and before the introduction of photography he painted on ivory with great success. About 1873 his sketches of Highlanders were brought under the notice of the Queen, and he received a commission from Her Majesty to paint several of her servants at Balmoral, and also a number of representative men of the clans in their distinctive tartans. Mr. Macleay was the last of the original members of the Royal Scottish Academy, established in 1826. He was for a long period one of the visitors of the Life School, and likewise an auditor and trustee of the Academy.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OTWAY.

Lieutenant-General Charles Otway, retired full pay, Royal Artillery, died at his residence, 3, St. Germain's Terrace, Blackheath, on November 15. The deceased was one of the oldest officers in

Her Majesty's service, having obtained his first commission in July, 1807. He served in the West Indies and Canada, and was for some years adjutant of a battalion at Woolwich. He also commanded the Rocket Troop, Royal Artillery, on its first formation. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a gentleman cadet on October 9, 1804, and the dates of his commissions were as follows:-Second lieutentant, July 1, 1807; first lieutenant, March 5, 1808; second captain, December 31, 1827; captain, January 10, 1837; brevet major, November 23, 1841; lieutenantcolonel, November 9, 1846; colonel, June 20, 1854; and retired on full pay, with rank of major-general, November 2, He was interred at Charlton Cemetery, on November 20, with military honours.

MR. PHELPS.

The death of this eminent actor occurred on November 6, at Anson's Farm, in Essex. His health for some time had been declining, but only a few days ago it was stated that his condition had so far improved that he would be asked to undertake the part of Polonius in the forthcoming revival at the Lyceum Theatre of "Hamlet." The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain. He has left one son and two daughters. Mr. Phelps was born in 1806 at Devonport, then called Plymouth Dock. Little is known of his early life except that he was apprenticed to a printer, and that on the expiration of his indentures he became an actor by profession. His first appearance on the stage was made about fifty years ago at the York Theatre. "Who is the young man who played Tubal to-night?" asked the great Edmund Kean after impersonating Shylock at a provincial theatre soon "Samuel Phelps, sir." afterwards. "Please send him to me." The young actor, fearing that he was about to be reprimanded for some grievous defect in his performance, went to the tragedian's dressing-room in some trepidation. "Mr. Phelps," said Kean clapping him cordially on the shoulder, "you have played Tubal very, rery well; persevere, and you'll make a name." Mr. Phelps took the advice, and in course of time achieved so much reputation that in 1837 he was brought to the Haymarket to play leading He next appeared at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Macready. His provincial pronunciation sometimes raised a smile, but that he was an actor of uncommon gifts no one ventured to dispute. From 1844 to 1862 he was the sole or principal manager of Sadler's Wells, and since then has acted at the Lyceum, Drury Lane, the Gaiety, and other theatres. It is in connection with Sadler's Wells that the name of Mr. Phelps will be chiefly He almost invariably remembered. confined his attention to the higher drama, and in the case of historical plays he showed the utmost regard for accuracy in the dresses and decorations. Mr. Phelps's chief characteristics as an actor were sound judgment, fine elocution, keen perception of character, and a conscientious adherence to his author's meaning. The direction in which his talents lay was obvious enough. tragedy, as an acute critic has remarked, he did not leave a deep mark on the annals of the stage. Macbeth, Lear, Othello, Hamlet, and other characters of the tragic drama were a little above his reach, even when his physical powers were at their best. But in comedy —as Bottom the Weaver, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Justice Shallow, Sir Peter Teazle, Lord Ogleby, and Job Thornberry—he was almost above criticism; and his Falstaff, though not, perhaps, sufficiently unctuous in its humour, was irresistibly diverting. 1853, it should be added, Mr. Phelps brought out an edition of Shakespeare's plays. It was highly praised by the critics of the day, and bears evidence of considerable research. When, in 1851, Mr. Macready retired from the stage, he pointed to Mr. Phelps as the best Shakespearian actor and scholar then living, and it is not too much to say that the eulogium was amply merited.

M. GARNIER-PAGÈS.

The death of M. Garnier-Pages is announced. He was born at Marseilles in July, 1803, took part in the Revolution of July, 1830, and was one of the organisers of the reform banquets which led to the Revolution of 1848. He then became a member of the Provisional Government, and was for some time Minister of Finance. On the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly he was not re-elected to the Legislative Assembly. Under the Empire he was returned to the Legislative Body in 1864 as one of the members for Paris, and took an

active part in financial discussions, being one of the most persevering opponents of M. Haussmann's administration of the finances of the City of Paris. After the fall of the Empire he became a member of the Government of the National Defence; but not being elected to the National Assembly in February, 1871, he retired from public life, and has since lived at Cannes. He was the author of a "History of the Revolution of 1848" and other works.

DR. F. F. QUIN.

The death is announced of Dr. Frederick Foster Quin. In the early days of his professional career Dr. Quin travelled in Italy with Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, and was appointed to the special duty of attending on Napoleon I. at St. Helena, but before he left England Napoleon died. Dr. Quin was Physician in Ordinary to the present Duchess of Cambridge, and was on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family.

MR, G. D. ROWLEY.

Mr. George Dawson Rowley, a well-known ornithologist, died on November 21, in the 57th year of his age, at Chichester House, Brighton. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was the author of several works upon ornithological and scientific subjects, among others the "Ornithological Miscellany," and has left numerous unpublished manuscripts, the result of much research. Mr. Rowley was a deputy-lieutenant for Rutland, and high sheriff for that county in 1870.

MR. C. SUMMERS.

Mr. Charles Summers, the sculptor, of Rome, has died. Mr. Summers was born in Somersetshire in 1828, and while a student at the Royal Academy took several prizes, including the silver medal for modelling. His father emigrating to Australia, he went to that colony, where he lived for many years, and produced many busts and medallion portraits of well-known men in the colony, one of the best being the bust of Captain Sturt, the explorer. In 1866 Mr. Summers returned to Europe, and settled in Rome, where he produced a

large number of works. Shortly before his death he completed four sitting portrait statues of Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, and had he lived it was his intention to have gone out to Melbourne this year to have superintended the setting up of these statues in the gallery of the Public Library there.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD TREVOR.

Major-General Edward Trevor, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and one of the few remaining Waterloo officers, died at Plymouth on November 22, in his 88th year. The deceased obtained bls commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery June 4, 1810, and first lieutenant December 17, 1813. He served in the campaign of 1814 in Holland, and that of 1815 in Flanders and France, and was present at the battle of Waterloo and captures of Cambray and Paris. He became captain in 1832, major 1846, lieutenant-colonel 1854, colonel 1858, and major-general in 1861.

MR. ALFRED SYDNEY WIGAN.

We have to record the death of Mr. Alfred Sydney Wigan on the 29th inst., at Folkestone, in his 65th year. Mr. Wigan was born at Blackheath, Kent, on March 24, 1814, and started in life as a professor of music. Subsequently he aspired to become an actor, and made his first appearance at the St. James's in 1838, under the name of Sydney. Under that of Wigan, bowever, he appeared at Covent Garden in November, 1839, then under the management of Madame Vestris, on which occasion he played the part of Sir Otto of Steinberg in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love." In 1848 he migrated to the Strand, having two years previously married Miss Leonora Pincott, who joined the Keeleys' company at the Lyceum in April, 1844, whither in due time she was followed by her husband, who adapted for that house several clever French pieces, in which successively he acted the principal characters. Ultimately he became the lessee of the Olympic, which opened under his management October 17, 1853, and was made successful by his skilful performance of French parts.

His artistic merits were at once acknowledged in such pieces as "The Bengal Tiger," "The Lucky Friday," "The First Night," "Still Waters Run Deep," and "Retribution." He was also known at the Adelphi in the drama of "House or Home." In October, 1860, Mr, Wigan became manager of the St. James's. Here for three seasons he and his wife distinguished themselves. His next engagement was at the new theatre in Long Acre, the Queen's; and in 1868 and 1869, at another new theatre, the Gaiety, he added to his reputation. Illness then interrupted his successful career. On July 6, 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Wigan took a benefit at Drury Lane, at a morning performance, under distinguished patronage. Mr. Wigan was undoubtedly a man of varied talent, and within a certain range an actor of consummate ability. His delineations of character were sometimes minute and acute to a degree; this quality it was that won for him credit as a consummate artist, in which character it may be said, "his soul was as a star, and dwelt apart," so distinct was his style from that of all his contemporaries.

MR. R. WALLIS.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Wallis, landscape engraver. He was born in London on November 7, 1794, but spent the earlier years of his life in the country, returning to London about the year 1818, when he soon took a high position in the art world, and was recognised as a worthy associate of Goodall, Miller, Cousins, Willmore, and others. Many of the best specimens of his talent will be found in Turner's "Southern Coast," "England and Wales," Rogers' l'oems," and in the expensively illustrated "Keepsakes," and other gift books of the period. Among his larger works, reference may be made to "Lake Nemi," after Turner, an artist's proof of which realised ninety guineas under the hammer at Christie's about three years ago, and "The Approach to Venice,' also after Turner. This was his last work of any importance, and it is, perhaps, the most successful rendering of a picture by the great master that has appeared since his death. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1859. Shortly after this Mr. Wallis relinquished all professional engagements in consequence of advancing age, and retired to Brighton, where he died on November 25, aged 84.

CAPTAIN C. B. YULE.

The death is announced of Captain Charles Bampfield Yule, R.N., at his residence, Anderton, Cornwall, on November 1st. He was the third son of the late Commander John Yule, R.N. He was the first explorer of a southern part of New Guinea in 1847, and was employed eight years in surveying the eastern coast of Australia and the outlying barrier reefs, Torres Strait, the southern coast of New Guinea, and the Louisiade Archipelago. He has since completed the "Australia Directory," published by the Admiralty to facilitate the navigation of the coasts of Australia.

December.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE, PRINCESS ALICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland, died at Darmstadt on the 14th inst., deeply deplored. second daughter of the Queen, the late Princess was born at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of April, 1843. history of the Princess before her marriage would present no feature of importance if it were not for the unremitting devotion with which she tended her father in his last illness, now seventeen years ago. From the moment that illness assumed a threatening aspect she scarcely ever quitted his bedside, and in the result her own health was greatly impaired. In the beginning of her widowhood the Queen found comfort and support in her second daughter, to whose dutiful care, as we then remarked, the nation may owe it that Her Majesty bore her loss with exemplary resignation, and a composure which under so sudden and terrible a bereavement, could not have been anticipated. In the course of the following year, 1862, the Princess was married at Osborne House to Prince Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, the Queen attending the ceremony in mourning. A few days afterwards Prince Louis was authorised by Royal Warrant from Her Majesty to assume the title of his Royal Highness, and in the same year was nominated a Knight of the Garter. Hesse-Darmstadt, from that time her

home, is a small State, containing nearly a million inhabitants, mostly Protestant; and since the summer of 1877, when her husband became Grand Duke, the Princess has enjoyed more than the shadow of Royal power. the meantime she had acquired further titles to esteem and affection both in her native and her husband's country in England by reason of the promptitude with which she left her home for Sandringham when the Prince of Wales was struck down with the illness which so nearly proved fatal, and in Germany by the graces of her character, her unostentatious but ever active benevolence, and, above all, the services which she rendered to the sick and wounded during the Franco-German War. Meanwhile, too, she had become the mother of a large family, five daughters and two sons—Princess Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born in 1863; Princess Elizabeth Alexandrine Louise Alice, born in 1864; Princess Irene Marie Louise Anna, born in 1866; Prince Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born in 1868; Prince Frederick William Augustus Victor Leopold Louis, born in 1870; Princess Victoria Alice Helena Louise Beatrice, born June 6, 1872; Princess Marie Victoria Feodore Leopoldine, born in 1874. The youngest princess died from diphtheria on the 16th of November last; and it was in nursing her children and her husband while suffering from this disease that the Princess caught the infection which has proved so suddenly fatal.

MR. W. BAKER.

Mr. William Baker, member of the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, who for nearly 20 years has filled the office of chief engineer to the London and North-Western Railway Company, died on December 22 in his 62nd year. He began his professional career, in 1834, as an articled pupil of the late Mr. George W. Buck, upon the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway, under the direction of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, and was from that period practically engaged almost uninterruptedly upon many of the undertakings which ultimately became merged in the London and North-Western system. Mr. Baker was consulting engineer in the construction of the Great Exhibition building of 1862.

COLONEL DUFF, M.P.

Colonel Duff, M.P. for North Norfolk, died at a late hour on December 23, at his town residence, 36 Upper Brook Street. Colonel Duff was born at Innes House, Elgin, in 1831, and married, in 1859, Mary Laura, daughter of Mr. Edward Dawkins. He was educated at Rugby, and entered the army in 1851. Serving in the Crimean war he fought at the battle of Inkerman, and was there taken prisoner by the Russians. At the close of the war he received the Crimean medal with two clasps and also some Turkish decorations. In April, 1876, on the death of the Hon. F. Walpole, Colonel Duff came forward as a candidate for North Norfolk in the Conservative interest, and defeated the Liberal candidate, Sir J. F. Buxton, by a narrow majority. He became popular among all parties in the constituency through his courteous and gentlemanly bearing to all with whom he came in contact. He spoke well upon military topics, and took an active part in carrying the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act ((1877) through Parliament.

ADMIRAL DREW.

Admiral Andrew Drew, flag officer on reserved half-pay, died on December 19, aged 86. He entered the navy in May, 1806, served under Captain John Phillimore, and took part in an attack made by Commander Owen on the Boulogne flotilla. He afterwards served at the siege of Copenhagen in August, 1807, and brought home the despatches relative to the surrender of Under his own the Danish capital. captain, Sir John Phillimore, he took an active part in the Ashantee hostilities at Cape Coast Castle, where he landed in command of the seamen and marines, and assisted at the final overthrow of the enemy on July 11, 1844. On his return home he was rewarded with the rank of commander. He served afterwards on the North American station, and subsequently in Canada, where he materially aided in quelling the rebellion in that country by the destruction, in December, 1837, of the "Caroline" steamer, which vessel he cut out from under Port Schlosser, on the American side of the Niagara. Since he obtained post rank (June 10, 1843), Admiral Drew had been on halfpay. He became rear-admiral January 30, 1863; vice-admiral, May 26, 1869 and admiral, July 30, 1875.

MR. H. DAWSON.

Mr. Henry Dawson, the landscape painter, died on December 18th, at Chiswick. He was in early life a mill hand, at Nottingham, and his first works as a self-taught artist were sold for about as many shillings as, in his later career, they would have commanded hundreds of pounds. At the art museum in Nottingham Castle, opened last summer by the Prince of Wales, an entire gallery was devoted to the works of Mr. Dawson.

MR. J. DUNBAR, M.P.

Mr. John Dunbar, M.P. for New Ross, died on December 4 at Kensington. He had been in failing health for some time, but had only been confined to the house for the last ten days. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1849, and at the Middle Temple in 1854, and joined the Home Circuit. He practised for some years at the Bombay Bar, and was a fellow of the Bombay University. Mr. Dunbar was 51 years of age, and had sat for New Ross as a Home Ruler since 1874.

MRS. GROTE.

Mrs. Grote, the widow of the historian of Greece, died on December 27, at the Ridgeway, her country house, near Guildford, in Surrey, at the age of 86. She was one of the most remarkable women of her generation. Her "Life" of her husband, and her other writings, were instinct with the finer qualities of mind; but her letters and her conversation were better than her books. She retained not only her thinking powers, but her warmth of heart and her imagination to the last.

MR. FREDERICK GYE.

The death of Mr. Frederick Gye took place on December 4, at Dytchley Park, Oxfordshire, the seat of Viscount Dillon, in consequence of the accident which befel him whilst out shooting with Lord Dillon, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and Sir Alfred Horsford, at Dytchley, a few days since. To no want of care was the accident apparently to be attributed. Mr. Gye, to avoid being dangerously incommoded by his gun while getting through a second son of Field-Marshal George, fence, handed the weapon to a keeper, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T.,

but in doing so, owing to some unexplained cause, it exploded, inflicting a serious wound in the groin, from the effects of which he succumbed. Mr. Gye has been connected for nearly thirty years with the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, of which he was still manager when he died.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. H. GREATHED.

Major-General William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C.B., chief engineer of the first class in the department of Public Works in India, and joint secretary to the Government Irrigation Branch, who was at home on furlough, died in London on December 29, aged He entered the Royal Engineers in December, 1844, and served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, throughout the operations before Mooltan, at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Chemiote, and the battle of Goojemt. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor of the North-Western Provinces at the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, and for his services in this capacity was appointed a Companion of the Civil Division of the Bath. He was next appointed extra aide-de-camp to Sir H. Barnard, and the successive commanders before Delhi, and served throughout the siege as director of the left attack, having his horse shot under him in repelling the sortic of July & and being severely wounded at the storming of the city. He was field engineer with Seaton's force at the actions of Gungeree, Puttialee, and Mynpoory, and was a directing engineer throughout the siege and capture of Lucknow. He subsequently served in the China expedition of 1860 as extra aide-decamp to Sir Robert Napler.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who died on Sunday, December 29, at his residence at Chislehurst, after a short illness. Death was occasioned by a combined attack of brouchitis and congestion of the lungs. The late Most Hon. Arthur Hay, Marquis and Earl of Tweeddals, Earl of Gifford, Viscount Walden, and Baron Hay of Yester, in the peerage of Scotland, and Hereditary Chamberlain of Dunfermline, was the

G.C.B., by Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of William, fifth Duke of Manchester, and was born on November 9, 1824, so that he had just entered on his 55th year. The late marquis was formerly in the army, having obtained his commission as ensign and lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in April, 1841. He went out to India with Lord Hardinge, to whom he acted as aidede-camp during the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present at the battle of Sobraon, for which he received the medal. He served with his battalion in the Crimea from December 29, 1854, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp, the Sardinian and Turkish medal, and the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie. He was promoted to colonel in the army in 1860, placed on half-pay in April, 1863, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Lancers, in June, 1866, and shortly afterwards retired from the army. The late marquis was an ornithologist of considerable distinction, being regarded as a very high authority on the birds of India and the East generally. He was president of the Zoological Society, to which he contributed papers of great interest, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He also contributed to the Ibis and other periodicals. He succeeded to the Scotch peerage on the death of his father in October, 1876, his elder brother George, Earl of Gifford, having pre-deceased his father on December 22, 1862.

SIR WILLIAM HAYTER.

We have to announce the death of Sir William Goodenough Hayter, which occurred at his residence, South Hill Park, Berkshire, on December 26. Until about a month ago he was able to ride out and discharge his magisterial duties, although he had nearly attained the advanced age of 87. On the morning of the 26th he left his house for his usual walk round the grounds. Lady Hayter finding that he did not return at the usual time, caused a search to be made, and in the end he was found dead at the bottom of a small lake situate about fifty yards from the house. His body was at once taken back to his home. His only son, Colonel Hayter, M.P. for Bath, who was staying at Mr. Beresford Hope's, Bedgbury Park, arrived the same evening. An inquest respecting the death of the late baronet was held on December 28. It appeared

from the medical evidence that Sir William had of late suffered from want of vital energy, that he was much depressed in spirits, and that he suffered from giddiness, but that his intellect appeared perfectly clear. On the day of his death he complained to his steward of acute pain in the head, and remarked that he thought he should never be better. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. The youngest son of Mr. John Hayter, of Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire, the late Sir William was born early in 1792, and was educated at Winchester and Ox-In 1819 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and for some years practised with success in the Court of Chancery. His sympathies, however, were really with political life; in 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Wells, and two years afterwards retired from legal practice. From the end of 1847 to the middle of 1849 he was Judge-Advocate-General, afterwards becoming Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and in 1850 Parliamentary Secretary. Except during the time of Lord Derby's first Administration, he held the lastmentioned post until 1858, when he retired. He was rewarded for his services with a baronetcy; and in 1861 a dinner was given in his honour, and a service of plate presented to him, at Willis's Rooms, by Lord Palmerston and 365 members of the House of Commons, "in remembrance of the courtesy, fairness, and efficiency " with which he discharged his duties for many years as Liberal "Whip." the general election in 1865 he retired from public life.

PROFESSOR JACKSON.

Professor Jackson, lately one of the Theological Professors in the University of Glasgow, died at St. Andrews on December 25, after a short illness. Mr. Jackson was appointed Professor of Divinity in St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, in 1836. This chair he held till 1851, when he was elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Glasgow University. He was for some years amanuensis to Professor Dugald Stewart.

SIR JAMES MATHESON.

Information has reached the island of Lews of the sudden death of Sir James Matheson, proprietor of the island, which occurred on December 31, at Mentone, whither he had lately gone for the benefit of his health. Sir James Matheson, F.R.S., was the second son of Captain Donald Matheson, by Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mackay, of Lairg, N.B. He was born in 1796, and educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. He sat as M.P. for Ashburton 1843-47, and for the counties of Ross and Cromarty 1847-68. He was lordlieutenant of Ross-shire, and a deputylieutenant and a magistrate for Suther-The deceased was created a baronet in 1850, in testimony of the Royal approval of his exertions to provide the inhabitants of the island of Lews with food during the famine of 1847 and subsequent years. He resided for many years in China, as partner in the mercantile firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co. Immediately prior to his return home in 1842 he was presented by the native merchants of Bombay with a service of plate to the value of 1,500l., in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China during the first war with that empire.

CHIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN.

The Right Hon. James Henry Monahan, P.C., LL.D., ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland, and one of the Commissioners of National Education, died on the 8th inst., at 5, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. This distinguished lawyer, born at Portumna, in the county of Galway, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where, after a brilliant collegiate course, he became gold medallist. In 1828 he was called to the Irish Bar, in 1840 obtained a silk gown, in 1846 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, in 1847 Attorney-General, and in 1850 succeeded Doherty as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In that high judicial office, which he held until 1876, he displayed the greatest legal knowledge and ability, as well as indomitable firmness and unswerving honesty. In social life he was universally beloved. For a short period in 1847 he sat in Parliament for the town of Galway.

LADY WHYTE-MELVILLE.

Lady Catherine Whyte-Melville died at Mount Melville, St. Andrews, on Dec. 23. She had been in delicate health for some years, and the death of her son, the late Major Whyte-Melville, affected her very deeply. She was the daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, and married Mr. J. Whyte-Melville, the convenor of Fifeshire, on June 1, 1819. Her ladyship was in her 86th year.

MR. J. NASH.

The death is announced this month of Mr. Joseph Nash, the water colour painter, at the age of 71. He commenced exhibiting at the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours as far back as 1835, showing drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities. In 1838 was published "Architecture of the Middle Ages," with illustrations from his pencil, and between 1839-49 appeared "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series, Mr. Nash's interiors, &c., being lithographed. Among Mr. Nash's pictures were "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition in 1851," "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his confinement," shown at the Water Colour Society's Exhibition in 1865, and "The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey," shown at the same place in 1866.

MR. E. R. NORTHEY.

Mr. Edward Richard Northey, of Woodcote House, Epsom, who served in the Peninsular war, died on December He was born in 1795, entered the 52nd Light Infantry in 1811, and served with the regiment in the Peninsular war in 1813, being present at six engagements, including Vittoria, in which battle he was wounded by a shell. He also served in the battle of Waterloo, after which, as a captain in the 52nd, he exchanged into the Scots Fusilier Guards for a short time, where he finished his military career, having received the Peninsular medal with six clasps and the medal for Waterloo. Mr. Northey was a justice of the peace and deputylieutenant for the county of Surrey, and was high-sheriff in 1856.

MR. R. SMYTH, M.P.

The death of Mr. Richard Smyth, M.P. for county Londonderry, at Bel-

fast, took place on December 4, from a complication of diseases, which resulted in congestion of the brain. Mr. Smyth was born in 1826, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. 1850, and afterwards received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. In 1865 he was appointed professor of Oriental languages and literature in Magee College, Ireland. He was one of the Trustees incorporated by Royal charter under the Presbyterian Church Act for administering the Commutation Fund. He supported the Irish University Bill of 1873, and was elected in the Liberal interest for the county of Londonderry in February 1874.

MRS. TAIT.

Mrs. Tait (Catharine), wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, died in Edinburgh on the 1st inst. This lady was the youngest daughter of the Venerable W Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry, by Anne Maria, his wife, fifth daughter of Sir Lucius O'Brien, third Baronet of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, great grandfather of the present Lord Inchiquin. She was married, in 1843, to the Right Hon, and Most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D., the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then Head Master of Rugby. He subsequently became Dean of Carlisle and Bishop of London, and was translated to Canterbury in 1868. Mrs. Tast leaves two surviving daughters; her only son, the Rev. Craufurd Tait, Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill, and one of her daughters died this year.

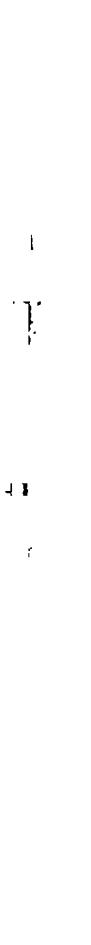
MAJOR WHYTE-MELVILLE.

It is sadly noticeable how frequently distinguished horsemen meet their death from the most trivial accidents. George Ede, the most accomplished gentleman rider that ever weighed out, was killed at a fence that a schoolboy could have negotiated on his pony; Harry Grimshaw and George Stevens, who had "carried their lives in their hands" scores and scores of times, died from injuries received by being thrown out of gigs; and now Major Whyte-Melville, one of the most finished crosscountry riders of the day, has been killed when galloping across a piece of ploughed land. The accident happened on the 5th. His horse, probably distressed by the heavy state of the ground, came down, and the Major, falling heavily, dislocated his neck and

Major John died instantaneously. George Whyte-Melville was born in 1821, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1839. He became Captain in 1846, but retired from the Army about three years later. On the outbreak of the war with Russia, however, he joined the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent, and remained in that service until the declaration of peace in 1856. As a hunting man he was most catholic in his tastes, equally at home in the shires, with the wild deer on Exmoor, with Lord Wolverton's bloodhounds, or with the Baron's in the Vale of Aylesbury; and though by no means remarkable for expensive mounts, it was rarely indeed that he failed to hold his own in any country. But it is as a novel-writer that Whyte-Melville will be best remembered by thousands of his countrymen. "Digby Grand," which was, we believe his earliest work, at once made him a reputation, and "Kate Coventry," "Market Harborough," "Satanella," "Katerfelto," and many other works, well sustained it. Few writers could boast of more versatility, for "The Gladiators," " Sarchedon," and others, which were written in a widely different style from those which we have previously mentioned, have also obtained great popularity. As the poet laurente of the hunting-field he stands quite alone, and his songs will not be forgotten nor unsung as long as there is a pack of hounds in England.

BIR W. YARDLEY.

Sir William Yardley died at Hadlow Tunbridge Wells, on December 15, aged 68. He was the second son of the late Mr. Edward Yardley, of Shrewsbury, by the third daughter of the late Mr. James Bowen, of Whitechurch, Pembrokeshire. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and was admitted at the Middle Temple in 1832; he was called to the Bar there in 1837, and went the North Wales and Chester Circuit. In 1847 he was appointed a puisne judge at Bombay, when he received the honour of knighthood, and was promoted to be Chief Justice there in 1852, and held that high legal appointment till 1858, when he resigned. He was a deputylieutenant of Pembrokeshire and a magistrate for Bucks and Kent. He twice unsuccessfully contested Ludlow, namely, in 1865, when he was last on the poll, and again in 1868, when he was defeated by the Hon. G. H. W. Clive by an overwhelming majority.



REMARKABLE TRIALS.

I.

BAGOT V. BAGOT.

As this case was considered at the time a cause célèbre, we append a very brief report of it. The trial occupied twenty-two days, from April 25 to May 20. It was opened on Thursday, April 25, 1878, in the Court of Probate, before the Hon. Judge Warren and a special jury of the City of Dublin. Several noblemen and medical practitioners of eminence were in attendance for the purpose of being examined. The will in dispute was that of the late Mr. Christopher Neville Bagot, of the county of Galway, who died on May 23, 1877, leaving an immense fortune, which he divided between his The will was propounded by the executors and trustees, Messrs. Bernard W. Bagot, a brother of the deceased, and Arthur Holmes, and was disputed by the testator's wife, Mrs. Alice Emily Bagot, who is the daughter of the late Sir W. Verner, on the grounds that it was not executed according to the statute—that the testator was not at the time he made the alleged will of sound mind, memory, or understanding, and did not understand or approve of its contents, and that the instrument was obtained by the undue influence and fraud of Messrs. John L. Bagot and Bernard Bagot, brothers of the testator, and Mrs. Catherine Maher, a sister.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Fitz-Gibbon) Mr. Samuel Walker, Q.C., Mr. Munroe, Q.C., and Mr. William Anderson, appeared for the plaintiff, Mrs. Bagot; and Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Right Hon. Hugh Law, Q.C., M.P.: Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., Mr. T. P. Law, and Mr. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, for the defendants. Mr. William D. Andrews, Q.C., and Mr. Dames, Q.C., appeared for the intervenient—William Hugh Neville Bagot, a minor.

The details of the case are entirely unfit for publication in any decent work: the speech of Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., dwelt on them at considerable length, and embodied scandalous charges of all kinds against Mrs. Bagot and her family, with the assistance of a body of "medical evidence." He left his money from his wife's child on the suggestion that it was not his own. Her contention on this point was that he was under a delusion through the influence of his relatives; and the jury upheld that view. We add a report of the "twenty-second day," from a pamphlet of 163 closely printed pages, to which the curious in such matters may refer. It was published by an "enterprising" London firm.

Judge Warren, on resuming, asked the jury which was the more probable, that Miss Verner, a young woman, an attractive woman, with 10,000% and with fine connections, would have formed an illicit connection with N. Bagot through some form of marriage, or that, having some liking for

the man, as she said she had, and coveting, as perhaps she had been justly charged with, the enjoyment of a succession to the great property this man possessed—5,000l. a year and 50,000l.—would go through a kind of marriage with him? Her only chance of getting a right to the property would be as his wife.

The Jury left the court at half-past one. They returned into court at ten minutes to three o'clock.

Mr. W. F. Lawlor (a juror)—We cannot agree.

Foreman—I am instructed to say, my lord, that the jury cannot agree.

Judge Warren-Perhaps, gentlemen, I can give you some assistance.

Mr. Sullivan—I think, my lord, if you will define the difference between a man labouring under an insane delusion and unsoundness of mind in other respects, it might throw some light upon it.

Mr. Kelly (a juror)—Dr. Banks, Mr. Porter, and other gentlemen who were examined gave clear evidence that he was of sound mind, memory, and understanding at the time.

Judge Warren—They were speaking of general intellectual capacity, on which there can be no doubt. Their attention was not called to the fact that the man was or was not labouring under any delusion, and it was impossible for anybody, physician or otherwise, to form an opinion about it unless his opinion was particularly called to the subject. There are numbers of men and there can be numbers of men who are able to transact their business, and yet be labouring under an insane delusion on one or two particular subjects, or be the subjects of monomania. A man may be, as Dr. Banks says, of perfect intellectual capacity as regards the transaction of business in ordinary matters, and may have a latent insane delusion that would make him utterly unfit to make a will. The question in this case is whether that insane delusion existed, and it is perfectly consistent with the evidence of the doctors on the subject of capacity, that yet there was an insane delusion.

After a minute's consultation, Mr. Lawlor said, the juror is not quite clear on the subject yet. (Laughter.)

Judge Warren said there were a variety of forms of unsoundness of mind, any of which would make a man unfit to make a will, or would make him an incompetent testator—such as old age, sickness, or anything of that kind. A man might be in the strength of body, and apparently of mind; he might be able to transact his business, and nobody might suspect there was a delusion, yet he might be labouring under an insane delusion. The question was whether this man was labouring under an insane delusion on the subject of his child.

The Jury again retired at three o'clock.

Mr. Macdonogh said the great object of the Judicature Act was to prevent repeated trials. It appeared to him that if the jury should disagree—and it was only in that event—it would be very expedient, if it met with his Lordship's approbation, that a finding should be had on the due execution and the general competency, irrespective of the alleged insane delusion, and then that if he was right that there was no evidence of insane delusion and no evidence of fraud, a verdict should be entered in his favour.

Judge Warren - Do you agree, Mr. Solicitor-General !

The Solicitor-General—By no means. We have not exhausted the evidence we might have given, even from Mr. Fry's bill of costs.

The jury having been again called out,

Judge Warren to the Solicitor-General—What do you desire I should do? The Solicitor-General—I cannot assent to the discharge of the jury.

Judge Warren—Without the consent of the parties I would not think of discharging them so soon.

Judge Warren said he considered it his duty to ask the jury to give the case some further consideration. He asked them to consider whether, assuming C. Neville Bagot was of perfect mind when he executed the will, whether he was not under a delusion as to his child. If they would tell him that Mr. Bagot was under an insane delusion as to the child, he would tell them what verdict to find.

Another Juror—There are eleven to one.

Judge Warren—Well, gentlemen, you had better retire again, and it is to be hoped the eleven will persuade the one, or the one will persuade the eleven. (Laughter.)

The jury again retired, and having come out several times and been sent back, a juror having intimated that eleven jurors were agreed to a verdict,

Judge Warren refused to discharge them until five o'clock.

At a quarter past four the jury returned into court, and the foreman having handed down the issue paper said—We have agreed to the second issue, with the proviso which is mentioned on the face of it.

Judge Warren—They find that the deceased at the time of the execution of the will was of sound mind, memory and understanding, except as regards the paternity of the child. (Addressing the jury.) Do you mean that he was not of sound mind as regards the paternity of his child?

Foreman—Yes, that he was under a delusion as regards that amounting to an insane delusion.

Judge Warren—In that case I desire you to strike out the words "except as regards the paternity of the child," and put in the word "Not."

A Juror (Mr. Kelly)—I can't agree to the word "Not." I agree to what is in the issue paper.

Judge Warren—Are you of opinion that he was of unsound mind as regards the paternity of his child?

Foreman—Yes.

Judge Warren—Well, I will take the verdict in that way. If you are of opinion that he was not of sound mind as regards the paternity of the child, on that finding I direct you to find that he did not know and approve of the contents of the will. Mr. Solicitor-General, do you consent, on the part of the plaintiff, that in the event of a decree condemning the will the plaintiff will pay the defendants' costs properly and necessarily incurred in consequence of the phrase "undue influence and fraud?"

The Solicitor-General—Yes, my lord.

The Solicitor-General proposed that, owing to the lengthened period of the trial, the jury should be paid the amount that had been suggested in the course of the trial—one guinea a day.

Mr. Macdonogh strongly objected against any extra fee being paid.

Judge Warren said he was sorry that an arrangement had not been come to.

The usual guinea each for the whole trial having been handed to the jury, who returned to their room,

Mr. Macdonogh still protested against the payment of any other money,

and afterwards asked his lordship to allow him to serve notice for a new trial.

After some discussion it was decided that a motion for a conditional order for a new trial should be made.

II.

COOMBE V. EDWARDS.

Court of Arches, Monday, Nov. 4. Before Lord Penzance, Dean of Arches.

This was a suit commenced under the Public Worship Regulation Act, in which a monition had been pronounced. The present proceedings were instituted for disobedience to the monition. Dr. Dean, Q.C., and Mr. Blakesley for the promoter. Mr. Edwards did not appear.

Lord Penzance—The court reserved its judgment in this case until the rule for a prohibition in the case of Mr. Mackonochie had been decided; for, although the cases are not identical, a prohibition granted in the one would hardly leave room for this court to take compulsory measures in the other. That decision has now been made, and I venture to think that the result has caused a very general surprise. It has been a surprise, I imagine, to the learned members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to learn that the court of Her Majesty in Council is an "inferior court," and, as such, subjected to the control and supervision of the common law courts; and still more so to find that this supervision, by a sweeping use of the word "jurisdiction," extends to the regulation of their own procedure and practice. Nor will the reason given for this asserted authority be, perhaps, wholly satisfactory. That the common law courts have been used to issue writs of prohibition to the Court of Delegates when they handled matters not within their jurisdiction is undoubted. And that the Sovereign in Council now exercises, among many other functions, the functions which the delegates used to discharge in ecclesiastical suits, is also beyond dispute. But does it follow from these premisses that, when this ecclesiastical jurisdiction was transferred by Act of Parliament to a tribunal of the highest dignity, in which the Sovereign (herself signing the judgment) takes a part, this tribunal became at once an "inferior court," and subject as such to the writ of prohibition, simply because some of the duties which it discharges are those which an inferior court had previously been used to discharge ! In a word, is it the character and position of the court itself, or is it the character of the jurisdiction which it exercises, which makes it liable to be controlled by prohibition? It occurs to one to ask what, before the Judicature Act, was the position of the Courts of Probate and Matrimonial Causes? The entire jurisdiction of these courts was one which had previously belonged to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and in respect of which prohibitions had been very freely and constantly granted. Did the right and power to grant such prohibitions continue after this jurisdiction had been handed over by the Legislature to new courts, created Courts of Record, and intended to take rank and position on a level with that of the Superior Courts at Westminster? These are matters which will deserve and require to be considered before the somewhat hasty assertion, without authority and without argument at the bar, of a right which has, I believe, never yet been exercised, and which could not, as it seems to me, be exercised in the case of a definitive sentence passed by the Queen in Council, without directing the writ of prohibition personally to the Sovereign herself, is likely to command a very general acceptance or respect. The judgment in question must also be a surprise to Sir Robert Phillimore, my very learned and highly respected predecessor. After the very unusual compliment paid to him, a living author, of quoting his valuable book on Ecclesiastical law as a legal authority, he must be surprised to find that it is laid to his charge that he has deviated from the practice of his own court, and has acted ultra vires in issuing a monition to Mr. Mackonochie ordering him to abstain in the future, in addition to a sentence punishing him for offending in the past, the only reason given why this proceeding was ultra vires being that it was contrary to the practice of the court over which he with so much distinction presided. Nor is he able to take refuge in the excuse offered for him that in so acting he was only following what the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had done in two previous cases, inasmuch as that tribunal has never done anything of the sort; and the suggestion that it has done so is at once refuted upon carefully reading the report of the two cases in question. But to no one, I imagine, would this decision be more surprising than to the learned counsel who represent Mr. Mackonochie. The ground on which they asked for a prohibition was this —that Mr. Mackonochie's disobedience to the monitions which had been served upon him could only be punished in one way—namely, by imprisonment for contumacy; and, consequently, that to punish him by suspension was contrary to ecclesiastical law and practice. But it never occurred to them to assert that the issuing of the monition itself was a departure from the established procedure of the court in which they had been accustomed to practise, or to put forth the doctrine, which I will venture to call startling, that a monition or order to refrain in future from definite illegal practices in the conduct of divine service, even when lawfully issued by an ecclesiastical court, is nothing more than a piece of waste paper which the defendant is at liberty to treat with contempt and the court is powerless to enforce. How this can be asserted in the face of the statute of 53 Geo. 3, c. 127, which invests the Ecclesiastical Courts with the power of pronouncing in contempt "any person neglecting or refusing to pay obedience to the lawful orders or decrees as well final as interlocutory of such court," and by means of a significavit imprisoning such persons, I am at a loss to discover. But that these two propositions, if in any degree warranted by the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, or even arguable in connection with that practice, should have escaped the vigilance or exceeded the hardihood of the very acute and learned, and, I may add, sufficiently bold, ecclesiastical lawyers who had Mr. Mackonochie's interests in charge, I am still more at a loss to imagine. And lastly, the public must, I think, have been surprised to discover that a system of judicature should exist in this country so anomalous and so repugnant to common sense as that which this judgment

affirms, and which I will in a few words proceed to explain. In this country there have been, time out of mind, different groups of courts exercising different jurisdictions and administering different laws-the courts of common law, the Courts of Equity, the Court of Admiralty, the Courts Ecclesiastical, part of whose jurisdiction has been in modern times transferred to the Courts of Probate and Matrimonial Causes, and many other inferior courts. All these courts (I am speaking of matters as they stood before the Judicature Act) dealt with different subjects and administered They proceeded by different methods, and had a special different laws. practice all their own, which they amended from time to time and regulated A proper Court of Appeal from each court, or set of courts, reviewed their decisions in point of law and controlled their procedure. So matters stood before the Judicature Act, which did not affect the Ecclesiastical Courts nor confer any powers on the High Court of Justice for interference with them. In this state of things the novel claim now made by the Queen's Bench Division is this—that the judges of that court, who are wholly unskilled and uninformed (officially speaking) in the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, who have not even the means of knowing what that practice has been by access to the records of those courts, are empowered by law to sit in judgment upon the question whether a particular proceeding is in accordance with usual practice or not, and, deciding in the negative, to suddenly put a stop to the suit altogether, leaving justice wholly unadministered, and both parties to pay the costs of a fruitless litigation. If this result had been the fault of the parties in addressing themselves to the wrong jurisdiction, it might be said that they had themselves to blame. But if the thing complained of is no more than a wrong step in a rightful suit, one would have thought it impossible but that the court which reviewed that step and pronounced it wrong should have power to put matters right, and let the suit proceed. And this is the power which resides in a court of appeal. But the Queen's Bench Division is not a court of appeal from the Ecclesiastical Courts and has no such powers, and that they should thus summarily intervene, and, pronouncing a judgment upon what is or is not the practice of this court (which I will presently show is absolutely mistaken in point of fact), should thus put a summary end to the suit, to the great loss and prejudice of the suitors, is, I repeat, an anomaly in judicature for which the public was, I think, hardly prepared. But what must have been thus a surprise to others becomes little less than consternation to those who have to administer the ecclesiastical laws of the realm in future. only regulate their proceedings by previous decisions in their own courts, subject to the review of their courts of appeal; and if, when following the decisions of those courts of appeal, as in the present case, they are liable at any moment to have their proceedings stultified and brought to a sudden stop by an extraneous tribunal which has no official experience in these proceedings or knowledge of their requirements, they are placed in the difficulty of either ignoring the decisions of the appeal courts or inviting a writ of prohibition. In this dilemma their authority cannot fail to be impaired, if not destroyed, and I do not hesitate to affirm that the efficiency of this court will be wholly arrested in future if the principle acted upon in Mr. Mackonochie's case be applied to its future proceedings. It is for this reason that I have felt it my duty to examine freely this decision, together with the reasoning upon which it is based, and, having done so, to publicly

make my protest against this new interpretation of the word "jurisdiction" and the paralysing influence over this court which has been "usurped" by the Queen's Bench Division under colour of it. I propose to show that the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice is based upon serious misconceptions of fact and equally grave misinterpretations of the law; but, before doing so, I will state exactly what it is which that judgment has decided. Sir Robert Phillimore, when presiding in this Court, punished Mr. Mackonochie for certain illegal practices by a six weeks' suspension, and in addition admonished him to abstain in future from these practices. Mr. Mackonochie repeated them, notwithstanding the monition which had forbidden him to do so, and for this conduct, which was both a repetition of the original offence and a contempt of the monition, I suspended him from his office and benefice for a period of three years. The judgment of the Lord Chief Justice pronounces the whole of these proceedings, subsequent to the first punishment of six weeks' suspension, to be either ultra vires or coram non judice—I think those are his expressions—because they are, he says, contrary to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts. treating the matter as if it was a case in the common law courts or the criminal courts of the country, he conceives that the Ecclesiastical Courts have never done, and have no power to do, more than punish for the particular offences which were charged in the suit, and that, having done so, the suit is at an end, any fresh departures from the law being punishable only in a fresh suit. In this view of the case it will be difficult to account for the existence in ecclesiastical law of such a thing as a monition, which is a process or order wholly unknown to the common or criminal law of the land. But this difficulty is got over by the assertion that a monition in a criminal suit is nothing more than a mild punishment, a species of rebuke, or condemnatory shake of the head, which the defendant is at liberty to disregard if he pleases, and for disobedience of which no punishment of any kind can be inflicted by the court. Such is the view taken by the Lord Chief Justice of the practice and procedure of this and the other Ecclesiastical Courts of the kingdom up to the time when, as he asserts, the Judicial Committee, in a previous suit against Mr. Mackonochie, and in a suit against Mr. Purchas, "usurped the jurisdiction now exercised." The Ecclesiastical Courts can punish, the Lord Chief Justice contends, like the criminal courts, any offence within their jurisdiction; but, like the criminal courts, they can only do so by means of a suit commenced after the offence was committed. So that, if a clergyman systematically sets the law at defiance, and insists Sunday after Sunday on performing Divine Service in an illegal manner, the practice and procedure of the Ecclesiastical Courts does not, says the Lord Chief Justice, permit them to do more than award a punishment for the past, and does not empower them to make any order upon the defendant to desist from the same illegal practices in future. It is upon this reasoning that the Lord Chief Justice declares that the monition issued by Sir Robert Phillimore in this case of Mr. Mackonochie's was a departure from the proper practice of the court, because that learned judge, dealing first with the past, sentenced the defendant to a suspension of six weeks; and then, dealing with the future, issued a monition to him to desist from the practices which had been condemned. The second point upon which the Lord Chief Justice has declared these proceedings to be illegal and void is that to which I have above alluded. While admitting

that there is such a thing in ecclesiastical practice as the issuing of a monition to abstain from illegal practices, he declares that such a monition can only be issued as the substantive punishment awarded by the court for the past offences which the defendant may have committed; so that, if the defendant is charged with any departure from the rubrics of the Prayer Book, and the court finds the offence to be proved in fact and in law, it is then at liberty to pass a sentence of punishment, and among the punishments which the court may inflict is this "admonishing" or issuing of a "monition" to the defendant ordering him not to do so again, which monition when issued puts an end to the suit, leaving the defendant to obey it or not as he pleases, and the court in the not very dignified position of having issued an order for which it cannot enforce respect. I believe I have thus correctly expressed the Lord Chief Justice's meaning, but I will quote his own words: "The result, then, at which I arrive on the most careful consideration I can give to the subject is, that a monition in a penal suit, while, if pronounced as a definitive sentence, it carries with it no ulterior consequences, cannot be appended to a definitive sentence awarding a specific punishment, so as to prolong and enlarge the jurisdiction of the court and to warrant any further proceedings on a repetition of the offence as for contumacy." I shall presently show that the Lord Chief Justice is wholly mistaken in point of fact, and that, for want of acquaintance with what has been usual in the Ecclesiastical Courts, he has been led to denounce as a modern usurpation by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a practice which has the authority of the most learned judges who have ever presided in the Ecclesiastical Courts, including the distinguished names of Dr. Lushington, Sir John Nicoll, and Lord Stowell. But before doing so I must deal with what is a far more vital question. Let it be assumed, for the moment, that this court did in Mr. Mackonochie's case deviate from its ancient practice; does that constitute an excess of jurisdiction, and does the law permit a court of common law to sit in judgment upon such a question, first determining what is and what is not the ancient and proper practice of the Ecclesiastical courts, and then, because it considers a particular method of proceeding to be at variance with that practice, declare that the court has exceeded its jurisdiction, and must be stopped by a writ of prohibition? Now, I venture to affirm that no such power has ever been claimed or exercised before. In all the old text books—books of the highest authority—the "Abridgments" of Viner and Bacon, and the "Digest" of Comyns, the subject of prohibition is treated at large. In Comyns' Digest alone there are no less than forty pages devoted to it, and from first to last in these books there is not a trace of the courts of law ever having interfered by way of prohibition, unless either the subject of the suit was not within the jurisdiction of the inferior court, or that court in the course of dealing with the matter which was within its jurisdiction had incidentally dealt with some other matter the determination of which properly belonged to some other jurisdiction. these definitions may be added general statements—that the courts of common law would interfere if the inferior courts did anything contrary to the law of the land. No authority has been cited by the Lord Chief Justice for any extension of the writ of prohibition beyond these limits. On the other hand, it is not easy to prove a negative, and cite authorities to disprove a right or power which has never before been asserted. The natural course in such a case is to consult such definitions as may be found in the older

authorities of the writ of prohibition, its objects and its application. At the head of the title "Prohibition" in Bacon's Abridgment is the following: "And for this purpose the writ of prohibition was framed, which issues out of the superior courts of common law to restrain inferior courts, whether such courts be temporal, ecclesiastical, maritime, or military, &c., upon a suggestion that the cognisance of the matter belongs not to such courts," So that prohibitions do not import that the Ecclesiastical or other inferior temporal courts are alia than the King's courts, but signify that the cause is drawn ad aliud examen that it ought to be; and therefore it is always said in all prohibitions (be the court ecclesiastical or temporal to which they be awarded) that the case is drawn ad aliud examen contra coronam et dignitatem regiam. In Viner's Abridgment, title "Court," letter D, it is said, "The court ought to take notice of, and give credit and faith to the proceedings and sentences of the spiritual courts, and to think that their proceedings are consonant to the law of Holy Church, for cuilibet in arte sua perito est credendum, though what they do there be against the reason of our law," and for this is cited 4 Coke's Reports, f. 29, pl. 18. The definition given of a prohibition in Viner's Abridgment is cited from Wood's Institute, another book of high authority, as follows: A prohibition issues "to forbid a judge to proceed in a cause that belongs to the common law courts, or that belongs not to his jurisdiction, though the courts of law can give no remedy." Again, in Viner's Abridgment, title "Prohibition," 2, is the following: "The probate of wills is a matter purely spiritual, and so they may proceed in their own manner, although different from ours;" and again, "Agreed (Shower, p. 172, in the case of Shotter v. Friend) if the spiritual court proceeds in a matter purely spiritual, and pertaining to those courts, according to the civil law, though their proceedings are against the rules of the common law, yet prohibition does not lie." In Comyn's Digest, "Prohibition," F. (1), under the heading, "For what cause granted" is the following: "A prohibition should be granted to the spiritual court in all cases where the ecclesiastical judge proceeds in a matter out of their jurisdiction; though the temporal court has not cognisance of the matter for which the libel is in the spiritual court, for it is sufficient cause for a prohibition that the Ecclesiastical Court exceeds its jurisdiction." In none of these descriptive passages, it is to be observed, is anything said of a prohibition to an inferior court because it dealt in this way or that with a matter over which its jurisdiction could not be questioned. But I will proceed to other authorities. In Breedon v. Hill (Lord Raymond, p. 221) Holt, C.J. expressed himself as follows: "When the Ecclesiastical Courts are possessed of a cause which is merely of spiritual cognisance, the courts of common law allow them to pursue their own method in the determination of it, but where in such a cause collateral matter arises which is not of their cognisance properly, there the courts of common law enforce them to admit such evidence as the common law would allow." In the thirteenth part of Lord Coke's Reports, f. 44, there is a long case de modo decimandi, the main question being whether a custom should be tried in the Ecclesiastical Courts or a prohibition should issue. But to the fourth objection made, that the Ecclesiastical Court had refused a plea de modo decimandi, the judges resolved that "If the spiritual court ought to have the trial de modo decimandi, then the refusal of acceptance of such a plea should give cause of appeal, not of prohibition, as if excommunication, divorce, heresy, simony, &c., be

pleaded there, and the plea refused, that gives no ground of prohibition; as if they deny any plea a mere spiritual appeal and no prohibition lieth." The expressions used in these authorities make sufficiently clear the line which has always hitherto been drawn between entertaining a suit, or incidental matter, which lies out of the jurisdiction of the court, and proceeding in a faulty or improper way in a matter which lies wholly within it. The first is ground of prohibition, and the last is ground of appeal. This line of distinction has, unfortunately, been overlooked by the Lord Chief Justice, which is the more surprising, as it has been firmly upheld by one of the most able and distinguished members of his own court. Lush, J., in giving judgment in this very case of Mr. Mackonochie, expressed this distinction in language admirably clear and unambiguous: "It is admitted that the Ecclesiastical Court had jurisdiction over the subject-matter, and jurisdiction to pronounce for the offence of which it has found the defendant guilty the very sentence which it has pronounced. I think we have no jurisdiction to inquire whether the ordinary course of procedure has or has not been The practice and procedure of every court when no followed in this case. Act of Parliament intervenes to regulate it (which I assume to be the case here) is within the exclusive cognisance of the court itself. If in a particular case the mode of proceeding were shown to be ever so irregular and at variance with the ordinary practice, it would not give this court jurisdiction to interfere. Irregularity in procedure is matter of appeal and not of prohibition, and the appeal is to the Privy Council and not to this court." But I will now advert to a decision the great weight of which will not be denied in Westminster Hall. In the year 1835 a Mr. Smyth was engaged in a suit with his wife, which, after passing through the Ecclesiastical Courts, came to the King in Council by way of appeal. The Judicial Committee retained the cause and ordered Mr. Smyth to appear absolutely. Conceiving himself aggrieved by this order, and maintaining that on a former appeal to the Court of Delegates the matter had been otherwise decided, Mr. Smyth applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a prohibition. The case was heard by Littledale, J., Patteson, J., and Coleridge, J., and the judgment of the court was determined by Littledale, J. He said: "Whether the Judicial Committee were right in decreeing Mr. Smyth to appear absolutely or not is a question of practice, not of jurisdiction. The temporal courts cannot take notice of the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, or entertain a question whether in any particular cause, admitted to be of ecclesiastical cognisance, the practice has been regular. The only instances in which the temporal courts can interfere by way of prohibiting any particular proceeding in an ecclesiastical suit are those in which something is done contrary to the general law of the land, or manifestly out of the jurisdiction of the court:" (see 3 Adol. & Ell. p. 724.) Not satisfied with this decision, Mr. Smyth made a similar application to the Court of Exchequer. The case is reported in 1 Tyrrwhit & Granger, p. 226. Lord Abinger said that he would give no opinion as to whether prohibition would lie to the Judicial Committee, and went on as follows: "It is alleged that the Judicial Committee have come to a wrong decision upon a matter in which they have jurisdiction. the power to remove the suit into their own court, and to take cognisance of it and to make decrees and orders respecting it. That being so, if they have fallen into any error, whether in some interlocutory matter or in their final judgment, we cannot remedy it or entertain an appeal from their

decision. We cannot afford any redress, for if there be any mistake in the proceedings it is in a point of practice, which cannot be the ground of a prohibition." In the same case Parke, B. expressed himself thus: "The Judicial Committee had jurisdiction in this case, which is all we are bound to watch over in inferior courts. The Judicial Committee retained the cause, and thus obtained what may be termed an original jurisdiction, and then they ordered Mr. Smyth to appear absolutely. I give no opinion on that order, but, whether right or wrong, it was a step taken in the cause by a court having competent jurisdiction." Alderson, B. added: "If they have done wrong it is in a matter over which they had jurisdiction, and which regards the practice of their own court, and which cannot, therefore, be the subject of a prohibition." To this judgment Gurney, B. assented, and we have, therefore, the deliberate opinion of no less than seven judges to add to that of Lush, J. in support of the proposition that the temporal courts have no right or power to inquire into and review the procedure or the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, but only to restrain them from entertaining matters which, by reason of their nature, are not within their proper jurisdiction. But I must cite yet another and still more modern authority. The case Ex parte Story occurred in A.D. 1852, and is reported in 8 Exch. 195. It was an application, on Mr. Story's behalf, for a writ of prohibition to the Consistorial Court of London. His complaint was that in a matrimonial suit two decrees, ordering him to receive his wife and to pay alimony, had been made in his absence and without previous notice to him. The application was refused. Alderson, B. said: "The Ecclesiastical Court had jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the suit, and we cannot assume that it has acted in this instance without jurisdiction. Every court must necessarily be intrusted with the control over its own rules of practice. If that were not so, the proceedings in the courts would continually be subject to be stayed by prohibitions supported by the rash oaths of the suitors." And Parke, B. said: "The case is strictly analogous to the Marshalsea case, and falls within the principle of law which is there expounded, namely, that when a court has jurisdiction over the suit, and proceeds inverso ordine, or erroneously, neither the party suing nor the officer is liable to an action at the suit of the party affected by the proceeding. There is no doubt that here the Ecclesiastical Court has jurisdiction over the suit, but if any proceeding of an irregular nature has taken place in that suit, it does not take away the jurisdiction of the court, but merely gives the party a remedy by application to the court itself, or by appeal. Ex parte Smyth is in principle expressly in point." Nor could an opposite opinion be for a moment entertained unless an extension and significance were given to the word "jurisdiction" at variance with its natural and proper meaning. That any given court should have power to correct and punish a particular offence, in a particular person, it is necessary that the offence itself should be of a nature to fall within its jurisdiction; that the person should be subject to its jurisdiction; and that the punishment awarded to him should be one which the court is competent to inflict for that offence. things constitute "jurisdiction." But where they exist the method of bringing the defendant into court; the form in which the offence is charged against him; the particular forms in which facilities are provided for his defence; the specific rules under which each step in the suit is taken these things, which are but the machinery by which justice is administered,

lie widely apart from the right and jurisdiction to administer it, and to confound them together in the common use of the word "jurisdiction" is, I think, a misapplication of terms sufficiently obvious. For these reasons and on these authorities it appears to me that the Queen's Bench Division has wrongfully "usurped" (to use the expression of the Lord Chief Justice) in this case of Mr. Mackonochie a right to enquire into and decide upon the practice of this court. But I will now proceed to show that the view of that practice taken in the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice is utterly unfounded in fact. I will not quote that learned judgment at large. It is enough to point attention to the specific propositions which it asserts. The first proposition is that which I have before stated—namely, that a monition not to offend in like manner again cannot, according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Court, be appended to a sentence awarding punishment for an offence already committed. Now, in dealing with this proposition, the Lord Chief Justice has, in the very outset, fallen into a signal and unaccountable error of fact. He is clearly under the impression that the Judicial Committee, in deciding the former suit against Mr. Mackonochie, and the suit against Mr. Purchas, had done this very thing—that is to say, had appended a monition to a sentence of punishment; for he says that Sir Robert Phillimore, in taking that course in this suit against Mr. Mackonochie, had "done no more than follow the precedents set by the Judicial Committee." But the contrary is the fact, as indeed will be perceived from the Lord Chief Justice's own statement in a latter part of his judgment of the proceedings taken in these cases, from which it appears that the Judicial Committee did not pass any sentence of punishment for the offences charged in the articles, but only admonished the defendant. The punishment of suspension afterwards awarded by them was awarded for not obeying that monition, and repeating the original offence. This remarkable mistake, however, only shifts the burden of having "usurped" this method of proceeding (now denounced as novel) from the Judicial Committee to the shoulders of Sir Robert Phillimore. But it cannot rest there, because, if the case of Fendall v. Wilson, which was decided on the 15th Dec. 1862, by Dr. Lushington, is referred to, it will be found that he (who during a long life had almost an exceptional acquaintance with ecclesiastical practice) did the very same thing. The suit arose in the Arches Court by letters of request, and was instituted for false doctrine. Dr. Lushington found the charge proved, and sentenced Mr. Wilson by a suspension for one year ab officio et beneficio, and in addition "admonished" him not to repeat his offence. In a similar case of the Bishop of Salisbury v. Williams, arising in like manner upon letters of request, and which was argued and dealt with by the court about the same time, Dr. Lushington did precisely the same thing. These cases will be found in the Privy Council Appeals. I will now go back thirty years, to a time when the Arches Court was presided over by Sir John Nicoll. In the year 1830 the suit of Field v. Cozens was decided. It is reported in 3 Hagg. p. 178. It was a criminal suit, brought by letters of request from the Consistorial Court of Chichester, and the offence charged was that of brawling. An affirmative issue having been given, Sir John Nicoll suspended the defendant ab ingressu ecclesia for one month, "admonished" him and condemned him in costs. Again, in the year 1826, in a criminal suit promoted by the Rev. Henry Turmine against George Clarkson for brawling, Sir John Nicoll suspended the defendant ab ingreson

ecclesia "for the space of one fortnight," and admonished him "to refrain in future from offending in like manner under pain of the law and contempt thereof." The sentence of the court is set out at full length in Mr. Coote's book on the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, at p. 253, as an ordinary precedent in cases of that character. I will take another instance in Sir John Nicoll's time; it occurred as early as the year 1816. The name of the case is Blakemore v. Brider, and it will be found reported in 2 Phil. p. 362. The suit came by letters of request from the Commissary of Chichester, and it was a criminal suit charging the defendant with having married and cohabited with the daughter of his former wife by a former husband. Sir John Nicoll held the charges to be proved, declared the marriage void, sentenced the defendant to do penance as a punishment, and "admonished" him to live separate from the woman in question for the future. sentence is set out at length in the notes to the case. The judge pronounced that "William Brider and Mary Walter ought to be strictly and under pain of the law 'admonished' to separate from each other, and to abstain for the future from all pretended matrimonial, incestuous, and unlawful cohabitation with each other, and we do by these presents so admonish them." Here, therefore, again was a sentence of punishment, and in addition an admonition to "abstain" from the offence in future "under pain of the law." What these latter words "under pain of the law" meant is apparent from the next case which I am about to cite—a case which has the great authority of Lord Stowell—Burgess v. Burgess, reported in the Consistory Reports, vol. 1, p. 384, which occurred in the year 1804. It was, like the last case, a criminal suit, charging incestuous cohabitation. Lord Stowell held the articles proved. In consideration of the age and infirmity of the party, he forbore to pass the sentence of penance, which, he said, was the usual punishment, but condemned him in costs, and "admonished" him not to continue the intercourse. The parties, he said, must live in future separate and apart, and if obedience be not given to this order, excommunication and other consequences will necessarily follow. I will conclude this continuous line of modern authorities with one more case, taken also from the Reports of Lord Stowell's decisions. The case of Cox v. Goodday is to be found in the Consistory Reports, vol. 2, p. 138. It occurred in 1810, and was a criminal suit in which articles were exhibited against the Rev. William Goodday for brawling. The defendant having given an affirmative issue to the articles, he was sentenced by the court to a suspension ab officio for a fortnight, and was also "admonished" not to offend in future. Here, then, is a series of cases, beginning as early as 1804, in which the practice of passing a sentence of punishment and adding thereto a "monition" or injunction to abstain from the like offence in future, has been adopted and acted upon throughout this century, and by the most eminent judges who have presided in the Arches Court during that period of time. This period of time, it is to be observed, covers the whole time during which any reports of ecclesiastical cases are in existence, excepting, perhaps, the notes of Sir George Lee in the middle of the last century; but if any previous reports existed, can any doubt be entertained that the same thing would constantly appear to have happened? The cases collected by Mr. Rothery, and published in the form of a return to the House of Commons, carry this same practice further back by the space of another century. The case No. 98 occurred in the year 1692. It was a suit

commenced in the Consistory Court of Gloucester for an incestuous marriage and cohabitation by Richard Orchard with his father's widow. There was an appeal to the Court of Arches and thence to the Delegates. The Delegates pronounced sentence against the appeal, and "declared that the said pretended marriage was ab initio null and void, and separated, divorced, and absolved the appellants therefrom, and further sentenced them to be canonically corrected and to perform salutary and condign penance. They also condemned the appellants in costs in all the courts. A monition was also decreed forbidding the appellants to consort together except in public." Indeed so completely an established practice has it been to admonish for the future as well as correct and punish for the past, that a prayer by the promoter that the court would so deal with the defendant is to be found in the common form of articles used in this court in criminal suits. In Mr. Coote's Book of Practice, p. 222, is a form of articles given as a precedent against a layman for brawling, which concludes in this manner: "And that you be duly and according to the exigency of the law corrected and punished for the same, and admonished to refrain from the like behaviour for the future." And accordingly, in the articles exhibited in this very suit against Mr. Mackonochie, the prayer of the promoter is that the defendant be "duly and canonically punished according to the gravity of his offence, and likewise 'admonished' against to offending in future, and condemned in the costs," &c. The articles exhibited in the former suit against Mr. Mackonochie concluded with a prayer in identically the same form. And yet this is the mode of procedure which the Lord Chief Justice asserts to have been "assumed" or "usurped" within the last few years by the Judicial Committee, "not indeed," he says, "by the judges of the ordinary Ecclesiastical Courts, but by judges of whom, however, great and eminent, I hope I may be pardoned for saying that they may be supposed to be less familiar with the administration of the ecclesiastical law." I might perhaps stop here, for this erroneous theory which the Lord Chief Justice has invented of ecclesiastical practice underlies (with one exception which I will presently mention) the whole of his judgment, and forms the entire basis of it; so much so, that I will venture to hazard the opinion that, had these cases and this practice been known to him, his decision would hardly have been what it was. But the other proposition which he has asserted relating to the practice of this court is equally without foundation, and is likely to be so misleading to suitors, and mischievous to the efficiency of the court, that I cannot do otherwise than mention it. An "admonition," he says, in a criminal suit, save where it is issued to compel appearance or "as a means of furthering the progress of a suit," can only be resorted to as a definitive sentence of punishment for a past offence. And when thus used, it cannot be, he contends, "the foundation of any ulterior consequences, but is only a form, however mild, of punishment; the open and public censure, or rebuke of the judge, for ecclesiastical misconduct, generally accompanied by the party thus censured being condemned in costs, and to be remembered, doubtless, as a matter of aggravation should a repetition of the offence occur, but not capable of being used as the foundation of any future proceedings of a summary character on the score of contumacy in case of such repetition." Now, it is undoubted that, in many instances, the Ecclesiastical Courts have satisfied themselves in criminal suits with admonishing the defendant to abstain in future from the conduct or neglect which may have

been charged against him as an ecclesiastical offence, without adding thereto any specific punishment for the past. The reason of this becomes apparent when the nature of these so-called criminal suits is adverted to and properly The powers and office of the spiritual courts are correctional understood. and disciplinary. The primary and professed object of these criminal suits is not to deter others, but to enforce upon the defendant himself pro salute anime a course of conduct no longer open to ecclesiastical censure. reformation of the defendant being the avowed object, it is quite as much, or more, the purpose of the suit, from the ecclesiastical point of view, to provide against future misconduct as to punish for past excesses. language of the citations and of the sentences in use in the Ecclesiastical Courts fully bears out this statement; nor will it be denied by anyone conversant with the ecclesiastical law. Such a comparison, therefore, as the Lord Chief Justice institutes between an indictment for larceny, where the prisoner is charged with an offence against the Crown and dignity of the Queen, and is punished for the sake of example, and a suit in this court against a clergyman for enforcing upon him a due observance of ecclesiastical law in the performance of Divine Service, is a comparison between two things which at the very foundation have no analogy whatever, and have little or nothing in common but the common name of "criminal." Is it, then, possible to accept the proposition of the Lord Chief Justice that a "monition," or order of the court to abstain in future from particular conduct or practice, is an order which the court may make, but cannot enforce? Let me glance at some of the cases in which, without any punishment for the past, the court has thus ordered the defendant to abstain or desist in future. In Barnes v. Shore (1 Robertson 399) the suit, which was a criminal one, came to this court by letters of request from Exeter. The defendant, a clergyman, was charged with reading services and preaching without a licence in an unconsecrated chapel. Dr. Lushington held the charged proved, did not sentence him to any punishment, but admonished him "to refrain from offending in like manner in future," adding, "Should he be guilty of a repetition of this offence it will be not only an offence against his diocesan, but against the authority of this court;" that is, not only an offence against ecclesiastical law, but a contempt of the authority which commanded him to refrain from committing it. Again, in the case of Hodgson v. Dillon (2 Curteis 388), a criminal suit was instituted in the Consistory Court of London against a clergyman for officiating in an unconsecrated chapel without the licence of the bishop. The promoter prayed "that the defendant should be monished to refrain "from so officiating in future, and the judge "admonished" him accordingly. A similar case occurred in A.D. 1789. Burton v. Wells (1 Consistory Reps. p. 34) was a criminal suit against Dr. Wells for officiating in Ely Place Chapel without a licence. Lord Stowell said, "I must therefore pronounce for the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London by decreeing that Dr. Wells has officiated without authority, and direct a 'monition' to issue to him to desist." Now, does the Lord Chief Justice really mean to contend that the monitions issued in these cases were mere rebukes for the past, and that if the clergymen in question had wholly disregarded the orders of the court they might have done so with impunity? What authority, I may ask, is there for such a doctrine? The language of the learned judges—of Lord Stowell, who, in the case above quoted, spoke of "excommunication following" upon disobedience; and of Dr. Lushington, who spoke of disobedience being an offence "against the authority of the court"—nay, the very language of the monition itself, which commands the defendant to abstain for the future "under pain of the law and contempt thereof," are distinctly at variance with any such proposition. It is not to be expected that the modern reports would afford instances in which disobedience to those monitions was followed by punishment for contempt. Such a matter, involving the mere exercise by the court of its ordinary powers for enforcing obedience to its decrees, would not furnish matter for a report. But it happens (again referring to Mr. Rothery's collection of cases in the Delegates) that the older records of the courts do furnish such instances. The case No. 100, which was a suit by one Mary Hewetson against a woman named Chamberlayne for adultery with Thomas Hewetson, her husband, was promoted in the Arches Court by letters of request from the Bishop of London. court had previously issued a monition forbidding Thomas Hewetson and Chamberlayne to consort together except in public, and a decree of excommunication was issued against them for not obeying the monition." The Delegates rejected the appeal and issued a similar monition. The statute, moreover, of 53 Geo. 3, c. 127, which was "an Act for the better regulation of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England," &c., is distinctly opposed to the contention that a monition cannot be enforced. For it provides that in all cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, "where any person required to comply with the lawful orders or decrees, as well final as interlocutory, of any such court shall neglect or refuse to pay obedience to such lawful orders or decrees, it shall be lawful for the judge to pronounce such person contumacious and in contempt," and to signify the contempt to the Court of Chancery with the consequence of imprisonment. But the most singular aspect of the Lord Chief Justice's proposition remains to be stated. He admits that a monition is a common process in constant use in the Ecclesiastical Courts, both in civil and criminal proceedings, "as incidental to procedure," and as a means of "furthering the progress of a suit," and he does not deny that such monitions may be and are universally enforced by the court, if not obeyed; while he asserts that a "monition" forming the definitive sentence of the court need not be obeyed and cannot be enforced by the court. that there are two kinds of admonitions—one of a peremptory character, not to be disregarded without the liability to punishment, and another of a harmless, and I might add useless character, and which may be set at naught with safety. And yet the "monitions" in all cases are the same, and are formal documents issued under the seal of the court in precisely similar language, and in all cases they command a particular thing to be done or abstained from "under pain of the law and contempt thereof." I have thought it right thus to refute this proposition of the Lord Chief Justice viz., that the monitions of the court may be disobeyed with impunity, because, if it should go forth to the public with his high sanction and uncontradicted, it would undermine the authority of this court in some of its most useful functions. But I have not lost sight of the fact that in this suit against Mr. Mackonochie the further question arises whether the power of this court to punish the defendant for disobeying the monition and repeating his original offence is limited to the imprisonment authorised by the statute of George III., or whether it extends to punishing him by suspension. Having expressed myself very fully upon this subject on a former occasion,

I forbear to recur to it. The only remark I have to make upon it is that the sentence of suspension in Mr. Mackonochie's case was intended to be passed upon him, not only for his contempt in disobeying the monition, but also for his breach of the ecclesiastical laws in the repetition of his original offence. And some pains were taken, in drawing up the order of this court (which I may add was not in existence until after the rule nisi for a prohibition had been granted) to make this intention clear and unambiguous, with what success it remains for others to decide. One point, and one point only, remains, and I notice it the more particularly because from the report which I have seen of the judgment in the Queen's Bench Division it appears to have been the one particular point upon which (subject to a general agreement with the Lord Chief Justice) Mellor, J. rested his judgment. This court, it is argued, has no original jurisdiction, and its jurisdiction in the present case arises solely under the letters of request from the Bishop of The bishop, it is said, could only request this court to deal with offences committed before the letters of request were issued, and, consequently, could only confer upon this court a jurisdiction to punish those offences without regard in the future. I pass by the question whether the Archbishop has or has not an original jurisdiction within his province subject to the bill of citations; and, assuming the jurisdiction of this court to be conferred by the letters of request, I will answer the above objection in a few words, both on principle and on authority. The bishop, if this suit had been commenced in the Consistory Court, would have had authority not only to punish for the past, but to admonish for the future, such being the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and when the bishop requested the judge of the Court of Arches to institute the suit in this court, where the same practice prevails, he invoked the exercise in the Court of Arches of the same powers and jurisdiction that he himself would have exercised if the suit had been instituted in his own court. And with regard to authority I am satisfied with pointing out that the two cases of Fendall v. Wilson and the Bishop of Salisbury v. Williams, in which Dr. Lushington admonished the defendant not to offend in future, were both cases coming to him by letters of request, as also were the two cases above quoted of Blakemore v. Brider and Field v. Cozens, in both of which Sir John Nicoll did the same thing, while the practice of the Bishop's Court in this matter is evidenced by the case above quoted of Cox v. Goodday, where Lord Stowell did the same thing in the Consistory Court of London. Having thus vindicated the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and proving the existence during the whole time over which any reports of ecclesiastical cases extend, and even a century earlier, of the very procedure which the Lord Chief Justice has denounced as a modern invention, I may very properly, I think, pass by without comment the following exhortations to judicial duty. A judge "cannot set himself above the law which he has to administer, or make or mould it to suit the exigencies of a particular occasion;" "it may be that the summary jurisdiction would be exceedingly useful in order to prevent erratic clergymen from setting the law at defiance, and retaining benefices in a church the rules and ritual of which they habitually disregard, if the Legislature should think proper to create it. But its possible utility affords no justification for usurping it, and expediency is a new-and I must say to me strange—ground to assign for upholding the exercise of assumed judicial authority when it cannot be shown to exist in point of law." The imputation here apparently conveyed is that the Ecclesiastical Courts have wilfully overstepped their legal authority and adopted a novel procedure because it was "exceedingly useful." I say apparently, for I should be as little willing to believe that this was the real meaning of the Lord Chief Justice as I should be to suppose that in the novel power which he has himself "usurped" he contemplated a useful means of extinguishing the Ecclesiastical Courts. But I must be permitted to draw one practical lesson from the Lord Chief Justice's misconception of ecclesiastical practice. Speaking of himself, he says, "I have to deal with a breach of law with which, as a common law judge, I am, of course, though I have taken the utmost pains to make myself master of the authorities, less familiar;" and again, he says: "I have gone carefully through all the writers, certainly all the writers of authority, who have written on the subject of ecclesiastical jurisdiction since the Reformation, and have not only found no authority for the exercise of such a power, but not even a trace of it." That, after a search so laborious, a practice which has all along been familiar in these courts should have escaped attention, and that it should have been possible to compare, as analogous to one another, these disciplinary suits in the Ecclesiastical Courts with indictments for breaches of criminal law must afford matter for surprise. But what a light does it not shed upon the system newly asserted of a court whose function it is to administer one branch of the law sitting in judgment upon the practice and procedure of another court which administers a wholly different branch of the law! And if the highest ability, the most extended industry, and what all must know to be the most earnest desire and intention to arrive at a right conclusion, can only produce a result so much to be deplored, what hope will there be in future for the Ecclesiastical Courts when their practice may come to be handled by ability less exceptional, and with industry less marked? I cannot close these observations without a word upon what has been called the "summary" nature of the proceeding under which Mr. Mackonochie has been punished. For my own part, I should be loth to adopt any procedure unless absolutely forced upon me by the law, even though it were exceedingly useful, if it bore unjustly on the defendant, or diminished in any degree his means or opportunities of legitimate defence. "Though a murderer should be taken red-handed in the act," says the Lord Chief Justice, "if there is a flaw in the indictment the criminal must have the benefit of it." Alas that this should be so! For this species of defence I have, I confess, no sympathy. The picture of law triumphant and justice prostrate is not, I am aware, without admirers. To me it is a sorry spectacle. The spirit of justice does not reside in formalities or words, nor is the triumph of its administration to be found in successfully picking a way between the pitfalls of technicality. After all, the law is, or ought to be, but the handmaid of justice; and inflexibility, which is the most becoming robe of the latter, often serves to render the former grotesque. But any real inroad upon the rights and opportunities for a defence of a person charged with a breach of the law whereby the certainty of justice might be imperilled I conceive to be a matter of the highest moment. I am, therefore, not contented with having shown these proceedings to be sanctioned by ecclesiastical law without pointing out, in addition, that they are wholly consonant with justice. The word "summary" is apt to convey a false impression. In the criminal courts of the country to convict by a

summary proceeding is to withdraw from the defendant the advantage of a jury. In the common law courts to deal with a matter "summarily on motion" implies the substitution of affidavits for witnesses, and very often the exclusion of an appeal. But the so-called "summary" proceeding against Mr. Mackonochie in this court has excluded nothing, it has deprived him of no advantage, and placed him in no respect in a different position from that which he would have occupied had his offences been adjudicated upon under a fresh set of articles in a fresh suit. Had Mr. Mackonochie chosen to appear he would have had the same opportunity of calling witnesses, the same opportunity of arguing any points of law, and the same means of defending himself in all respects as the proceedings in a fresh suit would have given him. The Lord Chief Justice, indeed, says he would have had no appeal; but this, again, is surely an error, for all orders of this court, however trifling, were by the old ecclesiastical law matters of "grievance" and appeal, and the Church Discipline Act gives an absolute right of appeal against all definitive sentences, and an appeal with leave of the judge (which is never refused unless purely vexatious) against all interlocutory orders. The whole difference, then, between the procedure which has been adopted and that which the Lord Chief Justice says should have been adopted lies in this, that if a fresh suit had been instituted Mr. Mackonochie's offences would have been charged against him in the formal language of a paper headed "Articles," whereas in the present suit the same offences were charged against him in language equally precise and definite in a paper headed "Notice of motion," this latter being accompanied by an advantage which fresh articles would not have given him-namely, the affidavits of the witnesses who were to prove the case against him. On the other hand, the additional expense and delay which a fresh suit necessarily to some extent involves are avoided. The designation, therefore, of "summary," the meaning of which in these cases is thus reduced to "speedy and inexpensive," instead of being a reproach to this form of proceeding, is very much to its credit. The further objections which have been ingeniously suggested against it—namely, that the defendant might have removed to another benefice out of the original diocese, or, what would be a more formidable consideration, out of the province, may be properly dealt with when such a case arises. In such case, as also in case of a great lapse of time after the issuing of the monition before it was disobeyed, it would be quite competent to the court to require a fresh suit before taking compulsory or penal measures. These considerations make it abundantly clear, I think, that this form of proceeding by "monition," which is analogous to the procedure by injunction, or perpetual injunction in the Courts of Equity, is conformable to justice, while it is not opposed to the security or even the interests of a defendant. This, though it forms no reason for adopting such a proceeding without the sanction of the law, is a very good reason for upholding it when it has, as I have already shown it has, that sanction. Regarding the criminal aspect of these suits against clergymen, it is not out of place to remark that the nature of the punishments inflicted in them, even in extreme cases, does not extend beyond a deprivation of their preferment in a church the constitutions and laws of which they may have violated, and in the case of significavit an imprisonment which terminates as soon as they declare themselves willing to conform to those laws. I have dwelt thus at large on the judgment pronounced in Mr. Mackonochie's case, because I conceive that the independence of this tribunal in matters regarding its own procedure demanded an adequate protest against the invasion thereby made upon it. But the Queen's writ of prohibition, however unadvisedly issued, must command both obedience and respect. And, as I cannot proceed to punish Mr. Edwards, the defendant in this case, by imprisonment without the chance of running counter to the principles which have been acted upon in the case of Mr. Mackonochie, and possibly, if not probably, inviting another prohibition, I think it best for all parties to hold my hand and decline to proceed to compulsory measures at present.

III.

IN RE AGAR-ELLIS (INFANTS). AGAR-ELLIS V. LASCELLES.

A Protestant gentleman, prior to his marriage to a Roman Catholic lady, promised her that all the children of the marriage should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Shortly after the birth of the eldest child, the husband retracted the promise, directed his wife to have the children educated as Protestants, subsequently engaged Protestant governesses, and habitually took them to Protestant churches on Sunday.

The wife, unknown to the husband, took the children on week days to confession and services at Roman Catholic churches, and imbued their minds with the distinctive doctrines of that Church, till at last the children—three girls of the respective ages of twelve, eleven, and nine—refused to accompany their father to Protestant places of worship.

The father having expressed his intention to send them away from home to the care of a Protestant clergyman, the mother presented a petition under the Infants Custody Act, 1873, for an order preventing the children from being deprived of her care and society, and for directions as to their education which would admit of their being brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

The petition was presented before Malins, V.C. on July 23rd, 1878, by the Hon. Harriet Agar-Ellis, the wife of the Hon. Leopold Agar-Ellis, by her father Lord Camoys as next friend, under the Act to Amend the Law as to the custody of Infants (36 & 37 Vic. c. 12), praying that such proper directions might be given for the custody and education of the three children of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Agar-Ellis as should prevent them from being deprived of the society and maternal care of, and free intercourse

The attack of Lord Penzance upon "law triumphant and justice prostrate" did not please the Lord Chief Justice of England, who answered the criticism of Lord Penzance in a printed pamphlet of some sixty pages, disposing of him and his court and all his arguments in a very effective controversial style, and seriously tending to shake, in thoughtful minds, the respect which English law and its administrators should command.

with, the petitioner, and should admit of their being brought up as Roman Catholics, and that the petitioner might not be debarred from seeing or writing to them, except on the terms of her not speaking or writing to them on the subject of religion, or, at all events, that such directions might be given for the education of the said infants as should most conduce to their moral welfare, having regard to their previous education and present state of mind and circumstances.

The petition stated the marriage of the parties on February 8th, 1864; that the petitioner was then a Roman Catholic and Mr. Agar-Ellis a Protestant; that according to the law of the Roman Catholic Church no Roman Catholic was allowed to marry a Protestant, except upon express agreement by such Protestant that all the children of the marriage should be brought up as Roman Catholics; that Mr. Agar-Ellis, after for some time refusing, had eventually given such promise, on the strength of which the marriage took place; that there were four children of the marriage, the eldest a son, George Robert, who was born on November 8th, 1864, and died on March 30th, 1872, and three daughters, Caroline, Harriet, and Evelyn Mary, who at the date of the filing of the petition were twelve and a half, eleven and a half, and nine and a half years old respectively; that the son George Robert was, with the knowledge of Mr. Agar-Ellis, baptized in a Roman Catholic church; that after the baptism of such child differences had arisen between the petitioner and Mr. Agar-Ellis as to the religion of their children; that Mr. Agar-Ellis had, in violation of his promise, made efforts to have his children brought up as Protestants, and taken them to Protestant churches; that, on the other hand, the children had always remained under the maternal care of the petitioner, and that she, relying on the ante-nuptial promise, had systematically taught them the catechism and tenets of the Roman Catholic religion, and taken them to Roman Catholic churches without the knowledge of Mr. Agar-Ellis, and caused them to receive the sacraments of that Church; that the eldest and youngest daughters had been secretly baptized in a Roman Catholic Church, and that they were all fully and deeply impressed with the truth of the Roman Catholic religion; that early in the present year they had refused to go to a Protestant church with Mr. Agar-Ellis, and persisted in such refusal ever since; and that Mr. Agar-Ellis was threatening to remove the children from home to a Protestant parsonage with a view to their being brought up as Protestants.

By an affidavit Mr. Agar-Ellis deposed, with reference to the alleged promise, that the petitioner before the marriage had promised that all would be right after the marriage if he gave way at the time on the question; by which he understood her to mean that he might be at liberty to bring up his children as Protestants, and that the formal promise was only to overcome the external obstacles to their union. He deposed that the baptism of the son in the Roman Catholic Church had been celebrated against his wish; that the baptisms of his first and third daughters had been without his knowledge; that in 1869 all his daughters had been received into the Protestant Church; that he had always enforced upon the petitioner that the children were to be brought up as Protestants; that he had habitually taken them to Protestant churches; that Protestant governesses had been engaged to superintend their education; and that he had not been aware till the spring of the present year that the children had been in the habit

of going to Roman Catholic churches with their mother or receiving the sacraments of that Church.

Before the hearing of the petition Mr. Agar-Ellis instituted the action of Agar-Ellis v. Lascelles, by which the children were made wards of court; and on July 20th, 1878, he took out a summons in chambers for directions as to the place where, and the person or persons by whom, the children, who, with Mr. Agar-Ellis were made plaintiffs in the action, ought to be educated.

The petition was heard by Malins, V.C., on August 5th, 1878. The Vice-Chancellor came to the conclusion on the evidence that Mr. Agar-Ellis had made the alleged ante-nuptial promise that the children should be brought up as Roman Catholics, but that he was not bound by such promise, and was at liberty to revoke it; that the petition was accordingly unsustainable, as the father had an absolute right to control the religious education of his children, with which the court could not interfere in the absence of any impropriety on the part of the father; and that it was the duty of the wife to submit herself to the expressed wishes of her husband.

The petition was accordingly dismissed, with costs, and an order was made on the summons declaring that the children ought to attend the public worship of the Church of England as by law established, and were not to be taken again to a Roman Catholic church or to confession, and that Mrs. Agar-Ellis was not to inculcate in their minds the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

From this order Mrs. Agar-Ellis appealed.

Sir H. G. Giffard, S.G., Bagshawe, Q.C., and F. G. Bagshawe, for the appellant.—Apart from the distinct ante-nuptial promise by the father that these children should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, these children have confirmed religious opinions, which it is the duty of the court to respect. The jurisdiction of the court is always exercised with a view to the welfare of the infants, and it is its duty to protect them from conduct on the father's part, such as is here contemplated, which amounts to persecution of the most advanced kind. The principles on which the court acts are illustrated by a long list of cases. Shelley v. Westbrooke, Jacob, 266; Talket v. Shrewsbury, 4 My. & Cr. 686; In re Cecilia Browne, 8 Ir. Ch. R. 173; Stourton v. Stourton, 5 W. R. 418, 8 De G. M. & G. 760; Re North, 11 Jur. 7; Davis v. Daris, 10 W. R. 245; Hill v. Hill, 10 W. R. 400; In re Newberry, 14 W. R. 173, 360, L. R. 1 Ch. 263; Hawkneworth v. Hawksworth, 19 W. R. 735, L. R. 6 Ch. 639; In re Meades, 19 W. R. 313, Ir. R. 5 Eq. 98; Andrew v. Salt, 21 W. R. 431, 616, L. R. 8 Ch. 622. The most recent case which reviews the above authorities is In re Grimes. Ir. R. 11 Eq. 465. There, as in several of the other cases, the court examined the children to ascertain if they had settled religious convictions, which, if ascertained, the court would not allow to be disturbed.

Davey, Q.C., and G. C. Price, for the respondents. The only cases in which the court will interfere with the father's right of control over his children are (1) where the parental authority has been abused; (2) where it has been voluntarily abandoned, as, for instance, by allowing his children to be brought up in a faith not his own, and then wishing to have that faith changed. Here neither of these conditions appears. Further, there is no instance in which, where, as in the present case, the income for the maintenance of the children is provided by the father, the court has ordered the

children to be brought up in a faith different from that of the father. The Infants Custody point is dealt with in the case of In re Cecilia Browne. Act (36 & 37 Vic. c. 12) has been quite misapplied. The object of the prior Act (2 & 3 Vic. c. 54) has been well stated in Warde v. Warde, 2 Phillips, 786, and the Act was never intended to protect a wife in disobedience to her husband's lawful authority. [James, L.J.—I think the Act has nothing to do with this case.] Then the petition falls to the ground; and the only question is as to the injunction and order granted on the summons. With regard to the right of a father to control the religious education of his children, in both the cases of In re Meades and In re Grimes, which were chiefly relied on by the appellant, the question of abandonment of the parental authority was a feature, as the father had allowed the children to be brought up in a faith not his own. As regards the abuse of the parental authority, the conduct of the father, which the court holds to be an abuse, is illustrated in De Manneville v. De Manneville, 10 Ves. 52, and is very different from the present case, where the father is acting simply to attain what he considers to be the spiritual welfare of the children. The father is the best judge of what is for the benefit of his children, and the court will not interfere with his discretion, except in the cases mentioned above of abuse or abandonment. In Shelley v. Westbrooke the father was a man of irreligious life; in Stourton v. Stourton it was a question between the mother and the testamentary guardian appointed by the father, where the court has a far more extended jurisdiction than against a living father; Andrews v. Salt. [James, L.J.—The question to my mind is, Has not the father, by making these children wards of court, submitted his rights to the jurisdiction of the court, and compelled us to deal with the case exactly as if it were the case of a testamentary guardian? No; the object of the father in instituting the action was not to waive his paternal rights, but to crave the aid of the court in enforcing them. In Lord Raymond's case, Cases temp. Talbot, p. 59, the Lord Chancellor made the order expressly "in order to strengthen the guardian's hands." The father did not intend to surrender his legal right of control over the children, and if he had so intended, it would have been ultra vires for him to do so, as the right to control the education of his children is not only a right but a duty which it is contrary to public policy to allow the father to part with: Vansittart v. Vansittart, 6 W. R. 386, 2 De G. & J. 249. The doctrine of that case is modified by section 2 of the Infants Custody Act of 1873, but only in the case of a separation deed made between the parents. It is useless to examine the children, as, even if their inclination is strongly in favour of the religion of the mother, the court will not respect such inclination so as to interfere with the discretionary power of the father: Nugent v. Vetzera, 14 W. R. 960, L. R. 2 Eq. 740.

Sir H. S. Giffard, S.G., in reply.—The father in this case never educated the children as Protestants beyond taking them to church with him, and must have known that the mother was educating them in the Roman Catholic faith. With regard to the legal right of the father, it is a mere trust, as laid down in Story's Equity Jurisprudence (11th ed.) par. 1343, which trust the court will compel him to exercise for their welfare. Cur adv. vult. November 23.—The judgment of the Court (James Baggallay, and Thesiger, L.JJ.) was delivered by James, L.J.—The material facts of this case are few and not in dispute. In the treaty for a marriage afterwards

contracted between a lady and gentleman of different religious persuasions, the gentleman gave the wife and her friends a promise, about which there is some dispute, but which for the purpose of this judgment is assumed to be an absolute unconditional promise that any children born of the marriage should be brought up in the lady's faith. After the marriage, and immediately after the birth of the first child the husband was minded to retract that promise and break that engagement, and from that time he has adhered without the slightest wavering to his determination that the children, of whom there are three girls, varying at the time of the commencement of these proceedings from nine and a half to twelve and a half years, should be brought up in his faith. The mother conceived herself to be warranted in disregarding her husband's express and positive wishes and commands as to the religious education of her daughters, and availed herself of all the opportunities afforded by the relations between a mother and daughters, who had never been separated, not only to impress their minds with the great cardinal truths and the religious and moral duties common to both orders of faith, but to instruct and indoctrinate them, so far as they were capable of receiving them, with the peculiar tenets constituting the characteristic difference of her own Church, and to accustom them, as a matter of religious duty, to the performance of certain religious acts, the practical experience of such peculiar tenets, such as the adoration of the Virgin, the invocation of saints, and the practice of confession. It is not denied that this was done without the knowledge of the husband, except that he must, it is suggested, have known that these girls of tender years were in the habit of saying their morning and evening prayers at their mother's knee. Under the influence of this teaching the children at last broke into open revolt against their father, and positively refused to obey his directions to go, as they had previously done, to his church. Upon this the father determined to remove the children from his home, and place them under tuition with persons of his own creed, to the end that they might be properly instructed therein; and further determined to prevent the access of the mother, unless she promised not to speak to them on religious subjects. Hence the petition of the mother complaining of that threatened separation, and the suit at the instance of the father, making the children wards of court, and in effect seeking the assistance of the court in the performance of his duty and the exercise of his rights as father.

On the wife's petition it appeared to the court unnecessary to hear the respondent's counsel. "As between the husband and wife, it is manifest that the wife could not, by a course of consistent and persistent disobedience to the husband's wishes and commands, give herself any rights. It was conceded by counsel, and in truth it is on principle and authority settled so as to be beyond question or argument, that the ante-nuptial promise is in point of law absolutely void. The husband had in the plainest terms expressed his determination so to treat it, and to assert and act upon his legal rights in the performance of what he is entitled to say he conceives to be his paramount paternal duty. As between the husband and wife, therefore, the question is to be determined as if there had never been any such promise, and just as if she or her husband had embraced a new faith after the marriage. Under the circumstances there can, in our judgment, be no question that it is the husband's undoubted legal right to remove his children from the influence of a mother who is avowedly using that influence to

thwart his wishes and plans as to their religious training and education, and to impose, as a condition of her access to them, a promise that she should not use that access to them for a purpose prohibited, and lawfully prohibited, by him, and that the wife has failed to show any legal ground in support of her petition.

"But the main object has been not the question of the relations as between husband and wife, but as between father and children, or as between the father and the law. It is conceded by the law of the country that the father is practically charged with the education of his children. The right of the father to the custody and control of his children is one of the most sacred rights. The law, it is true, may interfere with the exercise of those rights in certain cases, as it may interfere with his property, or even his liberty; but that interference must be the result of some wrong act on his He may by his conduct have forfeited his parental rights by moral misconduct or by the profession of moral or irreligious opinions deemed to unfit him to have the charge of any child at all, or he may have abdicated that right by a course of conduct which would make a resumption of his authority capricious and cruel towards his children. But, in the absence of some conduct by the father entailing such forfeiture, or amounting to such abdication, the court has never interfered with the father's legal right. is a legal right with no doubt a corresponding legal duty, but the breach or intended breach of that duty must be proved before that right can be rightfully interfered with.

"But it is contended that he does intend to commit some breach of his duty because he is about to disregard the consideration on which several eminent judges have considered themselves bound to act. In dealing with infants under the legal jurisdiction of the court, Lord Justice Knight Bruce, in the case of Stourton v. Stourton, said: 'At the close of the argument, I was unable to consider it otherwise than very possible that, notwithstanding the early age of the boy, his mother, a convert, might so effectually have availed herself of the full opportunity afforded by the paternal relatives as to have made religious impressions on the mind to a depth and an extent rendering dangerous and improper any attempt at important changes.' And his lordship said in conclusion: 'Upon much consideration I am of opinion that the child's tranquillity and health, his temporal happiness, and, if that can exist apart from spiritual welfare, his spiritual welfare also, are too likely now to suffer importantly from an endeavour at effacing his Protestant impressions, not to render any such attempt unsafe and improper.' Lord Justice Turner said in the same case: 'When, as in the present case, the application to this court has been delayed, and the children have been suffered to receive religious impressions different from those which the father entertained, other and far more serious considerations present themselves—the wishes of the father may be in conflict with the wellbeing, or even with the safety of the children, and in order to ascertain whether this is the case or not, it becomes necessary to see what is the extent of the impression which has been made upon the minds of the children, and to consider what may be the danger of disturbing that impression. That the minds of children are capable at a very early age of receiving strong impressions upon matters of religion as in other matters is not to be denied. . . It was urged in the argument that the opinion of a child so young could not be fixed, and that the impressions which this child had received might be removed by a different course of instruction and different associations. It might be so; but, on the other hand, may it not be that the impressions formed might lead to the instruction which would be given being received with carelessness or indifference, or, which would certainly not be less dangerous or less destructive to the character of this boy, with affected acquiescence? May it not be that the attempt to force upon this child a different faith might end in unsettling his existing impressions, and substituting no fixed impressions in their place? I much fear that it would be so.'

"The same thing in substance has been said by other judges in other cases, and we are asked in this case ourselves privately to examine the children, and to satisfy ourselves by that examination that the children of the age I have mentioned have, to use the language of Stourton v. Stourton, received religious impressions to a depth and an extent rendering dangerous and improper any attempt at important changes in them, and so to satisfy ourselves that the father is about to abuse his parental authority by seeking to disturb early religious conviction. With all respect to the learned judge who decided Stourton v. Stourton, we should decline to examine a child of such very tender years as the child there was. The children here are—or, at all events, the eldest is—considerably older than the boy there was. But that case was the case of a testamentary guardian, a case of mere and pure trust, which was under the jurisdiction of the court, under a jurisdiction always exercised with the widest judicial discretion. And the same is to be said of all the cases in which the court has acted in the like manner. some of the cases cited to us, the judge in Ireland did examine the children even where the father was responsible, but in the result left the father in possession of his legal right; and even in those cases a ground was laid for the jurisdiction by reason of the father's previous conduct in respect of the children's education bringing it within the category of abdication. It is not, in our judgment, necessary further to examine those cases. If a good and honest father takes into his consideration the past teaching to which his children have been, in fact, subject, and the effect of that teaching on their minds and the risk of unsettling their minds, and then comes to the conclusion that it is right and for their welfare, temporal and spiritual, that he should take means to counteract that teaching and undo its effects, he is by law the proper and sole judge of that; and we, as judges of the land, have no more right to sit in appeal from the conclusion which he has conscientiously and honestly arrived at than we should to sit in appeal from his conclusion as to the particular church his children should attend, the particular sermons they should hear, and the particular religious books to be placed in their hands. He is quite as likely to judge rightly as we are to judge for At all events, the law has made him, and not us, the judge; and we cannot interfere with him in his honest exercise of the jurisdiction which the law has confided to him.

"This being his right, has the father abdicated such right and submitted the whole matter to the judgment of the court by being himself the party or next friend to the institution of the action making the children wards, and himself seeking the direction of the court as to their education! We are of opinion that if the father had the power to delegate his duty, which we doubt, it would not be fair or right to hold that he had unwittingly surrendered his right by a proceeding evidently taken for the enforce-

ment of it, and for obtaining the assistance of the court in vindication of it.

"We now come to the consideration of the last point, and the only point on which we have any doubt, viz., whether the court should interfere at all; whether the court, recognising the father's undoubted right as master of his own house, as king and ruler in his own family, can be called on by him to be ancillary to the exercise of his jurisdiction, and whether he ought not to be left to enforce his commands by his own authority within his own domain; and that was throughout the argument, and at the close of it, the very strong inclination of our opinion. We felt, and feel, a difficulty about the court's enforcing an order of a private person which it disclaims the right of examining. But it is not a question between the father and the court, it is a question of the wards; and being of opinion that the father has retained his right to direct the religious education of his children, and the father being minded that they should not be taken to mass, confession, or the like, the causing or permitting them to be so taken in direct disobedience to the father's commands is a wrong to them as well as to him. I perceive that that injunction is in accordance with precedents which have been produced to us. The court has in other matters, and under other circumstances, protected wards by strengthening the hands of guardians, and it is safer not to disclaim or narrow its right or duty in that respect. We think, therefore, the injunction of the Vice-Chancellor ought to be sustained, but that, having regard to the ground on which we base our decision on the main subject, viz., the power and jurisdiction of the father, we think the declaration ought to be omitted—that is, "that the said infants ought to attend the public worship of the Church of England as by law established," so as to throw on the father the whole responsibility of doing now, and during the remaining years of his children's respective minorities, what is right and He ought to discard all thoughts of personal dignity, personal supremacy, or of triumph in a personal struggle. The law trusts to him that he will, rising above all such petty feelings, have a sole regard to what he conscientiously believes to be for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his children. And we, pronouncing what we deem the law to be, must leave the matter to his sense of parental duty and to his conscience."

Appeal dismissed, with costs.

IV.

WHISTLER V. RUSKIN.

In the Exchequer Chamber, on Nov. 25, before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a common jury, the case of Whistler v. Ruskin came on for trial. The counsel for the plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Petheram; for the defendant, the Attorney-General and Mr. Bowen. The plaintiff, in his statement of claim, alleged that the defendant had libelled him in a criticism upon one of his pictures exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, called "A

Nocturne in Black and Gold." The passage complained of appeared in Fors Clavigera, which is contributed to and edited by the defendant, and was as follows:—"For Mr. Whistler's own sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." The defendant said the alleged libel was privileged, as being a fair and boná fide criticism upon a painting which the plaintiff had exposed for public view.

Mr. Serjeant Parry having opened the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Whistler was examined by Mr. Petheram. He said: I am of American parentage, and was born in St. Petersburg. I lived there until I was about twelve years of age. My father was an engineer, and constructed the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway. I then went to America, and was educated at West Point. I came back to England in 1855 or 1856. Afterwards I resided and studied in Paris. I went to the studio of M. Glayre, and remained there two years. Among my fellow-students were Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Du Maurier. 1 then came to London. I commenced to work as an artist while in Paris. I finally settled in London. I have continually exhibited at the Royal Academy; the last time three or four years ago, when I exhibited a portrait of my mother. Since then I have sent in pictures to the gallery, and I sold the first picture which I exhibited at the Academy in England, "At the piano," to Mr. Philip, the artist. I also exhibited "La Mère Gérard," "Wapping," "Ships in the Thames," and other pictures. I have also exhibited at the Paris Salon. My pictures were for sale. I exhibited in the Dudley Gallery. During the whole of my career I have been in the habit of etching, and I have exhibited and published my etchings at the Hague and other places. I received a gold medal at the Hague. The authorities of the British Museum have a collection of my etchings. There is also a collection of them at Windsor Castle in Her Majesty's library. In 1877 I exhibited eight pictures at the Grosvenor Gallery, on the invitation of Sir Coutts Lindsay. One was the portrait of Mr. Carlyle. One was called a "A Nocturne in Blue and Gold," another "A Nocturne in Blue and Silver," and others were "A Nocturne in Black and Silver," "An Arrangement in Black," representing Mr. Irving as "Philip II.," a "Harmony in Amber and Black," and "An Arrangement in Brown." Mr. Carlyle's picture has been engraved, and the mass of the artist's proofs were subscribed for. Before the nocturnes entered the Grosvenor Gallery they were sold, except one. One was sold to the Hon. Percy Wyndham for 200 guineas. I had a commission for one of 150 guineas, and another I sold for 200 guineas. I cannot say whether the Fors Clarigera has an extensive circulation, but I see it on the tables of most persons I know. Since the publication of this criticism I have not been able to sell my pictures at the old price.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: I have sent pictures to the Royal Academy which were not exhibited. I believe that is the experience of all artists. The last picture of mine rejected was "An Arrangement in Grey and Black—Portrait of the Painter's Mother." That was afterwards exhibited at the Grosvenor. The "Arrangement in Black and Gold" is a

night view of Cremorne with the fireworks. That is the reason why I called it a "Nocturne." It was for sale. I marked it at 200 guineas. It was a good price; very likely a stiffish price. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ruskin. I have read some of his works. I have not read his "Stones of Venice." I know his other work "Modern Painters." It is probably the view of Mr. Ruskin that an artist should not let a picture leave his hands which by labour of his own he could improve; and that an artist should give value for the price he receives for a picture. I have often been told that my pictures exhibit eccentricities. When I send pictures to exhibitions I expect they will be criticised. The "Nocturne in Blue and Gold" I knocked off in a couple of days. I painted the picture in one day, and finished it off the next day. I do not ask 200 guineas for a couple of days' work; the picture is the result of the studies of a lifetime.

The Attorney-General proposed to submit to the jury the "Nocturne in Blue and Silver," but Mr. Serjeant Parry said it would be unfair to show them only one of the plaintiff's productions; all the pictures he exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery should be seen by the jury. Besides the light in the court was not fit for pictures. After considerable discussion the "Nocturne in Blue and Silver" was exhibited to the jury from the bench. The plaintiff said the picture represented Battersea Bridge by moonlight, and that he had introduced colour on the frame to balance it with the picture. Another picture in blue and silver was produced, being a view of the river at Chelsea, and the plaintiff said that after having arranged the idea in his mind he did the mass of the work in a day. He had several pictures at the Westminster Palace Hotel, which could be seen by the jury. His system of harmony and arrangement, to whatever criticism it might be open, was the object of a life study. He conscientiously formed an idea in his mind, and worked it out to the best of his ability, and he carried on his profession of an artist for a livelihood.

It was agreed that the jury should visit the pictures at the Westminster Palace Hotel. After the inspection of the pictures the plaintiff was crossexamined by the Attorney-General as to the particular beauties of the black and gold picture of Cremorne, for which he asked 200 guineas. In re-examination the plaintiff said he resided on the Embankment, and that led him to paint scenes on the Thames. The black and gold picture was a composition intended to represent a particular effect, not to give a view of Mr. William Michael Rossetti said he had made art his special study for many years. He had known the plaintiff since 1863. He also knew Mr. Ruskin. He appreciated the meaning of Mr. Whistler's pictures. He criticised the pictures in the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877. The blue and silver picture he considered was a very artistic and beautiful representation of a pale bright moonlight. He gave a similar opinion of another picture in the same colours. The black and gold picture represented the darkness of night, mingled and broken by the brightness of fireworks. The plaintiff's portrait of Carlyle was a very fine portrait, treated with a certain degree of peculiarity. It was a very excellent likeness. He admired very sincerely the works exhibited by Mr. Whistler in the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877, but not every one of them. He considered they were the works which a conscientious artist might put forth. The black and gold painting was not a gem nor an exquisite work of art, nor was it very beautiful; but it was a

work of art. It is unlike the paintings of most other painters. Two hundred guineas was the full value of the picture, but it is worth it.

Mr. Albert Moore, an artist, who had studied in Rome and in London, said he had exhibited at the Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery. In his opinion all Mr. Whistler's works were marked by a large aim. In the qualities he had cultivated he had succeeded, and no living artist had succeeded in the same way. The pictures were works of art. Mr. Whistler had succeeded in painting the atmosphere, and in a remarkable manner. He did not think 200 guineas was an unreasonable price for one of the pictures.

Mr. William Wills, a dramatic author and artist, said he was a great admirer of Mr. Whistler's pictures. The two blue-and-gold pictures he had seen. Mr. Whistler looked at nature in a poetical light. There was an apparent facility about the pictures which betrayed a great knowledge of art. Mr. Whistler had a native feeling for colour. The pictures were like the works of a conscientious artist and a man of genius. He called them original.

This finished the case for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that in consequence of the plaintiff's pictures having been described as works of art and as beautiful and exquisite productions, he should have to call witnesses who were competent to give evidence as to their merit, if they had any. The question, however, was whether Mr. Ruskin had criticised the plaintiff's pictures fairly and honestly. When pictures were publicly exhibited they were liable to criticism, and a critic was perfectly at liberty to use strong language, and even to resort to ridicule, and if he acted bond fide and did not overstep the bounds of moderation he would not be held responsible in an action like this. He regretted he was not able to call Mr. Ruskin, as he was far too ill to come. In the present mania for art it had become a kind of fashion among some people to admire the incomprehensible, to look upon the fantastic conceits of an artist like Mr. Whistler, his "nocturnes," "symphonies," "arrangements," and "harmonies" with delight and admiration; but the fact was that such productions were not worthy the name of great works of art. This was not a mania that should be encouraged; and if that was the view of Mr. Ruskin, he had a right, as an art critic, to fearlessly express it to the public. It was said that Mr. Ruskin had ridiculed Mr. Whistler's pictures; but if he disliked criticism, he should not have rendered himself open to it. Quoting from Fors Clarigera, the Attorney-General showed that Mr. Ruskin was neither a partial nor a stern and hard critic, and that while he aimed his trenchant criticisms right and left, he ungrudgingly gave high praise where it was due. The whole article complained of was a sweeping condemnation of the modern school, and, as regarded Mr. Whistler, pointed out that his conceits and extravagances did not redound to his credit, and that he was careless of his name and fame when he offered such things for sale. It was objected that Mr. Ruskin had said he was "ill-educated;" but if that was Mr. Ruskin's opinion, judging from his productions, was it libellous to say so? It was also complained he had written, "I never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face," but the term "coxcomb" was applied to him as an artist, and not as a man. What was a "coxcomb"? He had looked out for the word, and found that it came from the old idea of the licensed jester, who wore a cap and bells with a cock's comb in it, and went about making jests for

the amusement of his master and family. If that were the true definition, Mr. Whistler should not complain, because his pictures were capital jests, which had afforded much amusement to the public. Mr. Ruskin had lived a long life without being attacked. No one could say that he had purchased his praise, and no one had attempted to restrain his pen through the medium of a jury. Mr. Ruskin did not retract one syllable of his criticism upon Mr. Whistler's pictures. He believed he was right. For nearly all his life he had devoted himself to criticism for the sake of the art he loved, and he asked the jury not now to paralyse his hand.

Mr. Edward Burne Jones said he had been a painter for twenty years, and during the last two or three years his works had become known to the public. Complete finish ought to be the standard of painting, and artists ought not to fall short of what has for ages been acknowledged as essential to a perfect work. The "nocturne" in blue and silver representing Battersea Reach was a work of art, but very incomplete. It was an admirable beginning—simply a sketch. In no sense whatever did it show the finish of a complete work of art. It was masterly in colour, but deficient in form, which was as essential as colour. Its merit lay only in colour. Neither in composition, nor in detail, nor in form had it any quality whatever. The "nocturne" in black and gold, representing the fireworks at Cremorne, had not the merit of the other. It was not a work of art; it was one of thousands of failures to represent night. It was not worth 200 guineas.

Mr. Frith, R.A., said he did not consider the pictures of Mr. Whistler which had been produced in court were serious works of art. There was beautiful colour, but it was no more than could be had on a wall-paper or a piece of silk. To him they did not represent either moonlight or water. The one in black and gold was not worth 200 guineas. In cross-examination he said one of Turner's pictures—"The Snowstorm"—had been properly described by Mr. Ruskin as a "mass of soap-suds and whitewash." Turner was an idol of Mr. Ruskin's, and should be of all painters; but that applied to his early works. His latest pictures were as insane as the people who admired them.

Mr. Tom Taylor, as an art-critic, also expressed an unfavourable view of the pictures exhibited by Mr. Whistler at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877. In cross-examination he admitted Mr. Whistler had high merit as an artist, but all his work was unfinished.

The learned counsel on each side having addressed the jury, Baron Huddleston, in summing up, said that if a man committed to paper language disparaging to another and holding him up to hatred, contumely, and contempt, he was guilty of a libel. The law presumed malice, but that might be rebutted by the author of the language proving that it was a fair and bond fide criticism. Therefore, the question in the present case for the jury was whether Mr. Ruskin's pamphlet was a fair and bond fide criticism upon the plaintiff's works; and it was for the defendant to make that out. It was of the last importance that a critic should have full latitude to express the judgments he honestly formed, and for that purpose there was no reason why he should not use ridicule as a weapon; but a critic must confine himself to criticism, and not make it the veil for personal censure, nor allow himself to run into reckless and unfair attacks merely for the love of exercising his power of denunciation.

The jury, after being absent for an hour, came into court for an explanation from the learned judge of the words "wilful imposture" in the alleged libel, and, again retiring, came back shortly afterwards and gave a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, one farthing. Upon which the learned judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, but without costs.

APPENDIX.

STATE PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

I.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, AUS-TRIA, FRANCE, ITALY, RUSSIA, AND TURKEY, FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Signed at Borlin, July 13, 1878. Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, August 3, 1878.

In the name of Almighty God. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King Apostolic of Hungary, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, being desirous to regulate, with a view to European order, conformably to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, the questions raised in the East by the events of late years and by the war terminated by the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, have been unanimously of opinion that the meeting of a Congress would offer the best means of facilitating an understanding.

Their said Majesties and the President of the French Republic have, in consequence, appointed as their Pleni-

potentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Viscount Hughenden, a Peer of Parliament, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and Prime Minister of England; the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl

of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, a Peer of Parliament, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Lord Odo William Leopold Russell, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Otho, Prince Bismarck, His President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, Chancellor of the Empire; Bernard Ernest de Bülow, His Minister of State and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Chlodwig Charles Victor, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince of Ratibor and Corvey, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, Great Chamberlain of the Crown of Bavaria:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and King Apostolic of Hungary, Jules, Count Andrassy Csik Szent-Király and Krasna-Horka, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Privy Councillor, His Minister of the Imperial Household and for Foreign Affairs, Lieutenant Field-Marshal in his armies; Louis, Count Károlyi of Nagy-Károlyi, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; and Henri, | garia will include the following terri-Baron de Haymerle, Privy Councillor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His

Majesty the King of Italy;

The President of the French Republic, William Henri Waddington, Senator, Member of the Institute, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Charles Raymond de la Croix de Chevrière, Count de Saint-Vallier, Senator, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from France at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; and Félix Hippolyte Desprez, Councillor of State, Minister Plenipotentiary of the First Class, charged with the direction of Political Affairs at the Department for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Italy, Louis, Count Corti, Senator, His Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Edward, Count de Launay, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany,

King of Prussia;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Alexander, Prince Gortchakow, His Chancellor of the Empire; Peter, Count de Schouvaloff, General of Cavalry, His Aide-de-Camp General, Member of the Council of the Empire, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty; and Paul d'Oubril, Privy Councillor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Alexander Caratheodory Pasha, His Minister of Public Works; Mehemed Ali Pasha, Mushir of his Armies; and Sadoullah Bey, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia;

Who, in accordance with the proposal of the Court of Austria-Hungary, and on the invitation of the Court of Germany, Lave met at Berlin furnished with full powers, which have been found in good and due form.

An understanding having been happily established between them, they have agreed to the following stipulations:—

Article I.— Bulgaria is constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial 1 Majesty the Sultan; it will have a Christian Government and a national militia.

Article II.—The Principality of Bul-

tories:--

The frontier follows on the north the right bank of the Danube from the former frontier of Servia up to a point to be determined by a European Commission to the east of Silistria, and thence runs to the Black Sea to the south of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the eastern boundary of Bulgaria. On the south the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the mid-channel of the brook near which are the villages of Hodzakiöj, Selam-Kiöj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk; crosses obliquely the valley of the Deli-Kamcik, passes south of Belibe and Kemhalik and north of Hadzimahale after having crossed the Deli-Kamcik at 24 kilom. above Cengei; reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Balkan to the north of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole length of which it follows up to the summit of Kosica.

There it leaves the crest of the Balkan, descends southwards between the villages of Pirtop and Duzanci, the one being left to Bulgaria and the other to Eastern Roumelia, as far as the brook of Tuzlu Dere, follows that stream to its junction with the Topolnica, then the latter river until it meets the Smovskio Dere near the village of Petricevo. leaving to Eastern Roumelia a zone with a radius of 2 kilom. above that junction, ascends between the brooks of Smovskio Dere and the Kämenica, following the line of the watershed so as to turn to the south-west at the level of Voinjak, and reach directly the point 875 of the Austrian Staff map.

The frontier line cuts at right angles the upper basin of the brook of Ichtiman Dere, passes between Bogdina and Karaúla, so as to rejoin the line of the watershed separating the basins of the Isker and the Marica, between Camurli and Hadzilar, follows that line by the summits of Velina Mogila, the "col" 531, Zmailica Vrh. Sumnatica, and rejoins the administrative boundary of the Sandjak of Sofia between Sivri Tas and Cadir Tepe.

From Cadir Tope, the frontier, taking a south-westerly direction, follows the watershed between the basins of the Mesta Karasu on the one side and the Struma Karasu on the other, runs along the crests of the mountains of Rhodope

called Demir Kapu, Iskoftepe, Kadimesar Balkan, and Aiji Gedük up to Kapetnik Balkan, and thus joins the former administrative frontier of the Sanjak of Sofia.

From Kapetnik Balkan the frontier is indicated by the watershed between the valleys of the Rilska reka and of the Bistrica reka, and follows the ridge called Vodenica Planina, descending into the valley of the Struma at the junction of this river with the Rilska reka, leaving the village of Barakli to Turkey. It ascends then south of the village of Jelesnica, and reaches by the shortest line the chain of Golema Planina at the summit of Gitka, and rejoins there the former administrative frontier of the Sandjak of Sofia, leaving, however, to Turkey the whole of the basin of the Suha reka.

From Mount Gitka the western frontier goes towards Mount Crni Vrh by the mountains of Karvena Jabuka, following the former administrative limit of the Sandjak of Sofia in the upper part of the basins of Egrisu and of the Lepnica, ascends with it the crests of Babina Polana, and reaches Mount Crni Vrh.

From Mount Crni Vrh the frontier follows the watershed between the Struma and the Morava by the summits of the Streser, Vilogolo, and Mesid Planina, rejoins by the Gacina, Crna Trava, Darkovska, and Drainica Plan, then the Descani Kladanec, the watershed of the High Sukowa and of the Morava, goes straight to the Stol, and descends from it so as to cut the road from Sofia to Pirot, 1,000 metres northwest of the village of Segusa. ascends in a straight line the Vidlic Planina and thence Mount Radocina in the chain of the Kodza Balkan, leaving to Servia the village of Doikinci, and to Bulgaria that of Senakos.

From the summit of Mount Radocina the frontier follows towards the west the crest of the Balkans by Ciprovec Balkan and Stara Planina up to the former eastern frontier of the Principality of Servia, near to the Kula Smiljova Cuka, and thence that former frontier as far as the Danube, which it rejoins at Rakovitza.

This delimitation shall be fixed on the spot by the European Commission, on which the Signatory Powers shall be represented. It is understood—

1. That this Commission will take into consideration the necessity for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to be able to defend the Balkan frontiers of Eastern Roumelia.

2. That no fortifications may be erected within a radius of 10 kilom. from Samakow.

Article III.—The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers. No member of the Reigning Dynasties of the Great European Powers may be elected Prince of Bulgaria.

In case of a vacancy in the princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.

Article IV.—An Assembly of Notables of Bulgaria, convoked at Tirnovo, shall, before the election of the Prince, draw up the Organic Law of the Principality.

In the districts where Bulgarians are intermixed with Turkish, Roumanian, Greek, or other populations, the rights and interests of these populations shall be taken into consideration as regards the elections and the drawing up of the Organic Law.

Article V.—The following points shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria:—

The difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever.

The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all persons belonging to Bulgaria, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Article VI.—The provisional administration of Bulgaria shall be under the direction of an Imperial Russian Commissary until the completion of the Organic Law. An Imperial Turkish Commissary, as well as the Consuls delegated ad hoc by the other Powers, signatory of the present Treaty, shall be called to assist him so as to control the working of this provisional régime. In case of disagreement amongst the Consular Delegates, the vote of the majority shall be accepted, and in case of a divergence between the majority and the Imperial Russian Commissary or the Imperial Turkish Commissary, the Representatives of the Signatory Powers at Constantinople, assembled in Conference, shall give their decision.

Article VII.—The provisional régime shall not be prolonged beyond a period of nine months from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

When the Organic Law is completed the election of the Prince of Bulgaria shall be proceeded with immediately. As soon as the Prince shall have been installed, the new organization shall be put into force, and the Principality shall enter into the full enjoyment of its autonomy.

Article VIII.—The Treaties of Commerce and of Navigation, as well as all the Conventions and arrangements concluded between Foreign Powers and the Porte, and now in force, are maintained in the Principality of Bulgaria, and no change shall be made in them with regard to any Power without its previous consent.

No transit duties shall be levied in Bulgaria on goods passing through that

Principality.

The subjects and citizens and commerce of all the Powers shall be treated in the Principality on a footing of strict equality.

The immunities and privileges of foreigners, as well as the rights of Consular jurisdiction and protection as established by the Capitulations and usages, shall remain in full force so long as they shall not have been modified with the consent of the parties concerned.

Article IX. -- The amount of the annual tribute which the Principality of Bulgaria shall pay to the Suzerain Court -- such amount being paid into whatever bank the Porte may hereafter designate—shall be fixed by an agreement between the Powers signatory of the present Treaty at the close of the first year of the working of the new This tribute shall be organization. calculated on the mean revenue of the territory of the Principality.

As Bulgaria is to bear a portion of the public debt of the Empire, when the Powers fix the tribute they shall take into consideration what portion of that debt can, on the basis of a fair proportion, be assigned to the Princi-

pality.

Article X.- Bulgaria takes the place of the Imperial Ottoman Government in its undertakings and obligations towards the Rustchuk-Varna Railway Company, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. The settlement of the previous accounts is reserved for an understanding between the Sablime Porte, the Government of the Principality, and the administration of this Company.

The Principality of Bulgaria likewise, so far as it is concerned, takes the place of the Sublime Porte in the engagements which the latter has contracted. as well towards Austria-Hungary as towards the Company, for working the railways of European Turkey in respect to the completion and connection, as well as the working of the railways situated in its territory.

The Conventions necessary for the settlement of these questions shall be concluded between Austria-Hungary, the Porte, Servia, and the Principality of Bulgaria immediately after the conclusion of peace.

Article XI.—The Ottoman army shall no longer remain in Bulgaria; all the old fortresses shall be razed at the expense of the Principality within one year, or sooner if possible; the local Government shall immediately take steps for their demolition, and shall not construct fresh ones.

The Sublime Porte shall have the right of disposing as it likes of the war material and other effects belonging to the Ottoman Government which may have remained in the fortresses of the Danube already evacuated in virtue of the armistice of January 31, as well as of those in the strongholds of Shumla and Varna.

Article XII. - Mussulman proprietors or others who may take up their abode outside the Principality may continue to hold there their real property, by farming it out, or having it administered by third parties.

A Turco-Bulgarian Commission shall be appointed to settle, within a period of two years, all questions relative to the mode of alienation, working, or use on the account of the Sublime Porte, of property belonging to the State and religious foundations (vakoufs), as well as of the questions regarding the interests of private persons engaged therein.

Persons belonging to the Principality of Bulgaria, who shall travel or dwell in other parts of the Ottoman Empare, shall be subject to the Ottoman authorities and laws.

Article XIII.—A province is formed outh of the Balkans which will take the name of "Eastern Roumelia," and will remain under the direct political and military authority of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It shall have a Christian Governor-General.

Article XIV. - Eastern Roumelia is bounded on the north and north-west by Bulgaria, and comprises the territories included by the following line:—

Starting from the Black Sea the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the mid-channel of the brook near which are situated the villages of Hodzakiöj, Selam-Kiöj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the Valley of the Deli Kamcik, passes south of Belibe and Kemhalik, and north of Hadzimahale, after having crossed the Deli-Kamcik at $2\frac{1}{3}$ kilom. above Cengei; reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Balkan to the north of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole length of which it follows up to the summit of Kosica.

At this point the western frontier of Roumelia leaves the crest of the Balkans, descends southwards between the villages of Pirtop and Duzancithe one being left to Bulgaria and the other to Eastern Roumelia, as far as the brook of Tuzlu Dere, follows that stream to its junction with the Topolnica, then the latter river until it meets the Smovskio Dere near the village of Petricevo, leaving to Eastern Roumelia a zone with a radius of 2 kilom. above that junction, ascends between the brooks of Smovskio Dere and the Kamenica, following the line of the watershed so as to turn to the southwest at the level of Voinjak and reach directly the point 875 of the Austrian Staff map.

The frontier line cuts at right angles the upper basin of the brook of Ichtiman Dere, passes between Bogdina and Karaúla, so as to rejoin the line of the watershed separating the basins of the Isker and the Marica, between Camurli and Hadzilar, follows that line by the summits of Velina Mogila, the col 531, Zmailica Vrh, Sumnatica, and rejoins the administrative boundary of the Sandjak of Sofia between Sivri Tas and Cadir Tepe.

The frontier of Roumelia leaves that of Bulgaria at Mount Cadir Tepe, following the line of the watershed between the basins of the Marica and of its affluents on one side, and of the Mesta Karasu and of its affluents on the other, and takes the direction south-east and then south along the crest of the Despoto Dagh Mountains, towards Mount Kruschowa (whence starts the frontier line of the Treaty of San Stefano).

From Mount Kruschowa the frontier

is the same as the line laid down by the Treaty of San Stefano, that is to say, the chain of the Black Balkans (Kara Balkan), the mountains Kuloghy-Dagh, Escheck-Tschepellü, Karakolas, and Ischiklar, from whence it descends due south-east till it reaches the River Arda, and follows the mid-channel of this river up to a point close to the village of Adacali, which remains to Turkey.

From this point the frontier line ascends the crest of the Bestepe-Dagh, which it follows, then descends and crosses the Maritza, at a point situated 5 kilom. above the bridge of Mustafa Pasha; thence it takes a northerly direction by the line of the watershed between Demirhanli Dere and the small affluents of the Maritza to Küdeler Baïr, whence it runs east to Sakar Bair; from this point it crosses the valley of the Tundza in the direction of Büjük Derbend, which is left to the north, as also is Soudzak. From Büjük Derbend it regains the line of the watershed between the affluents of the Tunzda on the north and those of the Maritza on the south, up to the level of Kaibilar, which is included in Eastern Roumelia, and passes to the south of V. Almali between the basin of the Maritza to the south and the various streams which flow straight into the Black Sea, between the villages of Belevrin and Alatli; it follows to the north of Karanlik the crests of Vosna and Zuvak, the line which separates the waters of the Duka and those of the Karagac-Su, and rejoins the Black Sea between those two rivers.

Article XV.—His Majesty the Sultan shall have the right of providing for the defence of the sea and land frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers, and maintaining troops there.

Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmerie assisted by a local militia.

In forming these corps, the officers of which are nominated by the Sultan, regard shall be paid in the different localities to the religion of the inhabitants.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan undertakes not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops detailed for this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they shall not make a stay there.

Article XVI.—The Governor-General

shall have the right of summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the Representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of such a decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.

Article XVII.—The Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be nominated by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.

Article XVIII.—Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, a European Commission shall be formed to arrange, in concert with the Ottoman Porte, the organization of Eastern Roumelia. This Commission will have to determine, within three months, the powers and functions of the Governor-General, as well as the administrative, judicial, and financial system of the province, taking as its basis the various laws for the vilayets and the proposals made in the eighth sitting of the Conference of Constantinople.

The whole of the arrangements determined on for Eastern Roumelia shall form the subject of an Imperial Firman, which will be issued by the Sublime Porte, and which it will communicate to the Powers.

Article XIX.—The European Commission shall be charged to administer, in concert with the Sublime Porte, the finances of the province until the completion of the new organization.

Article XX.—The Treaties, Conventions, and international arrangements of any kind whatsoever, concluded or to be concluded between the Porte and foreign Powers, shall apply in Eastern Roumelia as in the whole Ottoman Empire. The immunities and privileges acquired by foreigners, whatever their status, shall be respected in this province. The Sublime Porte undertakes to enforce there the general laws of the Empire on religious liberty in favour of all forms of worship.

Article XXI.—The rights and obligations of the Sublime Porte with regard to the railways of Eastern Roumelia are maintained in their integrity.

Article XXII.—The strength of the Russian corps of occupation in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, which shall be composed of six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, shall not exceed 50,000 men. It shall be maintained at the expense of the country occupied. The army of occupation

will preserve its communications with Russia not only through Roumania, in accordance with arrangements to be concluded between the two States, but also through the Black Sea, Varna and Bourgas, where it may, during the period of occupation, organize the necessary depôts.

The period of the occupation of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria by the Imperial Russian troops is fixed at nine months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

The Imperial Russian Government undertakes that within a further period of three months the passage of its troops across Roumania shall cease, and that Principality shall be completely evacuated.

Article XXIII.—The Sublime Porte undertakes scrupulously to apply in the Island of Crete the Organic Law of 1868, with such modifications as may be considered equitable.

Similar laws adapted to local requirements, excepting as regards the exemption from taxation granted to Crete, shall also be introduced into the other parts of Turkey in Europe for which no special organization has been provided by the present Treaty.

The Sublime Porte shall depute special Commissions, in which the native element shall be largely represented, to settle the details of the new laws in each province.

The schemes of organization resulting from these labours shall be submitted for examination to the Sublime Porte, which, before promulgating the Acts for putting them into force, shall consult the European Commission instituted for Eastern Roumelia.

Article XXIV.—In the event of the Sublime Porte and Greece being unable to agree upon the rectification of frontier suggested in the 13th Protocol of the Congress of Berlin, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia reserve to themselves to offer their mediation to the two parties to facilitate negotiations.

Article XXV.— The Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary. The Government of Austria-Hungary, not desiring to undertake the administration of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, which extends between Servia and Montenegro in a south-easterly direction to the other side of Mitrovitza, the Ottoman Administration will continue to exercise its functions there. Nevertheless, in order to

assure the maintenance of the new political state of affairs, as well as freedom and security of communications, Austria-Hungary reserves the right of keeping garrisons and having military and commercial roads in the whole of this part of the ancient Vilayet of Bosnia. To this end the Governments of Austria-Hungary and Turkey reserve to themselves to come to an understanding on the details.

Article XXVI.—The independence of Montenegro is recognized by the Sublime Porte and by all those of the High Contracting Parties who had not hitherto admitted it.

Article XXVII.—The High Contracting Parties are agreed on the following conditions:—

In Montenegro the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever.

The freedom of outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to Montenegro, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Article XXVIII.—The new frontiers of Montenegro are fixed as follows:—

Starting at Ilino-brdo to the north of Klobuk, the line descends to the Trebinjcica towards Grancarevo, which remains to Herzegovina, then ascends the course of that river up to a point I kilom. below its confluence with the Cepelica, and from thence passes by the most direct line on to the heights which border the River Trebinjcica. It then proceeds in the direction of Pilatova, leaving that village to Montenegro, and continues along the heights in a northerly direction, maintaining as far as possible a distance of 6 kilom. from the Bilek-Korito-Gacko road, up to the col between the Somina Planina and Mount Curilo, whence it proceeds in an easterly direction by Vratkovici, leaving this village to Herzegovina, up to Mount Orline. Starting from this point the frontier, leaving Ravno to Montenegro, goes straight to the north-north-east, crossing the summits of the Lebersnik and of the Volujak, then descends by the shortest line on to the River Piva,

which it crosses, and rejoins the River Tara, passing between Crkvica and Nedvina. From this point it ascends the Tara to Mojkovac, from which place it passes along the crest of the ridge as far as Siskojero. this point, it coincides with the former frontier as far as the village of Seku-From there the new frontier passes along the crests of the Mokra Planina, the village of Mokra remaining to Montenegro; it then reaches the point 2166 on the Austrian Staff Map, following the principal chain and the line of the watershed between the Lim on the one side, and the Drin as well as the Cievna (Zem) on the other.

It then coincides with the existing boundaries between the tribe of the Kuci-Drekalovici on one side, and the Kucka-Krajna, as well as the tribes of the Klementi and Grudi, on the other, to the plain of Podgorica, from whence it proceeds towards Plavnica, leaving the Klementi, Grudi, and Hoti tribes to Albania.

Thence the new frontier crosses the lake near the Islet of Gorica-Topal, and, from Gorica-Topal, takes a straight line to the top of the crest, whence it follows the watershed between Megured and Kalimed, leaving Mrkovic to Montenegro, and reaching the Adriatic at V. Kruci.

On the north-west the frontier will be formed by a line passing from the coast between the villages of Susana and Zubci, and terminating at the extreme south-east point of the existing frontier of Montenegro on the Vrsuta Planina.

Article XXIX.—Antivari and its seaboard are annexed to Montenegro under the following conditions:—

The districts situated to the south of that territory, in accordance with the delimitation above laid down, as far as the Boyana, including Dulcinjo, shall be restored to Turkey.

The Commune of Spica, as far as the southernmost point of the territory indicated in the detailed description of the frontiers, shall be incorporated with Dalmatia.

Montenegro shall have full and complete freedom of navigation on the Boyana. No fortifications shall be constructed on the course of that river except such as may be necessary for the local defence of the stronghold of Scutari, and they shall not extend beyond a distance of 6 kilom. from that town.

Montenegro shall have neither ships of war nor flag of war.

waters of Montenegro shall remain closed to the ships of war of all nations.

The fortifications situated on Montenegrin territory between the lake and the coast shall be razed, and none shall be rebuilt within this zone.

The administration of the maritime and sanitary police, both at Antivari and along the coast of Montenegro, shall be carried out by Austria-Hungary by means of light coastguard boats.

Montenegro shall adopt the maritime code in force in Dalmatia. On her side Austria-Hungary undertakes to grant Consular protection to the Mentenegrin merchant flag.

Montenegro shall come to an understanding with Austria-Hungary on the right to construct and keep up across the new Montenegrin territory a road and a railway.

Absolute freedom of communication shall be guaranteed on these roads.

Article XXX—Mussulmans or others possessing property in the territories annexed to Montenegro, who may wish to take up their residence outside the Principality, can retain their real property either by farming it out, or by having it administered by third parties.

No one shall be liable to be expropriated otherwise than by legal process for the public welfare, and with a previous indemnity.

A Turco-Montenegrin Commission shall be appointed to settle, within a period of three years, all questions relative to the mode of alienation, working, or use, on the account of the Sublime Porte, of property belonging to the State and religious foundations (Vakoufs), as well as of the questions regarding the interests of private parties engaged therein.

Article XXXI.—The Principality of Montenegro shall come to a direct understanding with the Ottoman Porte with regard to the cs'aldishment of Montenegrin agents at Constantinople, and a' certain places in the Ottoman Empire where the necessity for them shall be admitted.

Montenegrins travelling or residing in the Ottomon Empire shall be subject to the Ottoman laws and authorities, according to the general principles of international law, and the customs established with regard to Montenegrins.

Article XXXII. - The Montenegrin troops shall be laund to evacuate within twenty days from the date of

The port of Antivari and all the | the ratification of the present Treaty. or sooner if possible, the territory that they occupy at present beyond the new limits of the Principality.

> The Ottoman troops shall evacuate the territories ceded to Montenegro within the same period of twenty A supplementary period of tifteen days shall, however, be granted to them, as well for evacuating the fortresses and withdrawing the stores and material of war from them, as for drawing up inventories of the implements and articles which cannot be immediately removed.

> Article XXXIII.—As Montenegro is to bear a portion of the Ottoman public debt for the new territories assigned to her by the Treaty of Peace, the Representatives of the Powers at Constantinople shall determine the amount of the same in concert with the Sublime Porte on an equitable basis.

> Article XXXIV.—The High Contracting Parties recognise the independence of the Principality of Servia, subject to the **conditions set** forth in the following Article.

> Article XXXV.—In Servia the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries, in any locality whatsoever.

> The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to Servia, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

> Article XXXVI.--Servia receives the territories included in the following delimi'ation : —

> The new frontier follows the existing line ascending the mid-channel of the Drina from its confluence with the Save, leaving Mali Zwornik and Sakhar to the Principality, and continues to follow the former boundary of Servia as far as the Kojaonik, leaving it at the summit of the Kanilug. From that point it follows at first the western boundary of the Sandjak of Nisch by the southern spur of the Kopaonik. by the crests of the Marcia and Mrdar Planina, which form the watershed between the basins of the Ibar and Sitnica on one side, and that of the Toplica on the other, leaving Prepolac to Turkey.

It then turns to the south by the watershed between the Brvenica and the Medvedja, leaving the whole of the hasin of the Medvedja to Servia; follows the crests of the Goljak Planina (which forms the watershed between the Kriva-Rjeka on one side and the Poljanica, Veternica, and Morawa on the other), as far as the summit of the Poljanica. It then follows the spur of the Karpina Planina as far as the confluence of the Koinska and the Morawa, crosses this river, and ascends by the watershed between the Koinska brook and the stream which falls into the Morawa near Neradovce, to reach the Sv. Ilija Planina above Trgoviste. Thence it follows the crest of the Sv. Ilija as far as Mount Kljuc, and passing by the points marked 1516 and 1547 on the map, and by the Babina Gora, it reaches Mount Crni-Vrh.

From Mount Crni-Vrh, the new delimitation coincides with that of Bulgaria, that is to say:—

The line of frontier follows the watershed between the Struma and the Morava by the summits of Streser, Vilogolo, and Mesid Planina, rejoins by the Gacina, Crna Trava, Darkovska, and Drainica Plan, then the Descani Kladanec, the watershed of the High Sukowa and of the Morava, goes straight to the Stol, and descends from it so as to cut the road from Sofia to Pirot, 1,000 metres north-west of the village of Segusa. It ascends in a straight line the Vidlic Planina, and thence Mount Radocina in the chain of the Kodza Balkan, leaving to Servia the village of Doikinci, and to Bulgaria that of Senakos.

From the summit of Mount Radocina the frontier follows towards the northwest, the crest of the Balkans by Ciprovec Balkan and Stara Planina up to the former eastern frontier of the Principality of Servia, near to the Kula Smiljova cuka, and thence that former frontier as far as the Danube, which it joins at Rakovitza.

Article XXXVII.—Until the conclusion of fresh arrangements no change shall be made in Servia in the actual conditions of the commercial intercourse of the Principality with foreign countries.

No transit duties shall be levied on goods passing through Servia.

The immunities and privileges of foreign subjects, as well as the rights of Consular jurisdiction and protection, as at present existing, shall remain in full force so long as they shall not have been modified by mutual con-

sent between the Principality and the Powers concerned.

Article XXXVIII.—The Principality of Servia takes the place, so far as it is concerned, of the Sublime Porte in the engagements which the latter has contracted as well towards Austria-Hungary as towards the Company for the working of the railways of Turkey in Europe, in respect to the completion and connection, as well as the working of the railways to be constructed on the territory newly acquired by the Principality.

The Conventions necessary for settling these questions shall be concluded immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, between Austria-Hungary, the Porte, Servia, and within the limits of its competency, the Principality of Bulgaria.

ArticleXXXIX—Mussulmans possessing property in the territories annexed to Servia, who may wish to reside outside the Principality, may retain their real property, either by farming it out or by having it administered by third parties.

A Turco-Servian Commission shall be appointed to settle, within a period of three years, all questions relative to the mode of alienation, working, or use, on the account of the Sublime Porte, of the property belonging to the State and religious foundations (Vakoufs), as well as of the questions regarding the interests of private persons engaged therein.

Article XL.—Until the conclusion of a Treaty between Turkey and Servia, Servian subjects travelling or residing in the Ottoman Empire shall be treated according to the general principles of international law.

Article XLI.—The Servian troops shall be bound to evacuate within fifteen days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty the territory not comprised within the new limits of the Principality.

The Ottoman troops shall evacuate the territories ceded to Servia within the same term of fifteen days. A supplementary term of an equal number of days shall, however, be granted to them as well for evacuating the fortresses and withdrawing the provisions and materiel of war as for drawing up the inventory of the implements and objects which cannot be removed at once.

Article XLII.—As Servia is to bear a portion of the Ottoman Public Debt for the new territories assigned to her by the present Treaty, the Representatives at Constantinople shall fix the amount of it in concert with the Sublime Porte on an equitable basis.

Article XLIII.—The High Contracting Parties recognize the independence of Roumania, subject to the conditions set forth in the two following Articles.

Article XLIV.—In Roumania the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever.

The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to the Roumanian State, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

The subjects and citizens of all the Powers, traders or others, shall be treated in Roumania, without distinction of creed, on a footing of perfect equality.

Article XLV.—The Principality of Roumania restores to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia that portion of the Bessarabian territory detached from Russia by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, bounded on the west by the midchannel of the Pruth, and on the south by the mid-channel of the Kilia Branch and the Stary-Stamboul mouth.

Article XLVI.—The islands forming the Delta of the Danube, as well as the Isle of Serpents, the Sandjak of Toultcha, comprising the districts (cazas) of Kilja, Soulina, Mahmodié, Isakfcha, Toultcha, Matchin, Babadagh, Hirsovo, Kustendje, Medjidié, are added to Roumania. The Principality receives in addition the territory situated to the south of the Dobroutcha as far as a line starting from the east of Silistria and terminating on the Black Sea, south of Mangalia.

The frontier line shall be determined on the spot by the European Commission appointed for the delimitation of Bulgaria.

Article XLVII.—The question of the division of the waters and the fisheries shall be submitted to the arbitration of the European Commission of the Danube.

Article XLVIII.—No transit duties shall be levied in Roumania on goods passing through the Principality.

Article XLIX.—Roumania shall have power to make Conventions to determine the privileges and attributes of Consuls in regard to protection within the Principality. Existing rights shall remain in force so long as they shall not have been modified by the mutual consent of the Principality and the parties concerned.

Article L.—Until the conclusion of a Treaty between Turkey and Roumania, fixing the privileges and attributes of Consuls, Roumanian subjects travelling or residing in the Ottoman Empire, and Ottoman subjects travelling or residing in Roumania, shall enjoy the rights guaranteed to the subjects of other European Powers.

Article LI.—With regard to public works and other enterprises of a like nature, Roumania shall be substituted for the Sublime Porte as regards its rights and obligations throughout the ceded territory.

Article LII.—In order to increase the guarantees which assure the freedom of navigation on the Danube which is recognized as of European interest, the High Contracting Parties determine that all the fortresses and fortifications existing on the course of the river from the Iron Gates to its mouths shall be razed, and no new ones erected. No vessel of war shall navigate the Danube below the Iron Gates with the exception of vessels of light tonnage in the service of the river police and customs. The stationnaires of the Powers at the mouths of the Danube may, however, ascend the river as far as Galatz.

Article LIII.—The European Commission of the Danube on which Roumania shall be represented is maintained in its functions, and shall exercise them henceforth as far as Galats in complete independence of the territorial authorities. All the Treaties, arrangements, acts, and decisions relating to its rights, privileges, prerogatives, and obligations are confirmed.

Article LIV.—One year before the expiration of the term assigned for the duration of the European Commission the Powers shall come to an understanding as to the prolongation of its powers, or the modifications which they may consider necessary to introduce.

Article LV.—The regulations respecting navigation, river police, and supervision from the Iron Gates to Galatz shall be drawn up by the European Commission, assisted by Delegates of the Riverain States, and placed in

harmony with those which have been or may be issued for the portion of the river below Galatz.

Article LVI.—The European Commission of the Danube shall come to an arrangement with the proper authorities to ensure the maintenance of the lighthouse on the Isle of Serpents.

Article LVII.—The execution of the works which have for their object the removal of the obstacles which the Iron Gates and the Cataracts place in the way of navigation is entrusted to Austria-Hungary. The Riverain States on this part of the river shall afford every facility which may be required in the interest of the works.

The provisions of the VIth Article of the Treaty of London of the 13th March, 1871, relating to the right of levying a provisional tax in order to cover the cost of these works, are maintained in favour of Austria-Hungary.

Article LVIII.—The Sublime Porte cedes to the Russian Empire in Asia the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, together with the latter port, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and the following line:—

The new frontier starting from the Black Sea, and coinciding with the line laid down by the Treaty of San Stefano as far as a point to the northwest of Khorda, and to the south of Artwin, continues in a straight line as far as the River Tchoroukh, crosses this river and passes to the east of Aschmichen, going in a straight line to the south so as to rejoin the Russian frontier indicated in the Treaty of San Stefano, at a point to the south of Nariman, leaving the town of Olti to From the point indicated near Nariman the frontier turns to the east, passes by Tebrenec, which remains to Russia, and continues as far as the Pennek Tschaï.

It follows this river as far as Bardouz, then turns towards the south, leaving Bardouz and Jönikioy to Russia. From a point to the west of the village of Karaougan, the frontier takes the direction of Medjingert, continues in a straight line towards the summit of the mountain Kassadagh, and follows the line of the watershed between the affluents of the Araxes on the north and those of the Mourad Sou on the south, as far as the former frontier of Russia.

Article LIX.—His Majesty the Em-

peror of Russia declares that it is his intention to constitute Batoum a free port, essentially commercial.

Article LX.—The valley of Alashkerd* and the town of Bayazid, ceded to Russia by Article XIX of the Treaty of San Stefano, are restored to Turkey.

The Sublime Porte cedes to Persia the town and territory of Khotour, as fixed by the mixed Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers of Turkey and of Persia.

Article LXI.—The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds.

It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application.

Article LXII.—The Sublime Porte having expressed the intention to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest scope, the Contracting Parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries.

All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals.

The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities travelling in Turkey in Europe, or in Turkey in Asia, shall enjoy the same rights, advantages, and privileges.

The right of official protection by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognised both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the Holy Places and elsewhere.

The rights possessed by France are expressly reserved, and it is well understood that no alterations can be made in the *status quo* in the Holy Places.

The monks of Mount Athos, of what-

^{*} The Treaty of San Stefano is practically superseded by this.

ever country they may be natives, shall be maintained in their former possessions and advantages, and shall enjoy, without any exception, complete equality of rights and prerogatives.

Article LXIII.—The Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the Treaty of London of March 13, 1871, are maintained in all such of their provisions as are not abrogated or modified by the preceding stipulations.

Article LXIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin within three weeks,

or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the thirteenth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

		• 0
(L.S.)	(Signed)	BEACONSPIELD.
(L.S.)		SALISBURY.
(L.S.)		ODO RUSSELL.
(L.S.)		v. Bismarck.
(L.S.)		Bulow.
(L.S.)		HOHENLOHE.
(L.S.)		Andrassy.
(L.S.)		KAROLYI.
(L.S.)		HAYMERLE.
(L.S.)		WADDINGTON.
(L.S.)		SAINT-VALLIER.
(L.S.)		H. DESPREZ.
(L.S.)		I CORTI.
(L.S.)		LAUNAY.
(L.S.)		GORTCHAKOW.
(L.S.)		SCHOUVALOFF.
(L.S.)		P. D'OUBRIL.
(L.S.)		AL. CARATHÉODORY.
(L.S.)		MEHEMED ALI.
(L.S.)		SADOULLAH.
•		

Procès-Verbal.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty concluded at Berlin on July 13, 1878, the instruments of these ratifications confirming the said Treaty were produced by the Representatives of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India,

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and having, after examination, been found in good and due form, the exchange thereof took place.

The Ambassador of Turkey, while expressing the regret of the Sublime Porte that the Turkish instruments of ratification could not be despatched in time, announces that he is authorized to declare that His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans has likewise ratified the Treaty of July 13, 1878, and that he considers the same valid from this day's date.

Sadoullah Bey announces, moreover, that the exchange of the Turkish instruments of ratification will take place

within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have drawn up the present precessore to which they have affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the third day of the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.)	ODO RUSSELL.
(L.S.)	RADOWITZ.
(L.S.)	Mouy.
(L.S.)	LAUNAY.
(L.8.)	Arapoyy.
(L.S.)	SADOULLAH.

Agreement signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouraloff, July 12, 1878.

The more detailed tracing of the line of the Alashkerd shall be carried out on the spot, in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin, by a Military Commission composed of a Russian officer, an Ottoman officer, and an English officer.

(Signed) SALISBURY. SCHOUVALOFF.

Berlin, July 12, 1878.

II.

PAPERS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In an opening despatch Lord Derby reminds the Russian Government that on May 6 last "it was stated that Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to witness with indifference the passing of Constantinople into other hands than those of its present possessors," and that Prince Gortschakoff, in his reply of May 30, admitted that "its acquisition was excluded from the in-

tentions of His Majesty" (the Czar). That he recognised in any case the fate of Constantinople as a common interest not belonging to any single Power. On this point Lord Derby, writing on Dec. 13, observes:—

"While appreciating the courtesy and friendly character of this answer, Her Majesty's Government feel that it does not sufficiently meet the dangers against which they desire to guard. They are strongly of opinion—and an opinion which the course of events tends still more to confirm—that the occupation of Constantinople by the Russian forces, even though it should be of a temporary character and for military purposes only, would be an event which it would, on all accounts, be most desirable to avoid. They cannot conceal from themselves that if such an occupation appeared imminent, public feeling in this country, founded on a just appreciation of the consequences to be apprehended, might call for measures of precaution on the part of Great Britain from which they have hitherto felt justified in abstaining. It is with the view of avoiding what might endanger seriously the good relations happily maintained between the two countries that Lord Derby has been charged by the Cabinet to express to the Russian Government their earnest hope that, should the Russian armies advance to the south of the Balkans, no attempt will be made to occupy Constantinople or the Dardanelles. In the contrary event Her Majesty's Government must hold themselves free to take whatever course may appear to them necessary for the protection of British interests; but they sincerely trust and confidently believe that any such necessity will be averted by mutual understanding between the two Governments. In making this communication they think it right to add that they will be willing, as they have been from the first, to avail themselves of any suitable occasion that may present itself for assisting in the work of mediation and in the restoration of peace."

In reply to this Prince Gortschakoff writes:—

"Our august master is always disposed to lend himself to every understanding destined to maintain good relations between the two countries. It is with this view that we think it our duty to point out to Lord Derby that anticipations such as he expresses, if they are known at Constantinople, are precisely of a nature to render inevitable the eventualities which it is

the object of the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty to guard against. If the Turks were to acquire the conviction that a menace or attack directed against Constantinople would cause England to depart from her neutrality, their policy would naturally be to prolong their existence, in spite of its evident uselessness. in such a way as to force Russia to pursue her operations as far as the capital. It would be different, in all probability, if the attitude and language of the Cabinet of London were such as thoroughly to convince the Porte that it has no assistance to hope for from abroad. In such a case the Porte would resign itself more promptly to abandon a resistance which can only aggravate its position."

Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum of December 16 closed with a request that Lord Derby would have "the goodness to define more clearly what are the British interests which he considers might be touched by the eventualities of the war within the limits to which the assurances of the Imperial Cabinet have restricted them, with a view to seeking in common the means of reconciling these interests with those of Russia, which it is the duty of His Majesty the Emperor to protect." To this his lordship responded on January 12:—

"In answer to this inquiry I have to instruct your Excellency to state to Prince Gortschakoff that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that any operations tending to place the passage of the Dardanelles under the control of Russia would be an impediment to the proper consideration of the terms of the final settlement between Russia and Turkey. You will ask His Highness whether he is willing to give an assurance to Her Majesty's Government that no Russian force shall be sent to the peninsula of Gallipoli."

The next day (January 13) Lord A. Loftus telegraphed from St. Petersburg as under:—

"On the receipt of your lordship's telegram of yesterday, I had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff. I stated to His Highness, in referring to the concluding paragraph of his memorandum of December 16, that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that any operations tending to place the passage of the Dardanelles under the control of Russia would be an impediment to the proper consideration of the terms of a final settlement. I was consequently instructed by your lordship to ask

His Highness whether he was willing to give assurances to Her Majesty's Government that no Russian forces shall be sent to the peninsula of Galli-Prince Gortschakoff observed that this question, as he presumed, was 'un intérêt Anglais,' and, if so, it should certainly have due consideration. His Highness then said that he could give me no reply without submitting the question to the Emperor, and taking His Majesty's orders, and conferring with the Minister of War. Prince Gortschakoff asked me to leave with him, as an aide-mémoire, the memorandum which I had read to him. I replied that on returning home I would send to His Highness a memorandum of the inquiry I had addressed. I accordingly enclosed to His Highness a memorandum reproducing the substance of your Lordship's telegram, i with a private note, copies of which I have the honour to annex. Prince Gortschakoff informed me that he should see the Emperor to-morrow."

On January 14 Lord Derby wrote thus to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg:—

"My Lord,—In view of the reports which have reached Her Majesty's Government as to the negotiations for peace which are about to be opened between the Russian Government and the Porte, and in order to avoid any possible misconception, I have to instruct your Excellency to state to Prince Gortschakoff that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, any treaty concluded between the Government of Russia and the Porte affecting the treaties of 1856 and 1871 must be a European treaty, and would not be valid without the assent of the Powers who were parties to those treaties.

" I am, &c.,

" DERBY."

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office on January 15 from Lord A. Loftus:—

"I received a note from Prince Gortschakoff this morning, requesting me to call on him for the purpose of receiving an answer to the inquiry of Her Majesty's Government as to whether His Highness would be willing to give assurances that the Russian forces would not occupy the peninsula of Gallipoli. I expressed to His Highness in a note, of which I annex a copy, my regrets that, in consequence of a slight indisposition, I was unable to leave the house; and I requested him to send me the answer to the memorandum I had

given him in the same form as I had submitted the inquiry to His Highness. On receiving my note, Prince Gortschakoff deputed Baron Jomini to call on me as the bearer of a verbal reply. which was to the following effect:— 'The Russian Government have no intention of directing their military operations on Gallipoli, unless Turkish regular troops should concentrate there. They further hope that, in putting the question, Her Majesty's Government do not contemplate an occupation of Gallipoli, which would be a departure from their neutrality, and would encourage the Porte to resistance.' Baron Jomini informed me that this reply had been telegraphed to Count Schouvaloff. I stated to Baron Jomini that, as I had made the inquiry in the form of a memorandum, it would be agreeable to me to receive the answer in the same I made this request as, in matters of such importance, I felt a great responsibility in receiving and transmitting verbal communications."

On January 21 the following despatch was addressed by Lord Derby to Lord A. Loftus:—

"My Lord,—I have received your Excellency's telegram of the 15th instant, reporting the answer of the Russian Government, as communicated to you by Baron Jomini, to the inquiry which you were instructed to make as to their willingness to give an assurance that no Russian force would be sent to the peninsula of Gallipoli. Her Majesty's Government are glad to receive the pledge thus given by the Russian Government that they have no intention of directing their military operations on Gallipoli unless Turkish regular troops should concentrate there. are authorised to inform Prince Gortschakoff that Her Majesty's Government do not, under present circumstances, contemplate any occupation of the position in question.

"I am, &c.,
(Signed) "DERBY."

On January 24 his lordship transmitted to the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg the following telegram from Prince Gortschakoff, which the Russian Ambassador had that day communicated to the Foreign Office:—

"According to the reports received by the Russian Government, Turkish troops were being directed on Gallipoli. Nevertheless, the Emperor had ordered the Grand Duke Nicholas to send in that direction a corps of observation, but not to push forward as far as the town of Gallipoli. The Russian Government thus remained faithful to their intentions, as announced to Her Majesty's Government, and were even going beyond them, if the Turkish regular forces were, in effect, concentrated at Gallipoli."

On January 25 Count Schouvaloff communicated to Lord Derby the bases of the peace proposals as cited by Sir S. Northcote on January 28. Mr. Layard also forwards a statement, and appends the remark: "It is scarcely necessary to say this amounts to the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe."

Beyond the political aspect of these several despatches and telegrams, there is in them a significant reference to the facts which have awakened a mingled feeling of horror and compassion in Europe. Mr. Layard thus telegraphs to the Earl of Derby on January 18:—

"I have been informed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Mussulman population are everywhere abandoning their homes on the approach of the Russians; that the number of fugitives without food and shelter, both in Bulgaria and Roumelia, is now enormous, and the distress, suffering, and loss of life terrible and heartrending. The Russian generals have issued no proclamation promising protection to the lives, property, and honour of Mahomedans, and this has added to the I receive deplorable accounts from Bourgas, Dédéagatch, and other places. Can nothing be done to prevent or check so much misery and devastation? Thousands of fugitives are still arriving here daily, and are exposed to great sufferings."

These powerful appeals were answered on the latter date by a telegraphic despatch from Lord Derby to Lord A. Loftus in these terms:—

"Telegram received from Mr. Layard reports that the whole of the Mahomedan population is flying before the Russian advance, and numbers of women and children (said to be 100,000) are in the open fields dying of cold and hunger. Porte asks Her Majesty's Government to induce Russian Government in the name of humanity to give some assurance in the form of a proclamation guaranteeing the Mussulmans protection to their honour and lives. . . ."

The Russian answer to this demand was as follows:—

"I must remind your Excellency that at the very beginning of the war the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army of the Danube solemnly made known to the inhabitants of Bulgaria the sentiments of humanity which His Majesty the Emperor had expressly ordered him to be guided by in the conduct of the war, by securing to the peaceful population, without distinction of race or religion, the friendly protection of the military authorities. These principles have been repeatedly proclaimed, and constantly put into practice, although the Turks have notoriously committed acts of cruelty upon our wounded and prisoners which have shocked the feelings of civilised Europe, and although quite recently, by bombarding open towns like Eupatoria and Theodosia, Hobart Pasha has given additional proofs of how the Turks wage war. Under these circumstances, the Imperial Cabinet think that a proclamation reiterating the principles of humanity enjoined upon the Russian Commanders-in-Chief, and from which they have not swerved, and certainly have no intention of departing, would be superfluous as regards the populations whom it is suggested should be reassured."

Further papers on Turkish affairs were issued on Feb. 18, from which we take the following memorandum, containing the conditions on which Russia would conclude peace if accepted prior to her crossing the Balkans. The memorandum is dated June 8, 1877:—

His Majesty the Emperor attaches the greatest importance to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. He will make every effort to that end, but the English Cabinet, on their side, must do the same. There is nothing to add to Prince Gortschakoff's letter with regard to the Suez Canal and Egypt. Russia will not touch upon these two points. With regard to Constantinople, our assurances can only refer to taking possession of the town, or occupying it permanently. It would be singular and without precedent if, at the outset of a war, one of the belligerents undertook beforehand not to pursue its military operations up to the wall of the capital. It is not impossible that the obstinacy of the Turks, especially if they know themselves to be guaranteed against such an eventuality, may prolong the war instead of bringing it to a speedy termination. When once the English Ministry is fully assured that we shall under no circumstances remain at Constantinople, it will depend upon England and the other Powers to relieve us of the necessity of even approaching

the town. It will be sufficient for them to use their influence with the Turks, with a view to making peace possible before this extreme step is taken. On our side we shall willingly fall into this view.

With regard to the Straits, the arrangements by virtue of which the Black Sea, which is closed in time of peace, is opened in time of war to all fleets hostile to Russia, were conceived in a spirit of distrust and enmity towards her. It is a question which can only be resettled by a general agreement, in such a manner as to guarantee the Black Sea against the consequences of the abnormal and exceptional position of the Straits. Would it be possible for Russia, at the outset of a war which may end fortunately for her, to undertake not to make Europe appreciate the necessity of a resettlement of a state of things which was established to her prejudice? England appears to fear lest the spreading or consequences of the war should lead us to threaten Bassorah and the Persian Gulf. It is not at all to our interest to trouble England in her Indian possessions, or. consequently, in her communications with them. The war which is actually going on does not demand it, for its , object is clearly defined, and matters would be complicated rather than simplified by so vast an extension of the Count Schouvaloff is austruggle. thorised to give the most categorical assurances on this subject; but, this being the case, Russia has a right on her part to expect that England will take no hostile action against her.

What must be arrived at is the essential object of the war: this is the most important point of all. If an understanding could be come to on this point, if the object to be obtained were well defined, and the field of operations clearly marked out, all accessory questions would arrange themselves, and the issue would be arrived at the more easily, because it would meet with the concurrence and good-will of all the Powers instead of with obstacles which delay and complicate it. It is to this point that Count Schouvaloff invites Lord Derby's attention, whilst stating as clearly and practically as possible the views of the Imperial Cabinet on the subject. What is at solutely necessary to Russia is that she should put an end to the continual crise, in the East, firstly, by establishing the superiority of her arms so thoroughly that in future the Turks will not be tempted to defy her lightly; and,

secondly, by placing the Christians, especially those of Bulgaria, in a position which would effectually guarantee them against the abuses of Turkish administration. What is necessary to England is the maintenance in principle of the Ottoman Empire and the inviolability of Constantinople and the Straits. These views are not irreconcilable. When once we have engaged in the war we cannot admit of any restrictions on our eventual operations. They remain entirely subordinate to the military requirements; but the consequence of this war can be confined beforehand within certain limits We could give at the agreed upon. present moment the assurance that if the neutrality of the Powers is maintained and the Porte sues for peace before our armies have crossed the Balkans, the Emperor would agree not to pass that line. In this case peace might be concluded on the following terms:—Bulgaria up to the Balkans to be made an autonomous vassal province under the guarantee of Europe. The Turkish troops and officials to be removed from it, and the fortresses disarmed and razed. Self-government to be established in it with the support of a national militia to be organised as soon as possible. The Powers to agree to assure to that part of Bulgaria which is to the south of the Balkans, as well as to the other Christian provinces of Turkey, the best possible guarantees for a regular administration. tenegro and Servia to receive an increase of territory to be determined by common agreement. Bosnia and Herzegovina to be provided with such institutions as may by common consent be judged compatible with their internal state and calculated to guarantee them a good indigenous administration.

These provinces being situated conterminously with Austria-Hungary, gives the latter a right to a preponderating voice in their future organi-Servia, like Bulgaria, to resation. main under the suzerainty of the Sultan; the relation of the suzerain and the vassals to be defined in a manner to prevent disputes. As regards Roumania, which has just proclaimed its independence, the Emperor is of opinion that this is a question which cannot be settled except by a general understands ing. If these conditions are accepted, the different Cabine's would be able to exercise a collective pressure on the Porte, warning it that if it refused it be would left to take the consequences of the war.

These conditions Lord Derby did not think it advisable to submit to the Porte. Mr. Layard, in a despatch dated June 13, thought that it would "be even dangerous to suggest them to the Sultan or to his Ministers." If the former were to consent to them it would most probably cost him his throne, if not his life. Some weeks later, however, Mr. Layard was instructed to sound the Sultan on the subject of peace. This was on July 28 last. On August 2 Mr. Layard replied that he

had secretly ascertained the Sultan's views. His Majesty could not listen to "any conditions of peace." His Ministers and other influential persons were so much encouraged by the Turkish successes at Plevna and Eski-Zagra, and by the prospect of favourable results in Asia, that they felt confident the Russians would ultimately be repulsed and driven out of Bulgaria and Roumelia, as they had been out of Armenia. With this despatch the correspondence closes.

III.

THE TREATY AND THE CONGRESS.

The following circular despatch, addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to Her Majesty's Embassics, was issued from the Foreign Office on April 1:—

My Lord (Sir),—I have received the Queen's commands to request your Excellency to explain to the Government to which you are accredited the course which Her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to pursue in reference to the Preliminaries of Peace concluded between the Ottoman and Russian Governments, and to the European Congress which it has been proposed to hold for the examination of that treaty.

On January 14, in view of the reports which had reached Her Majesty's Government as to the negotiations for peace which were about to be opened between the Russian Government and the Porte, and in order to avoid any possible misconception, Her Majesty's Government instructed Lord A. Loftus to state to Prince Gortschakoff that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, any treaty concluded between the Government of Russia and the Porte affecting the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 must be an European Treaty, and would not be valid without the assent of the Powers who were parties to those treaties.

On January 25, the Russian Government replied by the assurance that they did not intend to settle by themselves (isolément) European questions having reference to the peace which is to be made (se rattachant à la paix).

Her Majesty's Government, having learned that the bases of peace had been arranged between the Turkish and Russian delegates at Kezanlik, instructed Lord A. Loftus, on January 29,

to state to the Russian Government that Her Majesty's Government, while recognising any arrangements made by the Russian and Turkish delegates at Kezanlik for the conclusion of an armistice and for the settlement of bases of peace as binding between the two belligerents, declared that in so far as these arrangements were calculated to modify the European Treaties and to affect general and British interests, Her Majesty's Government were unable to recognise in them any validity unless they were made the subject of a formal agreement among the parties to the Treaty of Paris.

On January 30, Lord A. Loftus communicated this declaration to Prince Gortschakoff, and his Highness replied that to effect an armistice certain bases of peace were necessary, but they were only to be considered as preliminaries and not definitive as regarded Europe; and stated categorically that questions bearing on European interests would be concerted with European Powers, and that he had given Her Majesty's Government clear and positive assurances to this effect.

On February 4, the Austrian Ambassador communicated a telegram inviting Her Majesty's Government to a Conference at Vienna, and Her Majesty's Government at once accepted the proposal.

On February 5, his Excellency addressed a formal invitation to Lord Derby, stating that:—

"L'Autriche-Hongrie, en sa qualité de puissance signataire des actes internationaux qui ont eu pour objet de régler le système politique en Orient, a toujours réservé, en présence de la guerre actuelle, sa part d'influence sur le règlement définitif des conditions de la paix future.

"Le Gouvernement Impérial de la Russie, auquel nous avons fait part de ce point de vue, l'a pleinement ap-

précié.

"Aujourd'hui que les Préliminaires de Paix viennent d'être signés entre la Russie et la Turquie, le moment nous semble venu d'établir l'accord de l'Europe sur les modifications qu'il deviendrait nécessaire d'apporter aux traités susmentionnés.

"Le mode le plus apte à amener cette entente nous paraît être la réunion d'une Conférence des Puissances Signataires du Traité de Paris de 1856 et du Protocole de Londres de 1871."

On the 9th inst. the Austrian Government proposed that, instead of the Conference at Baden-Baden, as previously contemplated, a Congress should be assembled at Berlin. Her Majesty's Government replied that they had no objection to this change, but that they considered "that it would be desirable to have it understood in the first place that all questions dealt with in the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey should be considered as subject to be discussed in the Congress, and that no alteration in the condition of things previously established by treaty should be acknowledged as valid until it has received the assent of the Powers."

On March 12, Count Beust was told that Her Majesty's Government must be perfectly clear on the points mentioned in the letter to him of the 9th inst. before they could definitely agree to go into Congress.

On the 13th Her Majesty's Government explained further the first condition—

"That they must distinctly understand before they can enter into Congress that every article in the treaty between Russia and Turkey will be placed before the Congress, not necessarily for acceptance, but in order that it may be considered what articles require acceptance or concurrence by the several Powers, and what do not."

On the 14th the Russian Ambassador communicated the following telegram from Prince Gortschakoff:—

"Toutes les Grandes Puissances savent déjà que le texte complet du Traité Préliminaire de Paix avec la Porte leur sera communiqué dès que les ratifications auront été échangées, ce qui ne saurant tarder. Il sera simultanément publié ici. Nous n'avons rien à cacher." On the 17th, Lord A. Loftus reported that he had received the following Memorandum from Prince Gortschakoff:—

"In reply to communication made by Lord A. Loftus of the despatch by which Lord Derby has replied to the proposal of Count Beust relating to the meeting of the Congress at Berlin, I have the honour to repeat the assurance which Count Schouvaloff has already been charged to give to Her Majesty's Government, namely, that the Preliminary Treaty of Peace concluded between Russia and Turkey shall be textually communicated to the Great Powers before the meeting of the Congress, and that in the Congress itself each Power will have the full liberty of its appreciations and of its actions."

In a despatch received on the 18th Lord A. Loftus stated that Prince Gortschakoff had said to him that of course he could not impose silence on any member of the Congress, but he could only accept a discussion on those portions of the treaty which affected

European interests.

Lord Derby having asked Count Schouvaloff for a reply from Prince Gortschakoff, his Excellency informed him on the 19th that he was "charged to represent to Her Majesty's Government that the Treaty of Peace concluded between Russia and Turkey, the only one which existed, for there was no secret engagement, would be communicated to the Government of the Queen in its entirety, and long before (bien arant) the assembling of the Congress. The Government of the Queen, in like manner as the other Great Powers, reserved to themselves at the Congress their full liberty of appreciation and action. This same liberty, which she did not dispute to others, Russia claimed for herself. Now it would be to restrict her. if, alone among all the Powers, Russia contracted a preliminary engagement.

On the 21st Lord Derby replied that Her Majesty's Government could not recede from the position already clearly defined by them; that they must distinctly understand, before they could enter into Congress, that every article in the treaty between Russia and Turkey would be placed before the Congress, not necessarily for acceptance, but in order that it might be considered what articles required acceptance or concurrence by the other Powers, and what did not.

saurait tarder. Il sera simultanément — Her Majesty's Government were publié ici. Nous n'avons rien à cacher." I unable to accept the view now put

forward by Prince Gortschakoff that the freedom of opinion and action in Congress of Russia, more than any other Power, would be restricted by this preliminary understanding.

Her Majesty's Government therefore desire to ask whether the Government of Russia were willing that the communication of the treaty en entier to the various Powers should be treated as a placing of the treaty before the Congress, in order that the whole treaty, in its relation to existing treaties, might be examined and considered by the Congress.

On the 26th Count Schouvaloff wrote to Lord Derby that the Imperial Cabinet deemed it its duty to adhere to the declaration which he was ordered to make to the Government of the Queen, and which was stated in the letter which he had the honour to address to him dated March 19.

As different interpretations had been given to the "liberty of appreciation and action" which Russia thought it right to reserve to herself at the Congress, the Imperial Cabinet defined the meaning of the term in the following manner:—

"It leaves to the other Powers the liberty of raising such questions at the Congress as they might think it fit to discuss, and reserves to itself the liberty of accepting or not accepting the discussion of these questions."

Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the decision which the Russian Government have thus announced.

How far the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano would commend themselves as expedient to the judgment of the European Powers it is not at present possible to decide. even if a considerable portion of them were such as were likely to be approved, the reservation of a right, at discretion, to refuse to accept a discussion of them in a Congress of the Powers would not on that account be the less open to the most serious objection. An inspection of the treaty will sufficiently show that Her Majesty's Government could not, in a European Congress, accept any partial or fragmentary examination of its provisions. Every material stipulation which it contains involves a departure from the Treaty of 1856.

By the declaration annexed to the first Protocol of the Conference held in London in 1871, the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers, including Russia, recognised "that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself

from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the Contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement.

It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government, without violating the spirit of this Declaration, to acquiesce in the withdrawal from the cognisance of the Powers of articles in the new treaty which are modifications of existing treaty engagements, and inconsistent with them.

The general nature of the treaty and the combined effect of its several stipulations upon the interests of the Signatory Powers furnish another and a conclusive reason against the separate discussion of any one portion of those stipulations apart from the rest.

The most important consequences to which the treaty practically leads are those which result from its action, as a whole, upon the nations of South-Eastern Europe. By the articles erecting the new Bulgaria, a strong Slav State will be created under the auspices and control of Russia, possessing important harbours upon the shores of the Black Sea and the Archipelago, and conferring upon that Power a preponderating influence over both political and commercial relations in those seas. It will be so constituted as to merge in the dominant Slav majority a considerable mass of population which is Greek in race and sympathy, and which views with alarm the prospect of absorption in a community alien to it not only in nationality but in political tendency and in religious allegiance. The provisions by which this new State is to be subjected to a ruler whom Russia will practically choose, its administration framed by a Russian Commissary, and the first working of its institution commenced under the control of a Russian army. sufficiently indicate the political system of which in future it is to form a part.

Stipulations are added which will extend this influence even beyond the boundaries of the new Bulgaria. The provision, in itself highly commendable, of improved institutions for the populations of Thessaly and Epirus, is accompanied by a condition that the law by which they are to be secured shall be framed under the supervision of the Russian Government. It is followed by engagements for the protection of members of the Russian Church, which are certainly not more limited in their scope than those

articles of the Treaty of Kainardji upon which the claims were founded which were abrogated in 1856. Such stipulations cannot be viewed with satisfaction either by the Government of Greece or by the Powers to whom all parts of the Ottoman Empire are a matter of common interest. general effect of this portion of the treaty will be to increase the power of the Russian Empire in the countries and on the shores where a Greek population dominates, not only to the prejudice of that nation, but also of every country having interests in the east of the Mediterranean Sea.

The territorial severance from Constantinople of the Greek, Albanian, and Sclavonic provinces which are still left under the Government of the Porte will cause their administration to be attended with constant difficulty, and even embarrassment; and will not only deprive the Porte of the political strength which might have arisen from their possession, but will expose the inhabitants to a scrious risk of anarchy.

By the other portions of the treaty analogous results are arrived at upon other frontiers of the Ottoman Empire. The compulsory alienation of Bessarabia from Roumania, the extension of Bulgaria to the shores of the Black Sea, which are principally inhabited hy Mussulmans and Greeks, and the acquisition of the important harbour of Batoum, will make the will of the Russian Government dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea. The acquisition of the strongholds of Armenia will place the population of that province under the immediate influence of the Power which holds them; while the extensive European trade which now passes from Trebizond to Persia will, in consequence of the cessions in Kurdistan, be liable to be arrested at the pleasure of the Russian Government by the prohibitory barriers of their commercial system. .

Provision is made for an indemnity, of which the amount is obviously beyond the means of Turkey to discharge, even if the fact be left out of account that any surplus of its revenue is already hypothecated to other creditors. The mode of payment of this indemnity is left, in vague language, to ulterior negotiations between Russia and the Porte. Payment may be demanded immediately, or it may be left as an unredeemed and unredeemable obligation to weigh down the independence of the Porte for many years. Its discharge may be emmuted into

may take the form of special engagements subordinating in all things the policy of Turkey to that of Russia. It is impossible not to recognise in this provision an instrument of formidable efficacy for the coercion of the Ottoman Government, if the necessity for em-

ploying it should arise.

Objections may be urged individually against these various stipulations; and arguments, on the other hand, may possibly be advanced to show that they are not individually inconsistent with the attainment of the lasting peace and stability which it is the highest object of all present negotiations to establish in the provinces of European and Asiatic Turkey. But their separate and individual operation, whether defensible or not, is not that which should engage the most earnest attention of the Signatory Powers. Their combined effect, in addition to the results upon the Greek population and upon the balance of maritime power which have been already pointed out, is to depress, almost to the point of entire subjection, the political independence of the Government of Constantinople. The formal jurisdiction of that Government extends over geographical positions which must, under all circumstances, be of the deepest interest to Great Britain. It is in the power of the Ottoman Government to close or to open the Straits which form the natural highway of nations between the Ægean Sca and the Euxine. Its dominion is recognised at the head of the Persian Gulf. on the shores of the Levant, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sucz It cannot be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the Government to which this jurisdiction belongs should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior Power that its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible. results arise not so much from the language of any single article in the treaty as from the operation of the instrument as a whole. A discussion limited to articles selected by one Power in the Congress would be an illusory remedy for the dangers to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe, which would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish.

The object of Her Majesty's Government at the Constantinople Conference was to give effect to the policy of reforming Turkey under the Ottoman Government, removing well-grounded grievances, and thus preserving the Empire until the time when it might be able to dispense with protective guarantees. It was obvious that this could only be brought about by rendering the different populations so far contented with their position as to inspire them with a spirit of patriotism and make them ready to defend the Ottoman Empire as loyal subjects of the Sultan.

This policy was frustrated by the unfortunate resistance of the Ottoman Government itself, and, under the altered circumstances of the present time, the same result cannot be attained to the same extent by the same means. Large changes may, and no doubt will, be requisite in the treaties by which South-Eastern Europe has hitherto been ruled. But good government, assured peace, and freedom, for populations to whom those blessings have been strange, are still the objects which this country earnestly desires to secure.

In requiring a full consideration of the general interests which the new arrangements threaten to affect, Her Majesty's Government believe that they are taking the surest means of securing those objects. They would willingly have entered a Congress in which the stipulations in question could have been examined as a whole, in their relation to existing treaties, to the acknowledged right of Great Britain and of other Powers, and to the beneficent ends which the united action of Europe has always been directed to secure. But neither the interests which Her Majesty's Government are specially bound to guard, nor the well-being of the regions with which the treaty deals would be consulted by the assembling of a Congress whose deliberations were to be restricted by such reservations as those which have been laid down by Prince Gortschakoff in his most recent communication.

Your Excellency will read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,

SALISBURY.

PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF'S REPLY.

1. It is not accurate to say that the Treaty of San Stefano has created a

new Bulgaria or a very strong Slav State under the control of Russia. Bulgaria existed, though in a state of. oppression. Europe perceived this, and was desirous of providing a remedy. The Constantinople Conference indicated the measures deemed necessary to attain this end. In suggesting these measures the Plenipotentiaries assembled in the Constantinople Conference certainly did not think of rendering them inefficacious. It should be admitted that they contemplated the endowment of Bulgaria with a national existence and a real administrative autonomy. In such case the Bulgarian State, though divided in two provinces, would have been constituted in germ, and this germ, developing itself under the ægis of Europe, would have achieved the result which the Treaty of San Stefano is designed to bring to maturity. The refusal made by the Porte, and the war by which it was followed, did not permit, in the avowal of the Marquis of Salisbury himself, of a return pure and simple to the programme of the Conference of Constantinople. Treaty of San Stefano only makes it obligatory on the Porte to consent to a programme of reforms more complete, more précis, and more practical; but even the fact that the Treaty of San Stefano is a preliminary one indicates that in the mind of the Imperial Cabinet it is only a matter of principle, without prejudging definitely the application, which requires technical studies, an exact appreciation of geographical necessities, and the conciliation of numerous interests. It is because of this that many articles are expressed in vague terms, so as to leave room for ulterior understandings as to the modifications deemed indispensable.

The Treaty of San Stefano has not placed the new State under the control of Russia. The Imperial Cabinet has done only what it accomplished in 1830 for Moldo-Wallachia. Experience has demonstrated that the work of that period in these Principalities was useful by contributing to the prosperity of these provinces. It was not perceived that the result would be such a preponderance of the influence of Russia as to disturb the European equilibrium. It may be added that if Moldo-Wallachia, which owes its existence to and borders upon Russia, has been able to make itself independent of her, with yet stronger reason should one count on the same

result for Bulgaria, the territory of which would be separated from Russia in the foreseen event of a cession of the Dobrudja to Roumania.

- 3. The maximum term of two years has been assigned to the provisional occupation of Bulgaria because this lapse of time has been thought necessary to maintain order and peace, to protect the Christian and Mussulman populations against reciprocal reprisals, to reorganise the country, and to introduce national institutions, the native militia, &c.; and also because, if the occupation had been indefinite, the fact might have been regarded as a step towards a prise de possession, which the Imperial Cabinet has never contemplated. But it is unnecessary to say that, this term being approximate, the Imperial Cabinet is quite ready to shorten it as much as possible without endangering the success of the difficult work which it is proposed to carry out in the interests of general peace.
- 4. The delimitation of Bulgaria has been indicated only in general terms. The sole principle which has been laid down is that of the majority of the population, and certainly anything more equitable and rational can hardly be imagined. It meets the objections suggested by the difference of the races, of the minority, whose interests, moreover, have been guarded by express stipulations. But the application of this principle has been reserved for a mixed Commission, whose local investigations can alone dissipate the doubt and uncertainty which still exist in respect of these vexed questions. The preliminary delimitation is opposed on the ground that it assigns to Bulgaria some ports on the Black Sea, but the Constantinople Conference itself decided that unless these countries debouched on the sea they could not prosper. With regard to the ports of the Ægean Sea, the commercial development of Bulgaria has alone been in view. Certainly Russia will not profit by this development so much as England and the Powers whose Mediterranean commerce—much more active than that of Russia—has always been a powerful lever for the maintenance of their political influence.
- 5. The preliminary treaty in no way places Bulgaria under the domination of a chief chosen by Russia. It is formally stipulated that the Governor shall be elected by native administrative councils, with the confirmation of the Porte and the assent of Europe,

and that members of the reigning dynasties shall not be eligible for the office. It is not seen what better guarantees could be given of the liberty of elections. As to the organisation of the Principality, that is left to an assembly of native notables. Russian Imperial Commissary has only a right of surveillance to exercise in concert with an Ottoman Commissary. Moreover, an understanding between the Great Powers and the Porte is expressly reserved, in order that the Russian Imperial Commissary may be associated with special delegates. Meanwhile, the provisional measures taken by the Russian authorities for the administration of the country are far from being framed with the view, as has been affirmed, of making Bulgaria a part of the Russian political system. Almost no change has been made in the institutions to which the country was accustomed. Care has only been taken with the execution, which was defective. The slight alterations which have been effected are the abolition of the redevance for redemption from the military service, the abolition of the tithes and their replacement by a more normal impost, the abolition of the rent of the imposts, which was the source of the principal abuses, and the right attributed to the Christian inhabitants in mixed localities to refuse at election time those Mussulmans who had distinguished themselves by acts of persecution towards the Christian population. The state of siege to which the country was reduced during the war rendering the nomination of Russian governors indispensable. Bulgarians have in all quarters been appointed vice-governors, in order that after the peace, according to the rapidity with which tranquillity is restored in the country, these vice-governors might be able to replace the Russian governors without causing any interruption to the administration of the country. The exclusive object of all these provisional measures has been to protect the national development and to render possible the reunion of the first Bulgarian Assembly called to regulate the institutions of the principality.

6. The assertion that the Treaty of San Stefano has extended the influence of Russia beyond the limits of Bulgaria, while stipulating for ameliorated institutions for Epirus and Thessaly, affords room for surprise. If Russia had stipulated for nothing in favour of those provinces, she would have been accused of sacrificing the Greeks to the Slavs;

if she had sought to obtain for them the vassal autonomy which is condemned in Bulgaria, she would have been accused of entirely destroying the Ottoman Empire and implanting Russian influence in its place. The Imperial Cabinet has always understood the mission which, in a Christian sense, history assigns to her in the East, without distinction of race or of creed. If she has stipulated for conditions more complete and more precise in favour of Bulgaria, it is because that country had been the principal cause and theatre of the war, and that Russia had acquired positive belligerent rights. But in limiting itself to stipulating for ameliorated institutions for the Greek provinces, it reserved to the Great Powers an extensive right of protest. It is equally inaccurate that the Treaty of San Stefano stipulated that these institutions should be placed under the direction of Russia. The general type to which they have been assimilated by the treaty is that of the Cretan regulation, which has been octroyé by the Porte under the influence of the Great The treaty stipulates that the application should be made by a special Commission, or that the native element should be largely represented. It obliges the Porte, it is true, to consult Russia before putting it in execution, but does not interdict the Porte from equally consulting the representatives of the friendly Powers.

7. The subsequent clause, concerning the protection of the members of the Russian Church, must have been ill understood to be compared to that of the Treaty of Kainardji, abolished in The clause of Kainardji concerned the Greek Orthodox body, and could embrace all the Christian subjects of the Sultan who professed the rite. The Treaty of San Stefano mentions exclusively monks, ecclesiastics, and pilgrims who are Russian, or of Russian origin, and stipulates for them only the rights, advantages, and privileges belonging to the ecclesiastics of other nationalities. From all this it is impossible to regard as just the assertion that the ensemble of these stipulations of San Stefano is of such a nature as to extend the power of the Russian empire in countries where the Greek population predominates, to the prejudice of this nation and to all countries having interests in the East and in the Mediterranean.

8. One may equally find exaggeration in the affirmation that the *ensemble* of the stipulations of San Stefano as to

the retrocession of Roumanian Bessarabia, the extension of Bulgaria up to the Black Sea, and the acquisition of the port of Batoum render the will of Russia predominant in the whole neighbourhood of the Black Sea. Russia has powerfully contributed in the past to emancipate Greece and Roumania, but has not reaped so much benefit from it as have the other Powers. The retrocession of Roumanian Bessarabia would be only a return of an order of things modified twenty-two years ago for reasons which have no longer a raison d'être, nor legal title, nor even pretext, since that the liberty of the navigation of the Danube has been placed under the control and guarantee of a Commission Internationale, and especially at the moment when Roumania proclaimed her independence and when Europe seemed disposed to recognise it. It must be added that this retrocession does not include all the part of Bessarabia ceded in 1856. The delta of the Danube is excluded from it, and the project of the Russian Government is to give it to Roumania, from which it had been taken in 1857. This circumstance reduces considerably the importance of the desired retrocession from the point of view of influence over the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

9. Batoum is the only good port in this district available for the commerce and the security of Russia drawn from a war which she has waged single-handed and which has cost her so much. It is not then by any means a gratuitous cession, it is far from being the equivalent of the pecuniary indemnity which it would represent.

10. As to the acquisitions in Armenia, they only possess a defensive value. It is possible that England would rather see these strong positions in the hands of the Turks, but from the same motives Russia sets a value upon the possession of them for her own security, so as not to have to lay siege to them in each war, as in the case of the fortress of Kars, which she has been obliged to take three times within half a century. Territorial cessions are a natural consequence of war. If England had wished to spare them to Turkey, she had only to ally herself with Russia, as was proposed to her on two occasions first by the Berlin Memorandum and then by the mission of Count Elston Soumarokoff to Vienna, in order to put a united maritime pressure on the Porte, which would probably have sufficed to obtain the ends acquired to-

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day at the price of so much bloodshed. The English Government, having refused this, has now no ground for denying to Russia, who has shed her blood, the right of promoting the creation of a state of things which relieves her henceforward from such sacrifices or renders them less onerous. But what is impossible to understand are the consequences to the freedom of the European commerce of Trebizond, viâ Persia, which are drawn from these rectifications of frontier. These assertions are in contradiction to those uttered on more than one occasion by several members of the British Cabinet, according to whom the taking possession of Erzeroum and of Trebizond by Russia would not constitute a danger to British interests. The rectifications of frontier in Asia, stipulated by the Treaty of San Stefano, are very far from touching this extension. It is carrying distrust to an extreme to affirm that they place Russia in the position of impeding by prohibitive obstacles the European commercial system.

11. The objections taken to the Treaty of San Stefano in regard to the indemnity claimed from Turkey are surely not better established. amount of this indemnity is out of all proportion with the overwhelming charges which the war has entailed upon Russia. It may be that they exceed the actual resources of Turkey and increase her difficulty in satisfying the claims of her creditors. But it is to be noted that Turkey failed in her obligations towards her creditors long before the war by reason of the disorder caused by her maladministration. There is reason to believe that if peace is established upon the rational bases which the Treaty of San Stefano has in view, and to which the European sanction would give a solid and lasting character, it would result. as far as Turkey herself is concerned. in a diminution of her expenses and an augmentation of her resources, which would enable her to respond to the exigencies of her foreign credit. It is in view of these possible results that the stipulations of San Stefano which relate to the indemnity have been maintained in the undefined state which has been made the subject of reproach. If the amount of the indemnity is criticised as being too high, the unreasonableness of an immediate payment has been criticised for a much stronger reason. If the precise manner of payment had been stipulated, it would have been necessary to encroach upon a region already mortgaged to the foreign creditors of the Porte. It is that which the Treaty of San Stefano has sought to avoid, reserving the question for a future hearing. It is true that by this precaution Russia exposes herself to the suspicion of seeking to paralyse or to dominate over Turkey for several years, or of meditating new territorial acquisitions as a substitute for the indemnity. It would have been easier to have seen in this a design to care for Turkey as well as for the interests of Europe, and to maintain the Turkish Government in the fulfilment of its engagements and of pacific relation-ships which would be profitable to all. But against mistrust there is no remedy.

12. From the conclusion of the Marquis of Salisbury's despatch, it is gathered that the end and ardent desire of Her Majesty's Government are always to insure good government, peace, and liberty to the populations to whom these benefits have been strange. With equal satisfaction has the frank avowal been noted that this policy has been frustrated by the unhappy resistance of the Ottoman Government; that in face of the modified circumstances of the present time, the same result cannot be obtained in the same direction by the same means—that is to say, the programme of the Conference of Constantinople—and that great changes may and without doubt will be necessary in the treaties by which the south-east of Europe has up to the present time been governed. If to these considerations be added the fact that the reiterated refusal of the English Government to join in exercising collective material pressure on the Porte has prevented Europe from obtaining pacifically the results desired by the Cabinet of London itself, it will be recognised that the war and the peace of San Stefano have answered to the exigencies of the situation which the Marquis of Salisbury has set forth with such great frankness and high spirit. The situation resolves itself into this:—The existing treaties have been successfully infringed for twenty-two years—first by the Turkish Government, which has not fulfilled its obligations towards the Christians; then by the United Principalities, by the French occupation of Syria, and by the Conference of Constantinople itself, constituting an interference in the interior affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

13. The Marquis of Salisbury himself recognises that great changes must and ought to be made. In the present circumstances it remains for us to learn how his lordship means to reconcile practically these treaties and the recognised rights of Great Britain and other Powers with the benevolent wishes towards a realisation of which the united action of Europe has always been directed for a good government, peace, and assured liberty to the populations to whom these benefits have been strange. It remains also to be learnt how beyond the preliminary bases laid down by the Treaty of San Stefano his lordship means to reach the desired goal while bearing in mind the rights acquired by Russia, for the sacrifices which she has borne, and borne alone, in order to render the realisation possible. The despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury contains no response to these questions. For these reasons it appears that the considerations which it contains would have been more effective if accompanied by practical proposals of a nature to assure an understanding in the solution of present difficulties in the general interest of a solid and lasting pacification in the East.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S DESPATCH.

The text of Prince Gortschakoff's Circular to the Russian representatives abroad, accompanying the above reply to Lord Salisbury's Circular despatch, is as follows:—

St. Petersburg, March 28 (April 9), 1878.

Lord A. Loftus has communicated to me the Circular addressed by the Marquis of Salisbury to the Great Powers, under date April 1. It has been subjected to a careful examination, and we duly recognise the frankness with which it sets forth the views of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the Preliminary Treaty of Peace of San Stefano. We therein find presented in great detail the objections of the English Cabinet, but we look in vain for any proposals it would be disposed to suggest towards a practical solution of the present crisis in the East. Marquis of Salisbury tells us what the English Government does not wish, but says nothing of what it does wish. We think it would be useful if his lordship would be good enough to make this latter point known, in order to promote an understanding of the situation. regards the declaration of the views of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the subject of the Congress, I can only recall the course which on its side the Imperial Cabinet has followed on this question. officially communicated to the Great Powers the text of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, with an explanatory map. We added that at the Congress, if it were to meet, each of the Powers there represented would have full liberty of appreciation and action. In claiming the same right for Russia we can only reiterate the same declaration. Be pleased to communicate the present despatch, with its annex, to the Government to which you are accredited.

IV.

THE SECRET DESPATCH.

The Globe of June 14 published the following as the full text of a secret agreement between the Governments of England and Russia, signed at the Foreign Office on May 30. The document comprises two Memorandums. The title of the first is: "Project of a Memorandum determining the points upon which an understanding has been established between the Governments of Russia and Great Britain, and which will serve as a mutual engagement for the Russian and English Plenipotentiaries at the Congress." After a preamble expressing the desire of the

The Globe of June 14 published the llowing as the full text of a secret reement between the Governments of agland and Russia, signed at the oreign Office on May 30. The docu-

1. England discards the longitudinal division of Bulgaria, but the representative of Russia reserves to himself to point out the advantages of it to the Congress, promising, nevertheless, not to insist upon it against the definitive opinion of England.

2. The arrangement of the boundaries of Southern Bulgaria should be modified in such a manner as to remove them

from the Ægean Sea, according to the southern delimitation of the Bulgarian provinces proposed by the Conference of Constantinople. This does not concern the question of the frontiers so much as it refers to the exclusion of the littoral of the Ægean Sea, that is to say, to the west of Lagos. From this point to the coast of the Black Sea the discussion of the frontier will remain free.

- 3. The western frontiers of Bulgaria should be rectified upon the base of nationalities, so as to exclude from that province the non-Bulgarian populations. The western frontiers of Bulgaria ought not to pass in principle a line traced from close to Novi Bazar to Koursha Balkan.
- 4. The Bulgaria replaced in the limits which are mentioned in the points 2 and 3 shall be divided into two provinces, namely:—The one to the north of the Balkans should be endowed with political autonomy, under the government of a Prince, and the other, to the south of the Balkans, should receive a large measure of administrative self-government (autonomic administrative), for instance, like that which exists in English colonies, with a Christian Governor named with the acquiescence of Europe for five or ten years.
- 5. The Emperor of Russia attaches a peculiar importance to the retreat of the Turkish army from Southern Bulgaria. His Majesty does not see any security or guarantee for the Bulgarian population in the future if the Ottoman troops are maintained there. Salisbury accepts the retreat of the Turkish troops from Southern Bulgaria, but Russia will not object to what is enacted by the Congress respecting the mode and the cases where the Turkish troops would be allowed to enter the southern province to resist insurrection or invasion, whether in a state of execution or in a state of menace. England, nevertheless, reserves to herself to insist at the Congress on the right of the Sultan to be able to canton troops on the frontiers of Southern Bulgaria. The representative of Russia reserves to himself at the Congress complete liberty in the discussion of this last proposition of Lord Salisbury.
- 6. The British Government demands that the superior officers (chefs superiours) of the militia in Southern Bulgaria should be named by the Porte, with the consent of Europe.
- 7. The promises concerning Armenia stipulated by the Preliminary Treaty of

San Stefano should not be made exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

- 8. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty, taking, as well as the Imperial Government, a warm interest in the future organisation of the Greek provinces of the Balkan Peninsula, the Article XV. of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano shall be modified in such a manner that the other Powers, and notably England, may have, like Russia, a consulting voice in the future organisation of Epirus, Thessaly, and the other Christian provinces resting under the dominion of the Porte.
- 9. In so far as the war indemnity is concerned, His Majesty the Emperor has never had the intention of converting it into territorial annexations, and he does not refuse to give assurances in this respect.

It is understood that the war indemnity will not deprive the English Government of their rights as creditor, and it will in this respect remain in the same state that it stood before the war. Without contesting the final decision which Russia will take with respect to the amount of the indemnity, England reserves to herself to point out to the Congress the serious objections which she sees to it.

- 10. As to the valley of Alashkerd and the town of Bayazid, that valley being the great transit route for Persia, and having an immense value in the eyes of the Turks, His Majesty the Emperor consents to restore it to them; but he has demanded and obtained in exchange the cession to Persia of the little territory of Khotour, which the commissioners of the two mediatory Courts have found just to restore to the Shah.
- 11. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty would have to express its profound regret in the event of Russia insisting definitively upon the retrocession of Bessarabia. As, however, it is sufficiently established that the other signatories to the Treaty of Paris are not ready to sustain by arms the delimitation of Roumania stipulated in that treaty, England does not find herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorised to incur alone the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed, and thus she binds herself not to dispute the decision in this sense. In consenting not to contest the desire of the Emperor of Russia to occupy the port of Batoum and to guard his conquests in Armenia, the Government of Her Majesty do not hide from themselves that grave dangers -menacing the tranquillity of the

populations of Turkey in Asia—may result in the future by this extension of the Russian frontier. But Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire from this danger, which henceforth will rest largely (d'une mesure spéciale) upon England, can be effected without exposing Europe to the calamities of a fresh war. At the same time, the Government of the Queen take cognisance of the assurance given by His Imperial Majesty that in the future the Russian frontier will be no more extended on the side of Turkey Her Majesty's Government in Asia. being consequently of opinion that the modifications of the Treaty of San Stefano approved of in this Memorandum suffice to mitigate the objections that they find in the treaty in its actual form, engage themselves not to dispute the articles of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano which are not modified by the ten preceding points, if, after the articles have been duly discussed in Congress, Russia persists in maintaining them. It may be that during the discussions in Congress the two Governments may find it preferable to introduce of a common accord fresh modifications which it would be impossible to foresec, but if the understanding respecting these new modifications be not established between the Russian English Plenipotentiaries, the present Memorandum is destined to serve as a mutual engagement in Congress for the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Great Britain. In faith of which this document has been signed by the Russian Ambassador at London, and the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty. Done at London the 30th May, 1878.

> SCHOUVALOFF. SALISBURY.

An annex to this Memorandum was signed by both Plenipotentiaries on the same date. It runs as follows:—

Besides the stipulations of the pre-Memorandum, the British Government reserve to themselves to point out to the Congress the following points:—

(a) The English Government reserve to themselves to demand of the Congress the participation of Europe in the administrative organisation of the

two Bulgarian provinces.

- (b) The English Government will discuss in Congress the duration and the nature of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and of the passage through Roumania.
- (v) The name to be given to the Southern Province.
- (d) Without touching on the territorial question, the British Government reserve to themselves to discuss the question of the navigation of the Danube, in which matter England has rights by treaty.
- (a) The English Government reserve to themselves the right to discuss in Congress all questions relative to the Straits. But the Russian Ambassador at London takes cognisance of the verbal communication which he has made to the Principal Secretary of State, that is to say, the Imperial Cabinet stands by the declaration of Lord Derby of May 6, 1877, and notably:—"The existing arrangements made under European sanction, which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, appear to them (the British Government) wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular." And the Russian Plenipotentiary will insist at the Congress on the status quo.
- (f) The English Government will address to His Majesty the Sultan a request to promise Europe to protect equally on Mount Athos the monks of other nationalities.

SCHOUVALOFF. SALISBURY.

V.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS OF INDIA.

On June 29 there was published a Blue Book containing a copy of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the subject of Act 9, of 1878 -An Act for the better control of Publications in Oriental Languages. The following is the latest despatch in the volume, addressed by Lord Cranbrook to the Governor-General of India in Council:-

India Office, London, May 31.

My Lord,—I have received from your Excellency an authentic copy of an Act " For the better control of Publications in Oriental Languages," which was passed by your Council for making Laws and Regulations on March 14, 1878, and which has subsequently been assented to by your Excellency. I have also received your Excellency's despatch (No. 23 of 1878, Judicial Department), dated April 18, 1878, and a copy of your Legislative Proceedings for March 14, which contain an abstract of the debate on the above enactment in your Legislative Council. These last-mentioned documents give a full account of the history of the measure and of the reasons which led your Excellency to submit it to the Council for making Laws and Regulations. It was carried through all its stages at a single sitting, but it appears to have been previously the subject of much discussion in your Executive Council and of much confidential correspondence with the Local Governments.

- 2. The reasons for the measure are shortly stated in its preamble. It is there affirmed that "Certain publications in Oriental languages, printed or circulated in British India, have of t late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in ; British India, or have been used as a means of intimidation or extortion." It is added that "Such publications are read by and disseminated among large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess," and it is declared to be "necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and for the security of Her Majesty's subjects and others, that power should be to control the printing and circulation | libel. Such bonds appear, in fact, to of such publications.
- 3. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was appended to the Bill on its introduction into the Legislative Council, gives the following account of the system of control by | which the measure now before me endeavours to secure the ends to which it is directed:---
- (1) The magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher, to the Legislative Council has given

of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions or sects, and not use such paper for purposes of extortion. The magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to Le deposited in money or securities.

(2) If any newspaper (whether bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for the purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the Gazette and if, in spite of such warning. the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made, may declare such deposit forfeited.

(3) As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been in**serted ena**bling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases, by undertaking to submit his proof to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

4. I observe that there is a certain degree of correspondence between the first set of provisions and those of the English Acts of Parliament (60 Geo. III. c. 9, s. 8, ct seq., 1 Wm. IV., c. 73, s. 2) which required printers and publishers of newspapers to execute a bond in a pecuniary sum to the Crown, the condition of the obligation being that every printer or publisher should pay any fine or penalty adjudged against him for a blasphemous or seditious libel, and any damages or costs conferred on the Executive Government : recovered against him in an action for have been executed by printers and publishers of newspapers in this country down to so late a date as 1869. The second set of provisions answer with some closeness to sections 30, 31, and 32 of the "Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1870," 33 Vict. c. 9, from which statute the form of warning given in the Indian enactment seems to have been copied.

5. Your Excellency in your address

expression to your regret that the duty has been imposed upon you of placing restrictions on a portion of the press of India. The same feeling was expressed by the member of your Council who introduced the Bill, and by other speakers in the debate which followed its introduction. I strongly share this regret. I do not conceal from myself that the political system and institutions of British India must for an indefinite period of time exhibit material differences from those established in this country. I do not, again, forget that when the system of licensing newspapers formerly existing in India was abolished in 1835 the authors of that measure dwelt on the insignificance of the native press as one reason for considering their legislation to be prudent and safe; and I know that the native press of India has long since ceased to be insignificant. So large a part, however, of the great benefits which the British Government has conferred on Her Majesty's subjects in India has consisted in the establishment of institutions more or less resembling those of this country that I cannot but hear with pain of a necessity having arisen for the even partial withdrawal of one of these institutions, and one so highly prized by Englishmen as the liberty of

6. But your Excellency and every one of the speakers in your Council for making laws and regulations have affirmed in earnest language the political necessity for this measure, especially at the present time. You state that it has been framed with the unanimous assent of all the members of your Executive Council. You say that it has the approval of all the Local Governments administering portions of India in which the Vernacular Press has any importance. It appears to have been passed by the Legislative Council without a dissentient voice, the non-official members of the Council, including the Maharajah Jotindra Mohan Tagore, uniting with the official members in their support of it. Her Majesty's advisers could not recommend her to disallow a measure seconded by such a weight of local authority, save under extreme circumstances and with the greatest hesitation and reluctance. But independently of the authority justly due to those immediately responsible for the public safety in India, I am bound to say that a strong case appears to be established for the further control of

the class of newspapers at which the Act is aimed. I have carefully examined the extracts from Vernacular journals on which your Excellency, in your address to the Legislative Council, relies for the justification of the proposed enactment. The writers of these passages condemn the British Government of India, not for specific faults which might be corrected, but for characteristics which are among the conditions of its existence, such as the British origin of many or most of the persons who direct it. They hint at its feebleness, at the numerical inferiority of the forces on which it depends, to the masses of the Indian population, and at a supposed decay of spirit in the nation from which it proceeds. It is scarcely necessary to look to the peculiar circumstances of India for the grounds on which such language may be pronounced to be intolerable. judicial statement of the law, cited during the discussion in your Legislative Council, shows that many of these extracts do not even satisfy the tests of what is permissible to a journalist settled constitution under the England:

"The public journalist is entitled to canvass the acts, the conduct, and the intentions of those who may be intrusted from time to time with the administration of the government by the Crown. He is entitled to canvass, and, if necessary, to censure those acts. He is entitled to comment on, canvass, and, if necessary, to censure the proceedings of Parliament. He is entitled to criticise and condemn the acts of public men. He is entitled to point out any grievances which he may think the people labour under, and argue for their removal, and suggest what remedies may occur to him for the purpose. He is entitled not only to publish, but to comment on, to criticise, and, if necessary, to condemn the conduct of judges and their decisions; nay, more, even the verdicts of juries are not exempt from fair and reasonable criticism." I have told you within what limits a journalist may exercise his opinion and his talents; but I should tell you also the things which he is not permitted by law to do. He must respect the existence of the form of government under which he enjoys and exercises those very extensive rights and privileges to which I have A public journalist must referred. not, either covertly or openly, devote the pages of his journal to overthrow the Government. He must not sow

disaffection and discontent generally throughout the land. He may, as I said, comment on the acts of the Government, and criticise them severely; he may, as I said, canvass and criticise proceedings in courts of justice, and the conduct and demeanour of the judges who preside; but he must not devote his journal to the purpose of bringing the administration of the law generally into contempt, and exciting the hatred of the people against the law; neither can he legally devote the pages of his journal to excite animosities between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. The Criminal Law repressive of seditious libel in British India is contained in a section of the India Penal Code (124a), which, though framed by the Indian Law Commissioners, was not added to that body of law till 1870:—

"Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection for the government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may be extended to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

Under the scheme of this Code the following "explanation" is added to the above provision.

"Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

8. As is stated in the third and following paragraphs of your despatch of April 18, my predecessor in office drew the attention of the Government of India to certain articles in a vernacular newspaper which appeared to justify the attempt to poison Col. Phayre at Baroda; and, after remarking on the evil effects of such publications, Lord Salisbury left it to the Government of India to decide whether the above provisions of the Indian Penal Code should be brought to bear upon them. Lord Northbrook's Government, after consultation with the

Advocate-General, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to institute prosecutions under the criminal law, since it appeared to them by no means certain how the provisions of the Penal Code would be construed in court, and they thought that "a prosecution, even if successful, would occasion greater public excitement than the occasional publication of such attacks." This decision seems to have been in harmony with the opinion of Sir George Campbell, who, as Lieut. Governor of Bengal, had stated that "a prosecution would probably involve an amount of litigation and scandal that would make the cure worse than the disease." At the same time, Lord Northbrook's Government announced its intention of expressing its views at some future time on the grave difficulties presented by "the questions of the tone of the native press, of the condition of the law, and of the propriety of altering it." Lord Northbrook having, however, retired from the Government shortly after this correspondence, the consideration of its subject appears to have been resumed by your Excellency, and I gather from the observations addressed to the Legislative Council by your learned Advocate-General that he has again advised your Excellency against prosecuting, under the penal code, the writers of the class of seditious libels which you desire to suppress. It would appear from the speech of the mover of the bill, from your own remarks in Council, and from the 10th paragraph of your despatch of April 18, that you think the provisions of the penal code sufficient as a general law of seditious libel, but that you have been led to doubt whether an attempt to apply it to the special description of attacks on the British Government proceeding from the vernacular press would be successful, unless incitement to disaffection were followed by actual rebellion. Even, indeed, if a prosecution were successful, your Excellency considers that it would invest the prosecuted journal with a "mischievous notoriety and artificial importance," and you are, on general grounds, more desirous of preventing than of punishing these libels. I will add a consideration which has presented itself to my mind. The cultivated native gentleman who sits on your Council for making laws and regulations, and who may be expected to know from what class of writers these libels proceed, states his belief that they are mainly under the influence of "folly and the

spirit of braggadocio." Assuming this to be probably true, and remembering how few opportunities the experience of these writers has afforded them of understanding the limits of justifiable criticism, I am inclined to think that a system of pecuniary penalties, leviable under bonds, would be more applicable to their case than criminal prosecutions for an offence which may conceivably entail a punishment so heavy as transportation for life.

9. I entertain very grave doubts of the expediency of putting into action the portion of the Act which enables, and indeed encourages, the publishers of vernacular newspapers to withdraw themselves from its restrictive provisions by submitting their proofs to a Government officer. In India the difficulty of executing it would be unusually great. The vernacular newspapers are printed in a great variety of languages; no one officer could probably superintend them with effect. Every person charged with the duty of supervision must be acquainted with the niceties of native dialect, and most of these persons would probably have to be natives of the country. Such a system might give rise to great abuses. It is defended, I observe, in the statement of objects and reasons, on the ground of the hardship which the requirement of a bond and of the deposit of security might inflict on some of the owners of vernacular journals; but it seems to me that these provisions of the Act might be accommodated to the circumstances of each newspaper. The difficulties of establishing Government newspapers in the vernacular tongues were much dwelt upon in the debate in your Council, and I fully appreciate them; but I cannot but see that any censor of proofs will in fact write the newspaper which he revises. Her Majesty's Government request that you will refrain from putting this part of the Act into operation, taking power, by fresh legislation, to suspend or abandon it, if you deem this necessary.

10. I wish to record, further, my opinion, which I believe to be in accordance with that of your Excellency,

that the principles laid down in the section of the penal code quoted above should be substantially adhered to in carrying out the provisions of the new Act. No criticism of Government or its measures should be discouraged if there is reason to think that it has been dictated by an honest desire for improvement. All the most experienced Indian administrators have felt that the great difficulty of Indian administration is the difficulty of ascertaining facts of social condition and political sentiment; and the vernacular press has always been considered one valuable means of getting at these facts, as is shown by the careful attention given by your Excellency's Government, by that of your predecessors, and by this office, to the translated extracts from native newspapers which are regularly supplied to you. Open or covert exhortations to disaffection cannot be allowed to be addressed to an excitable population, but mere censure of the officers or of the measures of Government, even if captious, ought not to be repelled. I agree with your Excellency that there is some danger of the native press being employed as an engine of extortion, and that this abuse should be prevented, but neither European nor native officials should be encouraged to exhibit too great sensitiveness, even under unreasonable blame.

11. I hope that the result of the measure thus limited and guarded will lead the writers in the vernacular journals to examine and expose genuine grievances, instead of indulging in the easier task of general denunciation, and that the improvement which has been noticed in the European and Anglo-Native press may gradually extend to the vernacular newspapers, so that special legislation for any class of publications may be found in no long time to be unnecessary.

12. Subject to the observations contained in paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 of this despatch, the Act will be left to its operation.

I have, &c., (Signed) CRANBROOK.

VI.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

The text of the "conditional treaty" between England and Turkey, and of

been laid before Parliament. principal paper is a despatch from the correspondence relating to it, has | Lord Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard, dated May 30, 1878, in which his Lordship proposes a defensive alliance with Turkey against any further encroachment by Russia upon Turkish territory in Asia, and proposes an assignment of the island of Cyprus to England, the territory to continue a part of the Ottoman Empire, and the excess of revenue over expenditure to be repaid to the treasury of the Sultan. On June 5 Sir A. Layard sent to the Marquis of Salisbury the Convention as described in debate in both the Houses of Parliament. It is dated June 4, and is comprised in two short articles. To this Convention there is an Annex, dated July 1, containing some details of the arrangement respecting the occupation of Cyprus and stipulating that if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and her other Armenian conquests, Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of June 4 will be at an end.

The Articles and Annex run thus:—
Article I.—If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take posession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

In return, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the Government and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

Article II.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Constantinople the 4th day of June, 1878.

A. H. LAYARD,
SAFVET.

Annex to the Convention.

The Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, G.C.B., and his Highness Safvet Pasha,

now the Grand Vizier of his Majesty the Sultan, have agreed to the following Annex to the Convention signed by them as Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments on June 4, 1878:—

It is understood between the two high contracting parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:—

I. That a Mussulman religious tribunal (Mehkéméi Shéri) shall continue to exist in the island, which shall take exclusive cognisance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

II. That a Mussulman resident in the island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkraf) to superintend, in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Araxii Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of June 4, 1878, will be at an end.

Done at Constantinople, the 1st day of July, 1878.

A. H. Layard. Sayvet.

VII.

LORD CRANBROOK'S DESPATCH.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

India Office, London, Nov. 18, 1878. Secret, No. 49.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—Para. 1. The letters* and telegraphic despatches which your Government has transmitted to me, reporting the circumstances connected with the reception of a Russian mission to Cabul in July last, and the subsequent rejection by the Ameer Shere Ali Khan of the special Embassy accredited to his Court by your Excellency, have been considered by Her Majesty's Government with the care due to their importance.

2. The various communications which have from time to time passed between the Government at home and that of India, ending with Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 4th of October last year, contain a complete exposition of the general policy of the British Government towards Afghanistan, and set forth, moreover, the considerations which lately induced Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to place their relations with the Ameer on a more satisfactory footing. In order, however, that no misapprehension may exist on this subject, I deem it advisable to recapitulate some of the leading features of that policy, and to trace the course of events which have led to the present condition of affairs on the frontier.

3. Although much difference of opinion has existed and still exists among eminent authorities on the subject of the frontier policy to be pursued by the Indian Government, that difference has reference rather to the methods to be followed than to the objects in view. The consistent aim of the British Government during a series of years has been to establish on its north-

western border a strong, friendly, and independent State, with interests in unison with those of the Indian Government, and ready to act in certain eventualities as an auxiliary in the protection of the frontier from foreign intrigue or aggression. The Treaty of 1855† negotiated by Lord Dalhousie, with the approval of Lord Aberdeen's Government, and still in force, bears witness to the importance then attached to friendly relations with Afghanistan. It was described by the Governor-General (‡) in words which fully explain its intended effect:— "The treaty gives to the Government of India on its western frontier as complete security against a foreign and distant enemy as it is possible for us in the nature of things to compass."

4. The question, however, has assumed special prominence since the period of the transfer to the Crown of the direct administration of India. The growing interest in the subject has been the result partly of the increased responsibilities assumed by the Government of Her Majesty in maintaining her Indian Empire, and partly of the intestine disorders to which Afghanistan became a prey after the accession of the present Ameer to the throne in 1863. Upon Lord Lawrence devolved

^{*} No. 53, secret, August 5, 1878; No. 61, secret, August 19, 1878; No. 67, secret, August 27, 1878; No. 79, secret, September 9, 1878; No. 86, secret, September 16, 1878; No. 93, secret, September 26, 1878; No. 95, secret, October 3, 1878.

[†] Article I.—Between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those countries now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship. Article II.—The Honourable East India Company engages to respect those territories of Afghanistan now in his Highness's possession, and never to interfere therein. Article III.—His Highness Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan, Walee of Cabul and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages on his own part and on the part of his heirs to respect the territories of the Honourable East India Company and never to interfere therein, and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honourable East India Company.

[†] Minute, 30th April, 1855, in Secret Letter, No. 3, of 10th May, 1855.

the direction of the policy to be adopted in this new state of affairs, and that statesman considered that the objects of the British Government would be best obtained by abstaining from active interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and by the friendly recognition of the de facto rulers of that country, or of portions of it, without undertaking inconvenient liabilities on their behalf. On this basis Lord Lawrence thought that the British Government would have the greatest chance of gaining the permanent friendship and alliance of the Afghan people. The outposts of Russia were then distant from the borders of Afghanistan, and his lordship's Government attached no special importance to the probability and danger of the growth of the former Power in the direction of India, which, they considered, would in any case best be restrained or rendered innocuous by a friendly understanding on the subject between the English and Russian Cabinets.

5. The views of Her Majesty's Government of that day on the subject of their relations with Afghanistan were in complete harmony with those They did not of Lord Lawrence. desire to exercise active influence at Cabul, nor to interfere in the conflicts then rife between contending parties in Afghanistan so long as those conflicts did not jeopardize the peace of the frontier. This policy was, therefore, adhered to, although not without some inconvenient results, during the civil war which raged for so many years after Shere Ali's accession, and might not unreasonably be thought suited to the circumstances of the time. But the final and unaided success of the Ameer in regaining his throne in the autumn of 1868 in some measure changed the position of affairs, and, in the opinion both of Lord Lawrence and of Her Majesty's Government, justified some intervention in his Highness's favour, and the grant to him of such assistance in money and arms as appeared conducive to the maintenance of his authority.

6. The policy followed by Lord Mayo's Administration in its dealings with Afghanistan was to a considerable extent in accord with the course of action thus finally adopted in the autumn of 1868 by his predecessor. While, however, Lord Mayo did not deviate in any material degree from the attitude of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan which had been so long maintained, he recog-

nized Shere Ali as the do jure as well as the de facto ruler of that country, and, in a letter addressed to that prince, engaged to view with severe displeasure any attempt on the part of his rivals to disturb his position. step, added to the marked personal influence obtained by Lord Mayo over the Ameer, was sufficient at the moment to remove a certain feeling of resentment which had been generated in his mind by the apparent indifference shown by the British Government to the result of his struggle for power, and, at the same time, rendered his Highness's position at Cabul more assured than that of any previous ruler.

The advances of Russia in Central Asia had not, up to this period, assumed dimensions such as to cause uneasiness to the Indian Government. Lord Mayo agreed, therefore, in the views of his predecessor, that the best means of averting interference on the part of the Turkestan authorities in the affairs of Afghanistan would be by a frank interchange of views on that subject between the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Czar. Her Majesty's Government had independently arrived at the same conclusion, and early in 1869 initiated friendly negotiations at St. Petersburg, which terminated in a very distinct understanding on this subject, and in the recognition by the Czar's Government of the limits of the Ameer's territories in complete accord with the wishes of Shere Ali and of the British Government.

8. The policy of his predecessors was that substantially followed by Lord Northbrook, although the rapid development of events in Central Asia was gradually increasing the difficulty of abstaining from closer relations with the ruler of Cabul. The capture of Khiva by the forces of the Czar in the spring of 1873 and the total subordination of that khanate to Russia caused Shere Ali considerable alarm and led him to question the value of the pledges with reference to Afghanistan which had been given by His Imperial Majesty to England, and which had been communicated to his Highness by the British Government. Actuated by his fears on this score, his Highness sent a special envoy to Simla in the summer of that year, charged with the duty of expressing them to the Government of India.

9. Finding that the object of the Ameer was to ascertain definitely how far he might rely on the help of the

British Government if his territories were threatened by Russia, Lord Northbrook's Government was prepared * to assure him that, under certain conditions, the Government of India would assist him to repel unprovoked aggression. But Her Majesty's Government at home did not share his Highness's apprehension, and the Viceroy ultimately informed the Ameer that the discussion of the question would be best postponed to a more convenient season. The effect of this announcement on his Highness, although conveyed in conciliatory language, was not favourable; the policy which dictated it was unintelligible to his mind, and he received it with feelings of chagrin and disappointment. His reply to Lord Northbrook's communication was couched in terms of ill-disguised sarcasm; he took no notice of the Viceroy's proposal to depute a British officer to examine the northern frontier of Afghanistan; he subsequently refused permission to Douglas Forsyth to return from Kashgar to India through Cabul; he left untouched a gift of money lodged to his credit by the Indian Government, and generally assumed towards it an attitude of sullen reserve.

10. Such was the position of affairs when Her Majesty's present advisers assumed office in 1874. The maintenance of Afghanistan as a strong and friendly Power had, at all times, been the object of British policy. method adopted in attaining that object had not met with the success that was Its accomplishment was, desirable. nevertheless, a matter of grave importance, and it had now to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkestan. Her Majesty's Government could not view with indifference the probable influence of those events upon the character of an Asiatic prince whose dominions were thereby brought within a steadily narrowing circle between two great military empires, and although no immediate danger appeared to threaten British interests on the frontier of Afghanistan, the situation in Central Asia had become sufficiently grave to suggest the

necessity of timely precaution. Her Majesty's Government considered that the first step necessary was the improvement of their relations with the Ameer himself. With this object in view they deemed it expedient that his Highness should be invited to receive a temporary mission at Cabul, in order that an accredited British Envoy might confer with him personally upon what was taking place, might assure him of the desire of the Queen's Government that his territories should remain safe from external attack, and at the same time might point out to him the extreme difficulty of attaining this object unless it were permitted by him to place its own officers on his frontier to watch the course of events beyond it. It was true that the Ameer's relations with the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan had of late become more intimate, and that a correspondence which that official had commenced with the Cabul Durbar in 1871, and which at one time had caused serious disquiet to the Ameer, was being carried on with increased activity, while his Highness's original practice of consulting the Indian Government as to the replies to be sent to General Kauffmann's communications had been discontinued. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government were willing to believe that Shere Ali, if his intentions were friendly, would be ready to join them in measures advantageous to himself and essential for the protection of common interests.

11. In view of these interests and of the responsibilities which had morally devolved upon the British Government on behalf of Afghanistan; looking also to the imperfect information available in regard to the country in respect to which those responsibilities had been incurred, Lord Northbrook's Government had in 1873 expressed the opinion that the temporary presence in Afghanistan of a British officer, as then proposed by them, might do much to allay any feelings of mistrust lingering in the minds of the Afghan people, and might at the same time prepare the way for eventually placing permanent British representatives at Cabul, Herat, and elsewhere. Encouraged by this opinion, Her Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that, although Lord Northbrook's efforts to attain the desired object had not met with success. the time had come when the measure thus indicated could no longer with safety be postponed. Your predecessor in Council had indeed, while appre-

^{*} Telegram from Viceroy, July 24, 1873.

[†] Telegram to Viceroy, July 26, 1873.

[‡] Letter from Viceroy, 6th September, 1873, in Secret Letter, No. 75, dated 15th September, 1873.

ciating all the advantages to be anticipated from it, frankly represented to Her Majesty's present advisers the difficulties attending the initiation of it; he believed the time and circumstances of the moment to be inopportune for placing British agents on the Afghan borders, and was of opinion that such a step should be deferred till the progress of events justified more specific assurances to Shere Ali, which might then be given in the shape of a treaty, followed by the establishment of agencies at Herat and other suitable Her Majesty's Government, however, were unable to agree in this view; they deemed it probable that, if events were thus allowed to march without measures of precaution on the part of the British Government, the time would have passed when representations to the Ameer could be made with any probability of a favourable result; and they considered it important that the actual sentiments of his Highness, in reference to which different opinions were held by different authorities, should be tested in good time.

12. Accordingly, on your Excellency's departure from England to assume the Viceroyalty, Her Majesty's Government instructed you to offer to Shere Ali that | same active countenance and protection which he had previously solicited at the hands of the Indian Government. was clearly impossible, however, to enter into any formal engagement in this sense without requiring from the Ameer some substantial proof of his unity of interests with the British Government. While Her Majesty's Government, therefore, authorised your Excellency to concede to his Highness substantial pecuniary aid, a formal recognition of his dynasty, so far as it would not involve active interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and an explicit pledge of material support in case of unprovoked foreign aggression, you were directed not to incur these heavy responsibilities unless Shere Ali, on his part, were prepared to allow a British agent, or agents, access to positions in his territories (other than at Cabul itself) where, without prejudicing the personal authority of the ruler, they could acquire trustworthy information of events likely to threaten the tranquillity or independence of Afghanistan.

13. The measures which your Excellency adopted on your arrival in India to give effect to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government were framed with discretion and in a spirit

of consideration towards Shere Ali. You sent your native aide-de-camp. Ressaldar-Major Khanan Khan, to that prince, charged with the duty of informing him of your desire to depute temporarily to his capital, or to any other point in Afghan territory agreeable to his Highness, a special Envoy. whose mission was not merely to be one of compliment, but one for the discussion of matters of common interest to the two Governments; and you took care to convey to his Highness verbal assurances of the friendly character of your advances to him. But Shere Ali rejected your overtures and declined to receive your Envoy.

14. Your Excellency exhorted the Ameer to consider seriously the consequences of an attitude which might end in compelling the British Government to look upon him thenceforth as a Prince who voluntarily desired to isolate his interests from those of the British (invernment. In a conciliatory spirit you abstained from pressing upon him the reception of your Envoy, and you acceded to a suggestion of his Highness that your Vakeel at Cabul should make personal representations to you on the Ameer's behalf. These representations proved to be a recapitulation of grievances dating from 1872, and were briefly as follows:—

(1) The communication which he had received from the late Viceroy in 1874 on behalf of his rebellious son Yakoob Khan, whom he had imprisoned.

(2) The decision on the question of Seistan boundary.

(3) The gifts sent by the late Viceroy direct to the chief of Wakhan, who is a tributary to the Ameer.

(4) The repeated rejection of his previous request for an alliance and a formal recognition of the order of succession as established by him in the person of his son, Abdoollah Jan.

15. These grievances appeared to weigh heavily on his Highness's mind, and you therefore lost no time in assuring Shere Ali, through the Vakeel, of the friendly feeling of the British Government towards him, of your desire to remove, by a frank exchange of views, all causes of irritation on his mind, and of your willingness to accede to his proposal that, in lieu of Sir L. Pelly proceeding to Cabul, an Afghan Envoy should be deputed to meet one from your Excellency at Peshawur.

16. Your Vakeel thereupon returned to Cabul, charged with the duty of explaining to the Ameer, with the assistance of a clearly worded side mémoire.

the favourable treaty which the British Government was prepared, upon certain conditions, to negotiate with him, and its desire to clear up past misunderstandings. His Highness evinced no cordiality in his reception of him; but, after some delay, he deputed to Peshawur his Minister, Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, there to carry on with Sir Lewis Pelly the negotiations which Her Majesty's Government had considered of sufficient importance to have taken place on Afghan soil with the Ameer himself. Although the Ameer had been informed in writing, both of the concessions which the British Government was ready to grant to him and the conditions attached to them, and although, at the same time, it was signified to him that it would be of no avail for him to send his Envoy to Peshawur unless his Highness were prepared to agree to those conditions as the basis of the proposed treaty, it became apparent in the course of the conference that the Minister had received no specific authority to accept them. As, moreover, the language and conduct of Shere Ali, which had so long been dubious, became openly inimical, you judiciously took advantage of the sudden death of his Highness's Envoy to discontinue negotiations the bases of which had been practically rejected.

17. This step on your part, as well as all your proceedings throughout the year preceding the conference, met with the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government. As observed by my predecessor in his despatch of the 4th October, 1877, Her Majesty's Government had felt justified in hoping that the advantages which they were ready to tender to the Ameer would have been accepted in the spirit in which they were offered. At the same time the attitude of his Highness for some years past had been so ambiguous as to prepare them for a different result. Far, however, from regarding the possibility of failure as affording sufficient grounds for total inaction and continued acquiescence in the existing state of relations with the Ameer, they had arrived at the conclusion that while the prevailing uncertainty as to his Highness's disposition rendered caution necessary in their advances, it was in itself a reason for adopting steps which would elicit the truth. From this point of view Her Majesty's Government could not regard the result of the Peshawur conference as altogether unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they were no longer left in doubt as to the reality of the Ameer's alienation,

which had previously been a matter of speculation. On the other hand, the proceedings at the conference and the previous negotiations had placed before the Ameer in a clear light the views of Her Majesty's Government as to their existing obligations towards him, and had, at the same time, informed him of the terms, so favourable to his interests, on which they were willing to draw closer the bonds of union between the two countries, and to place their mutual relations on a footing more advantageous to both.

18. Their overtures having been thus treated, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that no course was open to them but to maintain an attitude of vigilant reserve until such time as the Ameer might better realize his own position and interests. This view had been anticipated by you in the final assurances conveyed to the Afghan Envoy by Sir Lewis Pelly, and your policy since the close of the Peshawur conference has been in accordance with it. While carefully watching the course of affairs in Afghanistan, so far as the imperfect means of obtaining information has admitted, you abstained from all interference in them, in the hope that time would enable his Highness to realise the dangers accruing to himself by the rejection of the friendly advances of the British Government. That hope, however, has not been realised. The Ameer has persisted in his unfriendly isolation, and ultimately, having two years ago declined to receive a British Envoy, even temporarily, within his territory, on the ground that he could. not guarantee his safety, nor thereafter be left with any excuse for declining to receive a Russian Mission, he has welcomed with every appearance of ostentation an Embassy from the Czar, despatched to his court at a time when there were indications that an interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent.

19. In these circumstances your Excellency represented to Her Majesty's Government that a policy of inaction could no longer be persisted in, and that the Ameer's reception of the Russian Mission at such a time and under such circumstances left him no further excuse for declining to receive at his capital an Envoy from the British Government. Your Excellency proposed, therefore, to demand the reception of a Mission to Cabul, headed by an officer of rank, in the person of Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose name and family

were held in high esteem by the Ameer.

20. This proposal was approved by Her Majesty's Government. It was evident that a potentate who willingly admitted to his capital, at a critical period, Envoys of a Power which at the moment might be regarded as making its advances with objects not friendly to the British Government, could not reasonably refuse to receive a Mission from a Power with which he had continuously been in alliance. Your Excellency in Council did not anticipate any such refusal, and Her Majesty's Government saw no reason to question the soundness of your opinion on this point, based, as it must have been, on the best information at your command.

21. The anticipations both of your Excellency and of Her Majesty's Government were, however, disappointed by the event. In a friendly letter, carried to Cabul by the Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, you informed the Ameer of the date on which Sir Neville Chamberlain was to leave Peshawur, and you gave his Highness adequate time in which to issue orders to his local officials for the reception of the Mission. You caused it, moreover, to be intimated to his Highness and his officials that a refusal of free passage to the Mission would be regarded by you as an act of hostility. The orders sent to the Afghan officers at Ali Musjid were, nevertheless, the reverse of what you had a right to expect, and Major ('avagnari, who went in advance of your Envoy, was distinctly informed that any attempt to enter Afghan territory would be resisted by force, of which an ostentatious display was at once made.

22. This conduct on the part of the Ameer was wholly without justification. He was aware from various communications addressed to him by your Excellency's predecessors that the Russian Government had given assurances to the Government of Her Majesty to regard his territories as completely beyond its sphere of action; he was equally aware that the whole policy of the British Government since his accession to the throne had been to strengthen his power and authority, and to protect him from foreign aggression, although the methods adopted for doing so may not have at all times accorded with his Highness's own views; he had received from the British Govertiment evidence of goodwill, manifested by large gifts of money and arms, as well as by its successful efforts

in obtaining from the Czar's Government its formal recognition of a fixed boundary, agreeable to himself, between his kingdom and the neighbouring khanates; his subjects had been allowed to pass freely throughout India, to the great benefit of the trade and commerce of his country; and in no single instance has the Ameer himself, or any of his people, been treated unjustly or inhospitably within British jurisdiction. By every bond of international courtesy, as well as by the treaty engagement of 1855 existing between the two countries, binding them to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemics, the Ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he adopted.

23. In reporting to Her Majesty's Government the forcible rejection of your friendly mission your Excellency expressed the conviction of the Government of India that this act deprived the Ameer of all further claim upon the forbearance of the British Government and necessitated instant action. Her Majesty's Government were, however, unwilling to accept the evasive letter brought from Cabul by the Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan as Shere Ali's final answer to your Government, and determined to give him a short time for reconsideration. While, therefore, Her Majesty's Government acknowledged fully as binding on them the pledges given by Sir N. Chamberlain to the friendly chiefs and people who undertook the rafe conduct of his Mission, they decided to make an effort to avert the calamities of war, and with this object instructed your Excellency to address to his Highness a demand, in temperate language, requiring a full and suitable apology within a given time for the affront which he has offered to the British Government, the reception of a permanent British Mission within his territories, and reparation for any injury inflicted by him on the tribes who attended Sir N. Chamberlain and Major Cavagnari, as well as an undertaking not to molest them hereafter. These instructions were promptly carried into effect by your Excellency's Government, and the Ameer has been informed that unless a clear and satisfactory reply be received from him by the 20th of November, you will be compelled to consider his intentions as hostile and to treat him as a doclared enemy.

24. It only remains for me to assure your Excellency of the cordial support of Her Majesty's Government in the onerous circumstances in which you are placed, and to state that I have received the commands of Her Majesty to publish this despatch for the general information of the public, in anticipation of the papers connected with the important question with which it deals. Those papers are in course of prepara-

tion, but, as they cover a period of not less than fifteen years, they must necessarily be voluminous.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

CRANBROOK

VIII.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into and payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1877, and March 31, 1878:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

						Total Receipts into the Exchequer from April 1, 1877, to March 31, 1878.					
Balance, April 1,	1877 :						-		£	.	d.
Bank of Engla							•	.	4,815,796	16	4
Bank of Irelan		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,172,853		5
		Rev	enue.								
Customs .	•		•		•	•	•		19,969,000	0	0
Excise	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		27,464,000		Ŏ
Stamps	•		•		•	•	•	•	10,956,000		Ŏ
Land Tax and He	ouse I	Outv	•		•	•	•	•	2,670,000		0
Property and Inc		•		•		•	•	•	5,820,000		0
Post Office .			•	•	•	•	•	•	6,150,000		0
Telegraph Service		-	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,310,000		0
Crown Lands (N			•	•	•	•	•	•	410,000		0
Miscellaneous `	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5,014,29 8	12	6
	Tota	l, inc	luding	bala	nce	•	•	•	85,751,948	14	3
	0	ther .	Rec e ipt	8.							
Money raised for			_		litar	v Fo	rceg.	&c.	800,000	0	0
Money raised by					YT OOM	. J I U	TOO,		13,164,900		ŏ
Repayments on					for 1	the r	ourch:	988	10,202,000		•
of Bullion and	for I	<i>o</i> cal	Works	, &c.	•		•	•	1,535,785	19	4
Repayments on	accou	int (of Adv	ance	s for	: Gr	eenw	ich			
Hospital .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	143,494	7	5
,	Fotals								15,644,180	6	9

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Total Issues from Exchequer to meet pay- ments from April 1, 1877, to March 31, 1878,				
Expenditure.			£	e.	d.
Permanent Charge of Debt			28,000,000	0	0
Interest on Temporary Loans for Local		•	212,827		2
Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Suez		•	199,923		0
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	•	•	1,641,585		
Supply Services	• •	•	52,349,159		
Expenditure .		• •	82,403,495	13	7
Other Payments.					
Exchequer Bills paid off			100,900	0	0
Exchequer Bonds paid off			1,000,000		
Treasury Bills paid off			5,344,000		Ó
Amounts issued out of Sums raised,	per conti	ea for	,		
Payment of Expenses authorised for	Localizat	tion of			
Military Forces, &c			800,000	0	0
Advances for the Purchase of Bullion	and for	Local	000,000	•	_
Works		2000	5,360,850	1	11
Advances for Greenwich Hospital	•	•	143,494		5
Excess of Total Expenditure over In	oomo ii	VOOT		•	•
ended March 31, 1878	•	. ,	2,640,197	1	1
Balance on March 31, 1878:—					
Bank of England			5,462,797	4	2
Bank of Ireland	•		780,591		11
Totals	•		21,632,830	8	6

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 5. A supplement to the London Gazette of January 4 contained the following interesting notification:—

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, by an instrument under Her Royal Sign Manual, of which the following is a copy, to institute and create an Order of Distinction, to be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and to make certain rules and regulations as therein set forth.

VICTORIA, R. & I.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: -- Whereas we have resolved to commemorate the assumption of our Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an Order of Distinction to be enjoyed by the Princesses of our Royal House and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes and others to be by us selected, upon whom we shall from time to time think fit to confer the same, agreeably to the rules and regulations hereinafter declared: Now, know ye, that for the purpose of carrying this, our resolution, into effect, we have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and we are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the

government of the same, and which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. That the Order of Distinction shall be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of the said Order.

Secondly. That we, our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Thirdly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon such Princesses of our Royal and Imperial House, being of more than eighteen years of age, as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit.

Fourthly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of such Princes in our Indian Empire, and upon such other Indian ladies, as we, our heirs and successors, shall from time to time think fit.

Fifthly. That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India.

Sixthly. (Description and representation of Insignia.)

Seventhly. That the said Order may be conferred by personal investiture

with the insignia, upon such Princesses and other members as we, our heirs and successors, may be pleased to admit thereto; but it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, to direct the transmission of the decoration of the Order to any member with notification of her appointment under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign.

Eighthly. That the names of those upon whom we, our heirs and successors, may be pleased to confer this Order shall be entered upon a register to be kept under the direction of our Principal Secretary of State for India, in which the names of the Royal Princesses and other members admitted into the Order shall be enrolled, with the dates of their respective admissions, and a duplicate thereof shall also be kept in the Foreign Department of our Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Lastly. We reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations, or any portion thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at our Court of Osborne, under our Sign Manual, this 31st day of December, in the 41st year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 1877.

By Her Majesty's Command, SALISBURY.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the said Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon—

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland).

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland).

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland).

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice.

Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess of Russia).

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

Her Royal Highness the Grand ! Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge).

Her Highness the Maharanee Dhuleep Singh.

Her Highness Nawab Shahjihan Begum of Bhopal, G.S.C.I.

Her Highness Maharance Seta Velass Dawajee Ammanee Anaro, of Mysore.

Her Highness Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb Gaekwar, of Baroda.

Her Highness Dilawar un-Nissar Begum Saheba, of Hyderabad.

Her Highness Nawab Kudsia Begum of Bhopal.

Her Highness Vijaya Mohenu Mukta Boyi Ammanee Rajah Saheb, of Tanjore.

Maharanee Hai Nomoyee, of Cossimbazar.

Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Argyll.

Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury.

Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon.

Lady Mary Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville.

Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.

Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo.
Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke.
Mary, Viscountess Halifax.
Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Lady Jane Emma Baring.

Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier.
Edith, Baroness Lytton.

Harriette Katherine, Baroness Law-rence.

Catherine, Lady Temple.
Catherine Lucy, Lady Denison.
Catherine Jane, Lady Strachey.

[The Royal signature now appears, we believe, for the first time publicly, not simply as "Victoria R." but as "Victoria R. and I."—i.e., "Regina et Imperatrix," though we are given to understand that it has been in use for a year in the signing of military and other commissions which relate to, or may have to run in, India.]

The Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B., now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria; and the Right Hon. Austen Henry Layard, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Duke of Northumberland to be Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland in the room of Earl Grey, who has resigned.

The grant of the Grand Cross of the Bath to Lord Lytton, Governor-General of India, was notified in the Gazette of Jan. 1.

— 12. Francis Clare Ford, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt; the Hon. Edmund John Monson, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Pesth; and Thomas Woolley, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, to be ordinary members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Order of the Bath.

— 19. Mr. Edwin Corbett, now Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes; and Henry Percy Anderson, Esq., of the Foreign Office, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Special Embassy to the King of Spain.

Feb. 9. Mr. J. Lowther has accepted the Irish Chief Secretaryship, vacant by the promotion of Sir M. Hicks-Beach to the Colonial Office.

The Queen has appointed his Grace the Duke of Athole, K.T., to be Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the county of Perth, in the room of the late Lord Kinnaird.

Major-Gen. the Hon. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

— 16. The Queen has conferred the vacant green Ribands of the Order of the Thistle upon the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Premier Peer of Scotland, and upon the Marquis of Lothian.

The Prince of Wales has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall appointing William Cole Pendarves, Esq., Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

Mr. Victor Buckley, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed secretary to the Duke of Abercorn's special mission, which is about to proceed to Rome with the Order of the Garter for the King of Italy. General Lord William Paulet, G.C.B., Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Lord Frederick Spencer Hamilton, Attaché in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Viscount Newport, M.P., and Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., will be attached to the mission.

The Prime Minister has appointed Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and nephew of the late Sir Charles Eastlake, to be Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery.

March 2. Mr. Francis Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

The Earl of Radnor has been appointed Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Wilts, in the room of George William Frederick, Marquis of Ailesbury, deceased.

— 23. The Hon. Francis John Pakenham, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Chile.

Edmund Yeamans Walcott Henderson, Esq., C.B., late Lieutenant-Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

James George Ferguson Russell, Esq., now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Copenhagen.

— 30. William Arthur White, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Belgrade, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, a Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

April 6. The Hon. William Nassau Jocelyn, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt; Mr. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I.

— 20. Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, K.C.M.G., has been called to the House of Lords as Baron Norton, of Norton-on-the-Moors, Staffordshire. Sir Charles Adderley is the eldest son of Mr. Charles Clement Adderley, of Hams Hall, county Warwick, by Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Hartopp, Bart.

May 11. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed

under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Viscount of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Han. Gathorne Hardy, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent.

Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order

of the Star of India.

Edward Baldwin Malet, Esq., C.B., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

Walter Hugh, Baron Polwarth, to be Lieutenant of the County of Selkirk, in the room of Allan Eliott Lockhart,

Esq., deceased.

General Sir Arthur Borton, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its

Dependencies.

The Queen has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. George Augustus Selwyn, late Bishop thereof; and Her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Rev. William Dairymple Maclagan, M.A., to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Lichfield.

- 25. Hugh Guion Macdonell, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Rome; and Sir John Walsham, Bart., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy

at Berlin.

Her Majesty in Council has appointed the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Secretaries of State for the Home and War Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Local Government Board, and Lord George Hamilton (vice-president) to be a Committee of Council on Education.

June 1. Colonel Hon. Frederick Arthur Wellesley to be Secretary of Embassy at Vienna.

Grand Cross of the Bath upon Mr.

Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Mr. Montagu Corry and Mr. Philip Currie are appointed Secretaries to Her Majesty's Special Embassy to Berlin. The following are also attached to the Special Embassy:—Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P., Mr. Algernon Turner, of the Treasury; Hon. F. Bertie, Hon. Eric Barrington Mr. H. Austin Lee, and Mr. Charles Hopwood, of the Foreign Office; and Mr. Le Marchant Gosselin, Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service. Mr. Hertslet, C.B., Librarian and Keeper of the Archives of the Foreign Office, will also be attached in that capacity to the Special Embassy.

Capt. Ardagh, B.E., Quartermaster-General's Department, has also been attached to the suite of Lords Beacons-

field and Salisbury.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Mr. Thomas Elder, member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Naudi, South Australia; Salvatore Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Court of Appeal of Malta; and Mr. Edward Eyre Williams, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.

Sir Charles du Cane, K.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania, Chairman of Her

Majesty's Board of Customs.

— 22. General Sir Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, K.C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

- 29. Mr. William Fraser McDonnell, V.C., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

July 6. Mr. George Hugh Wyndham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Athens, the dignity of a Companion of the Civil Division of the

Order of the Bath.

— 13. The Most Noble Harry George, Duke of Cleveland, K.G.; the Right Hon. William Reginald, Earl of Devon; George Henry Cavendish, Esq., commonly called Lord George Henry Cavendish; the Right Hon. William, Viscount Midleton; the Right Rev. Father in God, William Connor, Bishop of Peterborough; the Right Rev. Father in God, James Russell, Bishop of Ely; the Right Hon. Sir William Milbourne James, Kt., Lord Justice of Appeal: Sir William Henry Stephenson, K.C.B.; the Ven. - 8. The Queen has conferred the | Edwin Palmer Clerk, M.A., Archdescon of Oxford: George Cubitt, Esq.; the

Rev. George Venables; and Francis Henry Denne, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to enquire into the law and existing practice as to the sale, exchange, and resignation of ecclesiastical benefices, and to recommend remedies for abuses, if any are found to exist.

Edward Stanley Hope, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commission.

Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be the Administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-chief of the same Island.

The Right Hon. James, Baron Moncreiff, Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland; the Right Hon. Alexander Hugh, Baron Balfour of Burleigh; Sir James Watson, Knight; John Ramsay, Esq.; James Alexander Campbell, Esq., LL.D.; Peter Guthrie Tait, Esq., D.Sc., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; and James Donaldson, Esq., LL.D., Rector of the Royal High School of Edinburgh, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners under the provisions of "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878"; and George Gillespie, Esq., Advocate, to be Secretary to the aforesaid Commissioners under the provisions of the said Act.

Colonel Charles Edward Mansfield, now Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the United States of Colombia.

The Rev. S. S. Stewart Perowne, to the Deanery of Peterborough.

— 27. Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. Edward Wingfield to the Assistant Under-Secretaryship in the Colonial Office, vacated by the retirement of Mr. W. R. Malcolm.

Aug. 3. Lord Tenterden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Knight Commander of the Bath, Civil Division; and the honour of knight-hood has been conferred on Mr. Edward Hertslet, C.B., F.R.G.S., Librarian of the Foreign Office and Keeper of the Archives, who recently accompanied Her Majesty's Special Embassy to Berlin. The Queen has further conferred on General Sir John Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., the Grand Cross of the

Bath, Military Division; and on Captain John Charles Ardagh, R.E., the Companionship of the Civil Division of the Order.

Sir Arnold B. Kemball, K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath.

- 10. Vice-Admiral Hornby, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
- 17. Mr. George Hugh Wyndham, C.B., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Madrid; Mr. Augustus Henry Mounsey, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens; Mr. Dudley Edward Saurin, now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon; and Mr. John Gordon Kennedy, now a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Captain A. B. Haig, R.E., Companion of the same Order.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P., a Member of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

— 24. John Douglas, Esq., C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements), to be Colonial Secretary and Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Ceylon.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Jacob Dirk Barry, Esq., Recorder of the High Court of the Province of Griqualand West.

— 31. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Colin, Baron Blackburn, one of Her Majesty's Lords of Appeal in Ordinary; the Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland; Sir Robert Lush, Knt., one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice; and Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., K.C.S.I., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and consider the provisions of a draft code relating to indictable offences prepared for the purpose of being submitted to Parliament during the ensuing session, and to report thereon, and to suggest such alterations and amendments in the existing law as to indictable offences and the procedure

relating thereto as may seem desirable and expedient; and Hugh Cowie, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to be Secretary to the Commission.

Sept. 7. J. Elijah Blunt, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Adrianople, to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the third class, or Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath,

— 14. The King of Siam an honorary G.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, G.C.M.G.; Col. Home Her Majesty's Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontiers of Bulgaria under Article II. of the Treaty of Berlin.

Robert Bunch, Esq., now Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the United States of Colombia, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the United States of Venezuela; and William Macpherson, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Seville, to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Madrid.

Mr. Thomas William Saunders, of the Western Circuit, Recorder of Bath, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1837, has been appointed a metropolitan police magistrate to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Knox's resignation.

October 5. Major-Gen. Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired.

Major Charles William Wilson, C.B., R.E., to be Her Majesty's Commissioner to mark out the boundaries of the Principality of Servia, in accordance with the limits specified in the 36th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

-- 12. Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, and Mr. Hussey Vivian, the Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, Companions of the Bath.

Major Robert W. T. Gordon, Her Majesty's Commissioner to mark out the boundaries of Eastern Roumelia, in accordance with the limits specified in the 14th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

19. Mr. John Saville Lumley, the British Minister at Brussels, Knight Commander of the Bath.

Lieut.-Gen. Ponsonby to be Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse; and Lieut.-Colonel Pickard, to be Assistant-Keeper of the Privy Purse and Assistant Private Secretary to Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales has appointed General Sir W. Knollys, K.C.B., Re-

ceiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

John Carr, Esq., jun., to be Chief Magistrate for Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gambia.

— 26. William Gifford Palgrave, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria, to reside in the capital thereof; and Richard Reade, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Roustchouk, to be Her Majesty's Consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia.

Nov. 2. The Queen has made the following promotion in and appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services rendered to the Colonies, as Colonial Commissioners and otherwise, in connection with the representation of British Colonial products at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Order—Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada and member of the Finance Committee.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order—Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the British Commissioners.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order — Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, Esq., President of the Executive Committee for the Dominion of ('anada, and late Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, and Commissioner of Patents for the Dominion; Edward Combes, Esq., Executive Commissioner for the Colony of New South Wales; James Joseph Casey, Esq., President of the Victoria Commission, Executive Commissioner at Paris for the Colony of Victoria; Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq., C.E., Executive Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada; Josiah Boothby, Esq., Permanent Under-Secretary, South Australia, Executive Commissioner for the Colony of South Australia; John Spencer Bridges Todd, Esq., Executive Commissioner for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; Arthur Hodgson, Esq., Executive Commissioner for the Colony of Queensland; and George Collins Levey, Esq., Secretary to the Victoria Commission and Acting Commissioner in charge of Victorian Exhibits.

-- 9. James Zohrab, Esq., late Her

Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, formerly Her Majesty's Consul-General at St. Petersburg, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tiflis.

— 23. Sir Richard Wallace to be a Knight Commander of the Bath. Mr. Alexander Condie Stephen to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Bloomsbury County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. George Russell. Mr. Bacon was called to the Bar in 1856.

Dec. 14. The Queen has approved the following appointments:—Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., now Governor of Victoria, to be Governor of Mauritius, on the retirement of Sir Arthur P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.; the Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., now Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor of Victoria; and Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., now Governor of New South Wales, to be Governor of New Zealand.

— 21. Lord Chelmsford has been made a K.C.B.: and Col. Glyn, of the

24th; Col. Bellairs, unattached; Col. Elgee, R.A.; Col. Palmer, 90th; Col. Lanyon, 2nd West India Regt.; Col. Walker, Scots Guards; Col. Lambert, 88th; Col. Degacher, 24th; and Deputy Surg.-Gen. Woolfryes, have been appointed C.B.'s.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B.

— 28. The Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom to Mr. Alfred Sandison, Oriental Second Secretary at her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

John Hicks Graves, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Navigators' Islands; Gerald Raoul Perry, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Réunion, to be Her Majesty's Consul for the ports and places in the Province of Andalusia, to reside at Cadiz; Commander William Berjew Pauli, R.N., now Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, to reside at Manilla; and Adolphus Arthur Annesley, Esq., now Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Hiago and Osaka, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Réunion.

THE CABINET. (December, 1878.)

Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G \{ First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister).							
Right Hon. Earl Cairns Lord High Chancellor.							
Right Hon. Duke of Richmond and Gor-							
don, K.G Lord President of Council.							
Duke of Northumberland Lord Privy Seal.							
Right Hon. R. A. Cross Secretary of State, Home Department.							
Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. Secretary of State, Foreign Department.							
Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart Secretary of State, Colonial Department.							
Right Hon. F. A. Stanley Secretary of State, War Department.							
Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook Secretary of State, Indian Department.							
Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart Chancellor of the Exchequer.							
Right Hon. W. H. Smith First Lord of Admiralty.							
Right Hon. Lord J. Manners Postmaster-General.							
Right Hon. Viscount Sandon President of the Board of Trade.							

SHERIFFS FOR 1878.

ENGLAND.

(Excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.—James Howard, of Clapham Park, Bedford, Esq.
BERKSHIRE.—Arthur Smith, of the Grotto, Basildon, near Reading, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Sir Philip Rose, of Rayners, Bart.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Richard Hussey Hussey, of Upwood, Huntingdonshire, Esq.

CHESHIRE.—Philip Stapleton Humberston, of Glan-y-wern, near Denbigh, Esq.

CUMBERLAND.—Frederick John Reed, of Hassness, near Cockermouth, Esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—William Jessop, of Butterley Hall, Esq.

DEVONSHIRE.—Shilston Calmady Hamlyn, of Leawood, Bridestowe, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE.—Montagu Williams, of Woolland, Esq.

DUBHAM.—John Joicey, of Newton Hall, Stocksfield, Northumberland, Esq.

Essex.—Philip John Budworth, of Greenstead Hall, Ongar, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Thomas William Chester, Master of the Abbey, Cirencester, Esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Edward Bickerton Evans, of Whitbourne Hall, Bromyard, Esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Thomas Fowell Buxton, of Easneye Park, Ware, Esq.

KENT.—Edward Henry Scott, of Sundridge Park, Bromley, Esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Charles Marriott, of Cotesbach, Esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—George Eden Jarvis, of Doddington Hall, Esq. Monmouthshire.—John Capel Hanbury, of Pontypool Park, Esq.

NORFOLK.—George John Holmes, of Brooke, Esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—William Goddard Jackson, the younger, of Duddington, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—John Philip Osbaldeston Mitford, of Mitford Castle, Morpeth, Esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Robert Laycock, of Wiseton, Esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Albert Brassey, of Heythrop Park, Esq. RUTLAND.—Gerard George Charles Fenwicke, of Morcott, Esq.

SHROPSHIRE.—The Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, of Orleton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Philip Pleydell Bouverie, of Brymore, Bridgwater, Esq. COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—William Nicholson, of Basing Park, Alton, Esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Sir John Hardy, of Dunstall Hall, Burton-upon-Trent, Bart.

SUFFOLK.—Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, of Benacre, Bart.

SURREY.—Robert Barclay, of Bury Hill, Dorking, Esq.

Sussex.—Louis Huth, of Possingworth Manor, Uckfield, Esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—James Cove Jones, of Loxley, Esq.

WESTMORELAND.—Stanley Hughes Le Fleming, of Rydal Hall, Ambleside, Esq.

WILTSHIRE.—George Pargiter Fuller, of Neston Park, Corsham, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Frederick Elkington, of Meseley Hall, Birmingham, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.—William Aldam, of Frickley Hall, Esq.

WALES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Anglesey.—Sir George Eliott Meyrick Taps Gervis Meyrick, of Bodorgan, Bart. Breconshire.—Major Thomas Conway Lloyd, of Dinas.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—The Right Hon. Ernest Augustus Mallet, Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—John Beynon, of Trewern, near Whitland, Esq.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—George William Duff Assheton Smith, of Vaynol, Esq.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—James Goodrich, of Eyarth House, Ruthin, Esq.

FLINTSHIRE.—Charles James Trevor Roper, of Plas Teg, Esq.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, of Ynisygerwn, near Neath, Esq.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—William John Beale, of Bryntirion, Dolgelly, Esq.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Richard Woosnam, of Glandwr, Esq.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—William Henry Richards, of Tenby, Esq.

RADNORSHIRE.—William Williams Thomas Moore, of Old Hall, Llanvihangel-Rhidithon, Knighton, Esq.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

OXFORD.

TRINITY TERM, 1878.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASS I.—Ashton, A. J., Balliol; Brown, J. C., Keble; Cattley, A., New; Cave, G., St. John's; Costelloe, B. C., Balliol; Farnell, L. R., Exeter; Furley, J. S., Christchurch; Gabbett, W. E., Lincoln; Haigh, A. E. (a), Corpus; Hodgson, H. B. (b), Queen's; Horton, R. F., New; Laffau, R. S. de C., Merton; Lockhart, A. F. M. (a) Hertford; Ottley, R. L., Pembroke; Ritchie, D. G. (c), Balliol; Scott,

W., Ralliol; Smith, W. E., New; Wilde, O. O'F., Magdalen.

CLASS II.—Baumann, A. A., Balliol; Brook, W. S., Oriel; Brown, C. E., Lincoln; Carter, T. N., Queen's; Crawford, M. S., Exeter; Dalton, F. T. Corpus; Dyer, L., Balliol; Ellison, J. H. J., Merton; Giles, W. L., St. John's; Godley, A. D., Balliol; Gorton, W. F., New; Hamilton, S. G. (a), Balliol; Hampson, T. A. C., New; Hollway, H. C., Balliol; Johnston, S. O., Keble; Kay, L., Balliol; Keogh, G. P. F., Christchurch; Ker, W. P., Balliol; Lee, J. H. W., Corpus; Milford, L. S., Pembroke; Moore, C. J., Merton; Mulgan, J. M., Worcester; Ogle, P. D., New; Paget, S., Christchurch; Pearson, A. H., University; Peel, E. L., Balliol; Smith, A. C., St. John's; Tanner, W. J., Pembroke.

CLASS III.—Atkinson, G. T., Magdalen; Barnard, E. G., Merton; Bateson, H. D., Trinity; Darwall, L. J. T., New; Dewing, R. S., University; D'Eyncourt, E. University; Goldberg, W. F., Lincoln; Hampson, W., Trinity; Inkersley, A., Brasenose; James, W. P., University; Layard, E. B., Keble; May, H., Brasenose; Meutha, F. H., Hertford; Pratt, W., Queen's; Prigg, J. McM., St. John's; Smith, J., Queen's; Stanton, A. H., New; Strawbridge, W. A., Worcester; Street, A. E., Magdalen; Stuart, J. L., Hertford; Wells, G. H., St. John's; Wickham, A. P., New.

CLASS IV.—Badger, E. W., University; Bently, W., Lincoln; Bourdillon, B. K., Queen's; Burgess, G. F., Keble; Dexter, O. P., Christchurch; Evans, W. A. Ll. P., Christchurch; Green, C. V., Keble; Hutchins, A. G., Keble; Jones, G. F., Lincoln; Marlson, J., New; O'Donoghue, E. G., Exeter; Rücker, F. G., Brasenose; Seymour, H. S., Balliol; Spiers, I. H. B., University; Wigan, A. E., Keble; Williams-Wynne, A. W., Christchurch.

(a) Fellow of Hertford. (b) Senior Student of Christchurch. (c) Fellow of

Jesus.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASS I.—Backwell, H., Queen's; Gregory, T., Balliol; Hughes, G. B., Worcester; Jelly, J. O., Magdalen.

CLASS II.—Gattie, W. M., Christchurch; Hussey, E. W., Christchurch; Martyn, O. B., Merton; Moore, J., Magdalen.

CLASS III.—Davis, D. G., Jesus. CLASS IV.—Williams, T., Jesus.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1878.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASS I.—None.

('LASS II.—Farrer, R. R., Balliol; How, W. M., New; Mercer, W. H. Magdalen; Newhouse, R. P., Worcester.

CLASS III.—Bullen, A. H., Worcester; Cooper, E. B., Keble; Edwards, D. C., Balliol; Mildmay, G. St. J., Corpus; Shadwell, F., Balliol; Turner, R., New.

CLASS IV.—Hunt, D. J., Jesus; Manders, E. H., Christchurch; Scott, A. N. Exeter.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASS I.—Bourneau, J. C., Corpus; Cave, A. W., Magdalen; Hands, T., Queen's; Heaton, W. H., Brasenose; Kirkby, J. H., University; Larden, W., Merton.

CLASS II.—Berridge, H. D., unattached; Dilks, A., Worcester; Fenner, G. H., Hertford.

CLASS III.—Bentham, T., Queen's; Loton, J., St. John's. CLASS IV.—Davies, J. H., Jesus; Horsley, W. H., Balliol.

CAMBRIDGE.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1878.

Wranglers.—Hobson, Christ's; Steggall, Trinity; Graham, Gonville and Caius; Edward's, Sidney Sussex, and Pinsent, St. John's, equal; Macaulay, King's; Adair, Pembroke, and Sargant, Trinity, equal; Allcock, Emmanuel, Martin, Sidney Sussex; Langley, Trinity, and Stearn, King's, equal; Lattimer, St. John's; Miller, Peterhouse; Aldous Queen's, and Leverson, Trinity, equal; Richardson, Clare; Spring-Rice, Trinity; Brownhill, St. John's, and Carlisle, St. John's, equal; Chippett, Christ's; Saunders, Trinity; Heath, Trinity, Kyrke, Gonville and Caius, Mann, St. John's, and Waterhouse, Christ's, equal; Pierson, Trinity; Hutchinson, Sidney Sussex, and Mackie, St. John's, equal; Frith, Corpus Christi; Houghton, Pembroke.

SENIOR OPTIMES.—Marsh, St. John's, and Porter, Christ's, equal; Allpress, Trinity, Drew, Pembroke, and Simpson, Christ's, equal; Riley, Gonville and Caius; Blythe, Jesus; Harper, Gonville and Caius; Claridge, Trinity; Elsey, St. John's, Gwillim, St. John's, and Ormsby, Clare, equal; Philpott, Jesus, and Richardson, King's, equal; Horne, Corpus Christi; Faraker, Queen's, and Wilkin's, St. John's, equal; Adamson, St. John's, and Boote, St. John's, equal; Blakesley, Trinity; Holmes, St. Catharine's; Holt, Queen's; Richardson, Emmanuel; Barnard, Christ's, Chance, Trinity, and Hughes, Corpus Christi, equal; William, Clare; Merry, Trinity, Odell, Corpus Christi, and Relton, St. Catharine's, equal.

JUNIOR OPTIMES.—Thornton, H. P., Trinity; Carpenter, Gonville and Caius; Scriven, St. Catharine's; Taylor, Peterhouse; Bolland, Magdalene; Rushbrooke, Christ's; Bairstow, Trinity Hall, Dawbarn, Queen's, and Penkivil, St. John's, equal; Salisbury, St. Catharine's; Fuchs, Queen's; New, Jesus; Burnett, St. Catherine's; Brand, Trinity; Woods, Emmanuel; Wice, Trinity; Heaton, Trinity; Ball, Trinity; Nash, Trinity; Cooke, St. John's, and Tatham, Trinity, equal; Mason, Pembroke; Winn, Trinity; Buston, Emmanuel, and Varley, Trinity, equal; Thornton, E. Trinity; Preston, Trinity Hall; Sharp, Trinity; Ryder, Trinity.

ÆGROTANT.—Baggallay, Gonville and Caius; Brown, St. John's; Cole, Trinity; Pridden, Emmanuel.

Classical Tripos.

CLASS I.—Cooke, King's; Frazer, Trinity; English, St. John's; Clifford, Christ's; Howson, King's, and Vince, Christ's, equal; Allen, G. C., St. John's; James, S. R., Trinity; Bryan's, King's; Milton, Trinity, and Roberts, Christ's, equal; Harris, Christ's; Headly, Caius, and Spring-Rice, Trinity, equal; Jennings, Clare.

CLASS II.—Hughes, Trinity, Hon. E. Lyttelton, Trinity, and Wright, Trinity, equal; Webster, Trinity, Ritchie, Trinity, Birks, Trinity, Gaussen, St. John's, and Lewis, Pembroke, equal; Field, Corpus, Lehmann, Trinity, Pearson, Emmanuel, and Willan, St. John's, equal; Christie, St. Catharine's, Jacob, St. Catharine's, and Labath, Trinity, equal; Kingsford, St. John's, and Patey, Sidney, equal; Reynold's, St. John's, and Spencer, Jesus, equal; Benham, Corpus, Mundy, Trinity, and Sells, St. John's, equal.

CLASS III.—Vane, Trinity, Collin, King's, Galloway, Trinity, and Ryland, St. John's, equal; Boyce, St. John's, and Moline, St. Peter's, equal; Lowther, Trinity; Lauria, Emmanuel; Marshall, Queen's; Gepp, St. John's; Batchelor, Sidney, Crick, Pembroke, Gurdon, Jesus, and Palmer, Corpus, equal; Morgan, Jesus; Browne, St. John's; Evans, St. Catherine's; Crofts, Sidney, and Hunting, Downing, equal; Bladon, Clare; French, Corpus, and Harris, Corpus, equal.

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